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**ANNALS OF GLASGOW.**

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**ANNALS OF GLASGOW,**  
**COMPRISING**  
**AN ACCOUNT**  
**OF THE**  
**PUBLIC BUILDINGS, CHARITIES,**  
**AND THE**  
**Rise and Progress of the City.**

BY  
**JAMES CLELAND.**

---

View not each Spire by measure giv'n  
To buildings rais'd by common hands:  
That Fabric rises high as heav'n,  
Whose Basis on Devotion stands.

PRIOR.

---

*IN TWO VOLUMES.*

**VOL. I.**

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**GLASGOW:**  
*Printed by James Hedderwick,*  
**FOR BEHOOF OF THE FUNDS OF THE GLASGOW**  
**ROYAL INFIRMARY.**  
~~~~~  
**1816.**



TO THE  
**HON. HENRY MONTEITH,**  
LORD PROVOST OF GLASGOW,  
PRESIDENT OF THE MANAGERS OF THE ROYAL INFIRMARY,  
&c. &c. &c.

WHO  
HAS SO ABLY DISCHARGED THE DUTIES OF THE HIGH AND  
HONOURABLE OFFICES TO WHICH HE HAS BEEN CALLED  
IN THIS GREAT AND FLOURISHING CITY;

AND  
WHOSE SUCCESSFUL EXERTIONS TOWARDS THE IMPROVEMENT  
AND INCREASE OF ITS MANUFACTURES, HAVE SO  
JUSTLY MERITED THE APPROBATION OF HIS FELLOW-CITIZENS,

THIS  
*ACCOUNT OF THE RISE AND PROGRESS*  
OF HIS NATIVE CITY,

IS,  
IN TESTIMONY OF RESPECT AND ESTEEM,

INSCRIBED BY  
HIS LORDSHIP'S  
MOST FAITHFUL AND OBEDIENT SERVANT,

**JAMES CLELAND.**





## INTRODUCTION.

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In coming before the Public with a description of the Public Buildings, Charities, and other matters which concern this great City, I am aware that some explanation is necessary; the more so as I am sensible of the want of many of the requisite qualifications for drawing up an account, where there are so many important bearings which concern the community.

Various circumstances, however, have combined to urge me on to an undertaking, which I have found to be arduous.

Having been induced several years ago, by the solicitation of some friends, who urged my experience, and consequent knowledge, of the public concerns of the City, to draw up an account of the Charities, Public Buildings, &c. the Magistrates and Council were pleased to defray the expense of printing. At a subsequent period, at the request of Dr. Brewster, I engaged to write the article Glasgow, for his Edinburgh Encyclopedia. When this article made its appearance, which, in such a work, was necessarily abridged in all its parts, it occurred to several of my fellow-citizens, that a more particular account of the transactions of the City would be of advantage to a considerable part of the community. Under these circumstances, Dr. Brewster was applied to, who, in the most handsome manner, gave his permission to extend an article, which, by this time, had become his property.

The necessary preliminaries having been concluded, I engaged in this work; the profits of which, if any, are to go to the funds of the Royal Infirmary, it being one of my primary objects to endeavour to render myself of some service to that invaluable Institution. With a view to lessen the expense of the work, the entire arrangements have been conducted under my own eye. I am, therefore, hopeful that the liberal reader will overlook any grammatical inaccuracies that may have occurred.

In abridging the historical part of the work from the most approved authorities, care has been taken to simplify the terms, and to avoid every thing like partial approbation of the City, or any of its establishments, leaving it to the reader to form his own conclusions.

For a considerable period after the first sheets were put to press, I expected that the whole would have been comprised in one volume; but, not being accustomed to book-making, I discovered, that one volume of an ordinary size would not contain the matter which I had been successful enough to obtain; it was, therefore, determined to make two volumes, and to include other matter of general import which might be considered useful, although not strictly in unison with the title of the work. By this extension, the inconvenience of applying to both volumes for a description of the same article, sometimes occurs. Notwithstanding any experience which I have had an opportunity of acquiring, while in the management of some of the Public Institutions of this City, previous to my acceptance of a public and active situation in 1814, my obligations are justly due to the Office-bearers of the Public Charities, and other Public Officers, for the information which they so promptly communicated; information which was frequently attended with considerable trouble on their part, and so correct, that I am hopeful I have been able to draw up the various articles with tolerable accuracy. With regard to other departments of this work, much of the infor-

tion has been obtained from the friendly communications which I had the happiness and honour to receive from the late venerable Dr. William Porteous, and the late Gilbert Hamilton, Esq. of Glenarbuck, than whom there were none who had a more thorough knowledge of the civil and ecclesiastical concerns of this community; and their respective representatives have had the goodness to favour me with such manuscripts as I had not been formerly possessed of. To the venerable Principal of the University, and the Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, my obligations are also particularly due.

The reverend and respectable author of *Adam's Religious World* displayed, has had the liberality to allow me to transcribe such parts of his valuable work as describe the various religious tenets professed in Glasgow; but these, and other matters respecting the City, have been omitted for want of time to arrange them; to remedy which, it is probable that, at some future period, a supplementary volume may be published, including such corrections or omissions as may be pointed out by the readers of this work.

In conclusion, if it shall be found, that I have contributed to communicate useful information respecting the concerns of this, my native City, to any portion of its inhabitants, I shall consider myself amply rewarded for any trouble I have had.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, }  
COUNCIL CHAMBERS, }  
29th September, 1816. }





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THE FOLLOWING CORRECTIONS ARE NECESSARY;—

In page 152, it is stated, that two new Churches are to be built, and the Town divided into ten Parishes. Circumstances, however, have taken place since the article was put to Press, which make the following correction necessary; viz. "In the meantime, only one additional Church is to be built, in M'Farlane-Street, to contain 1624 sitters, and the Town divided into nine Parishes."

In page 262, it is stated, that the Benevolent Society was instituted for the relief of indigent persons who were excluded from the public charities for want of a regular domicile. The Managers desire that the public may understand that this too prevalent opinion is incorrect, for that, in 1814, they relieved 830 persons, of whom there were only 117 who had not a regular domicile of three years.

In the Harleian Dairy, page 374, for "sixty degrees of heat," read "eighty degrees."

# ANNALS OF GLASGOW.

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## CHAP. I.

### FROM THE ORIGIN OF GLASGOW TILL THE DEATH OF JAMES V.

*Situation, Origin, and Appearance of Glasgow—Bishopric founded—The Church originally constructed of Timber—Addition made to the Cathedral—The Town made a Royal Burgh, and a Fair appointed—Corporation formed—Sir William Wallace kills Earl Percy in an action in the High-Street—The Plague rages—Timber Bridge replaced by one of Stone—The Wooden Spire of the Cathedral destroyed by Lightning—The great Tower and Vestry of the Cathedral founded with stone—The Episcopal Palace founded—Mint-House in Glasgow, Coins struck—Magistracy, in what families—The Town and the Patrimonies of the Church erected into a Regality—The University erected—Number of Inhabitants—Powerful Nobles appointed Baillies of Regality—St. Nicholas' Hospital founded—The Tron Church founded—Society of Fishers—Glasgow inferior to other Towns in Scotland—The Bishopric erected into a Metropolitan. See—Inhabitants reside near the Cathedral.*

GLASGOW is a great commercial and manufacturing City of Lanarkshire in Scotland, situated on the north bank of the Clyde, in west long.  $4^{\circ} 15' 51''$ , and north lat.  $55^{\circ} 52' 10''$  \*. There is no authentic record by which the origin of the City can be ascertained. Its name, in the Gaelic language, signifies *a grey smith*. It has hence been inferred, that a person of this description, eminent in his profession, had taken up his residence in the place, and that, in compliment to him, it had received this name. Others suppose, that, as the word also signifies *a dark glen*, it alludes to the glen at the east end of the Church, where the cell of St. Kentigern stood.

---

\* This is the position of the new Glasgow Observatory, as determined by the observations of Mr. John Cross.

The soil on which Glasgow now stands, was included in the Province of Valencia by Theodosius, in the year 370, and was retained by the Romans till they took their final leave of the Island, in the year 426. The City, with the Barony of Gorbals, and the Suburbs of Calton, Bridgeton, Brownfield, Anderston, and Finnieston, stands on upwards of 650 acres of ground; and, when viewed from the south side of the River, exhibits the appearance of a crescent, extending from Rutherglen Bridge to Finnieston.

In the year 560, a Bishopric was founded here by St. Mungo, or Kentigern, who died 13th January 601, and was buried at the east end of the ground where the Church now stands, and where his tomb is still to be seen. To this circumstance the origin of the place has also been attributed, it being probable that the sanctity of the residence of this holy man, would naturally induce those who were religiously inclined, to take up their abode near him. From this period, and for the space of more than 500 years, history furnishes nothing worthy of remark respecting Glasgow.

Prior to the year 1100, the Bishop's Church seems to have been but a mean building, constructed chiefly of timber, and had gone into decay. In 1115, David, Prince of Cumberland, refounded the See; and having, in 1124, succeeded his brother, Alexander I. to the crown of Scotland, he promoted his preceptor and chaplain, John Achaius, to the Bishopric, in 1129, who rebuilt a part of the Cathedral with stone. The Church was solemnly consecrated on the 9th of February 1133, in the presence of the king, who endowed it with the lands of Perdyo, now called Partick. This Prelate divided the Diocese into two archdeaconries, of Glasgow and Teviotdale, established the offices of dean, sub-dean, chancellor, treasurer, sacrist, chanter, and successor, and settled a prebendary on each of them out of the donations which he had received from the King. He died on the 28th of May 1147, and was buried at Jedburgh, having enjoyed the See for eighteen years.

In the year 1180, Joceline, Bishop of Glasgow, made an addition to the Cathedral, which had been so far carried on by Achains. He also procured a Charter from William, king of Scotland, surnamed the Lion, in the same year, erecting the Town into a Royal Burgh; and likewise a Charter to hold a fair for eight days annually.

It appears from an old document, that, in the year 1268, the Town was governed by a Provost and Baillies; and that they transferred property and held courts of justice.

In the year 1300, Glasgow was the scene of a bloody contest between the rival nations of Britain. Edward I. of England, of his own authority, took upon him to appoint Anthony Beik, a priest under his immediate influence, to the See of Glasgow. Earl Percy, about the same time, had usurped the military government of the Western District of Scotland, and taken possession of the Episcopal Palace. Sir William Wallace, a patriotic Scottish chief, on receiving intelligence of these bold invasions, formed the determination of ridding both the City of Glasgow and Scotland, of the English usurpers. Having committed the Town and Fortress of Ayr, where he was then residing, to the care of the inhabitants, and being joined by his uncle, Adam Wallace of Richardtown, and by the Laird of Auchinleck, and others, they formed a squadron of three hundred cavalry, and, marching from Ayr during the night, arrived in the morning at the Bridge of Glasgow, which at that time was constructed of timber. After crossing the River, they drew up their little army on the ground now the site of the Bridgegate-Street, and forming themselves into two divisions, one under the command of Wallace and the other under Auchinleck, the word was given, "Bear up the Bishop's tail." Expecting that Percy would dispute their approach to the Bishop's Palace, Auchinleck's division, consisting of 140 men, took a circuitous route eastward, by the ground now occupied by the Calton, Barracks, and Drygate, with the design of attacking Percy in the rear, while Sir William marched

directly up the High-Street, to meet the English forces, which consisted of 1000 men arrayed in armour. The engagement took place near where the College now stands, between the English and the division under Wallace. While the action was still doubtful, Auchinleck, by a forced march, suddenly made his appearance in the rear of the English, and, taking them by surprise, succeeded in dividing their column, which Wallace no sooner perceived than he rushed forward to the spot where Percy was, and with one stroke of his broad sword cleft Percy's head in two. The rout of the English now became general, nor did Bishop Beik deem it safe to remain behind. Notwithstanding this victory, which had been obtained by stratagem, surprise, and valour, Wallace did not judge it expedient to take up his quarters in Glasgow, as neither the old Druidical Grove connected with the Church of the Black Friars, nor the Forest beyond the Molindinar Burn, would have afforded a safe retreat, in case of necessity. Sir William and his brave comrades therefore set out for Bothwell, where they gave battle to a party of Northumbrians, at that time esteemed the best soldiers in England, and gained a second victory, although exhausted with fatigue and much inferior in number.

By a copy of the Bishops' Chartulary, it appears, that during the years 1350, 1380, and 1381, the plague raged in Glasgow with great severity\*.

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\* This dreadful distemper, is a sort of contagious pestilential, acute, and malignant putrid fever, from which the unhappy sufferers seldom recover. Although the plague is generally defined as malignant, some eminent physicians think it ought to be distinguished, as the fever is not the essence but merely the symptom of the disease. Happily for this country, it is generally agreed, that, it is neither bred nor propagated in Britain. The chief places from whence it is imported, is the Levant, Lesser Asia, Egypt, &c. where it is very common. The nature and cause of the plague is by no means certain; some think that insects being taken into the lungs by respiration, where they mix with the blood and juices, and corrode the intestines, are the cause of it; others suppose that it is

In the year 1345, the Timber Bridge was replaced by one of stone.

In the year 1387, while Matthew Glendoning was Bishop, the great wooden Spire of the Cathedral, was destroyed by lightning. And, in 1408, his successor, William Lauder, built the great Tower of stone, as far as the first battlement: he also laid the foundation of the Vestry of the Cathedral. The great Tower of the Episcopal Palace was founded in the year 1430, and carried on and completed by the exertions of the munificent Bishop Cameron.

A Mint-House was erected in the Drygate-Street, in the time of Robert III. where coins were struck; on one side of the coin was represented the King's crest crowned, but without a sceptre, with the motto *Robertus Dei Gratia Rex Scotorum*, and on the other, on an inner circle, *Villa de Glasgow*, and on the outer circle, *Dominus Protector*.

The most eminent of the direct succession of the Magistrates of Glasgow, begins with the family of the Stuarts of Minto, Sir Thomas Stuart of Minto having been Provost in the year 1472. This family was succeeded in the Magistracy by a number of respectable individuals. In the year 1600, Sir George Elphinstone of Blythswood, was Lord Chief Justice, one of His Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council, Lord Provost of Glasgow, Member of Parliament for the City, and Lord of Gorbals of Glasgow. Sir George was one of the arbiters for settling the grand dispute for precedence, between the Merchants' and Trades' Ranks, and seems to have been an intelligent and excellent man. He was succeeded by the families of the Bells, Campbells of Shawfield, Montgomerys of Preston, and by Messrs. Aird, Anderson, Stirling, Murdoch, Cochran, Ingram, &c. \*

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produced from damp, hot, and stagnated air, and the putrefaction of animal substances, especially locusts.

\* A complete list of the Magistrates will be found in the Appendix.



In the year 1450, Bishop Turnbull obtained from James II. a Charter, erecting the Town and Patrimonies of the Bishopric into a Regality. He also procured a Bull from Pope Nicholas V. for erecting a University within the City, which he amply endowed. The establishment of this seat of literature, contributed more than any thing that had previously been done, towards the enlargement of the Town, which, before this period, was so inconsiderable as not to contain more than 1500 inhabitants. The prerogatives granted to the University, however, had the effect of depriving the citizens, for a time, of a considerable portion of their political privileges; for the bishops being thereby invested with extensive political powers, assumed the distribution of those franchises which had formerly been exercised by the citizens, and, in order effectually to secure the obedience of their vassals, they took care to appoint powerful nobles as baillies of the Regality. These offices were long in the family of the Dukes of Lennox, who, in 1621, acquired from the Bishop an absolute grant of them. The Duke of Lennox, however, at length resigned his political powers to the Crown; and, since the Revolution, the power of election has been exercised by the Magistrates and Council.

St. Nicholas' Hospital was founded in the year 1450. Prior to this period, the inhabitants resided chiefly in the vicinity of the Cathedral, and in that part of the High-Street which was bounded by the Bishop's Palace and the Convent of the Black Friars, now the College Church; the Cross, or public place of resort, being at the intersection of the Rottenrow, Drygate, and High-Street. After the establishment of the University, the buildings gradually extended downward to the present Cross, and from thence eastward on the Gallowgate, now Gallowgate-Street. In 1484, the citizens built and dedicated a Collegiate Church to the Blessed Virgin, situated in a direct line west from the Gallowgate, which naturally induced them to continue their buildings as far west as this place of worship, now known by the name of the Tron Church. It then became

necessary for the inhabitants to form the street called Salt-market-Street, in order to procure an easy access to the Clyde. And a number of the inhabitants, who lived chiefly by fishing in the River, and selling their fish, having incorporated themselves into a society, for the convenience of their business soon after built a considerable part of the Fishersgate-Street, now known by the name of Bridgegate-Street.

Notwithstanding this apparent extension, Glasgow at this time held but an inferior rank among the towns of Scotland; for, it appears that, at the taxation of the Royal Burghs, in the reign of Queen Mary, it rated only as the eleventh. This inferiority has been attempted to be explained in various ways: among others, it may be remarked, that Glasgow had frequently suffered very severely from the pestilence and other grievous calamities.

By an Act of Parliament, in 1488, the Bishopric of Glasgow was erected into a Metropolitan See, and the temporalities and privileges of the Church were afterwards confirmed by a Charter from James VI.

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 CHAP. II.

FROM THE DEATH OF JAMES V. IN THE YEAR 1544, TILL THE  
RESTORATION OF CHARLES II. IN 1660.

*Birth of Queen Mary Stuart—Archbishop Beaton, Regent, is succeeded by the Earl of Arran—Mary crowned, and embarks for France—The Queen Dowager, the Earl of Lennox, and Beaton, oppose the Regent—Lennox, while in Dumbarton Castle, receives 30,000 Crowns from France—The Bishop's Castle stormed, and the Garrison put to Death—Battle of the Butts—The Regent obliged to Resign—The Queen Dowager appointed Regent—Queen Mary betrothed to the Dauphin, afterwards King of France—The French King Dies—Mary arrives in Scotland—Marries Henry Darnley—Is delivered of a Son—Grand solemnities at his christening—The King and Queen at Glasgow—The King murdered—The Earl of Bothwell tried for the murder—Acquitted—Marries the Queen—Absconds, and dies in Prison—The Queen confined in Lochleven Castle—Resigns the Crown—James VI. crowned—The Earl of Murray made Regent—Magistrates fix Price of Provisions in Glasgow—The Queen escapes from Lochleven Castle—Battle of Langside—Bakers receive the Ground at Partick for their Mills—The Regent succeeded by the Earl of Lennox—Sir William Drury destroys Hamilton Castle—The Earl of Lennox made Provost of Glasgow—Reformers destroy Places of Worship—Tolbooth built—The Merchants' and Trades' Rank submit their differences—Prebend's Houses sold—Town Hall built—Water Bailie appointed—Laigh Kirk Steeple built—Gorbals bought—The Plague—Great Fire—Merchants' Hall built—The Protector, Cromwell, defers the election of Magistrates.*

On the death of James V. which happened in the year 1544, Mary Stuart, his daughter, an infant of only eight days old, succeeded to the throne. Cardinal Beaton was, in the mean time, appointed Regent; but he had not long held the reins of government, till he was compelled to resign in favour of James Hamilton, Earl of Arran, afterwards Duke of Chatelrault, &c. the second person in the kingdom, and the nearest heir to the throne after Mary. The ceremony of crowning the Queen having been performed in Stirling Castle, she was carried to Dumbarton, where she embarked for France, in July 1548, on pretence of a visit to her maternal uncles, the Princes of Lorraine.

As the new Regent was by no means popular, the Queen Dowager joined Beaton to oppose him, and craved aid from France. They also invited Matthew Stuart, Earl of Lennox,

who was then in France, to come over and join them in reducing the power of the Regent; but no sooner did the Earl of Arran learn that Lennox had accepted the invitation, than he entered into an accommodation with the Dowager and Beaton, by which the latter had the chief sway in the government.

The situation of affairs being thus changed, Lennox soon found that the Cardinal no longer valued his services; he therefore determined to take the earliest opportunity to check the growing ambition of this haughty Prelate. The King of France, ignorant of what had taken place, sent a supply of 30,000 crowns to Lennox, then in the Castle of Dumbarton, to aid the Queen Dowager's party. Under existing circumstances, this Chief did not hesitate to appropriate the money to a very different purpose; which so exasperated the Cardinal, that he persuaded the Regent to levy an army and march to Glasgow, with the design of surprising him, and seizing the money. Lennox, however, being apprised of their intention, quickly raised an army of 10,000 men, and, marching from Glasgow to Leith, offered battle to the Cardinal; but the intriguing Priest, not being prepared to oppose so formidable a force, artfully succeeded in obtaining a kind of truce. Lennox perceiving that the parley was meant to ensnare him, returned to Glasgow, and, having garrisoned the Bishop's Castle, proceeded to Dumbarton. The Regent, in the mean time, having mustered a numerous army in Stirling, took the route to Glasgow, and on his arrival, stormed the Castle with brass guns\*. On the tenth day of the siege, a truce was proposed, and the garrison agreed to surrender, on condition of receiving quarter and indemnity; but no sooner had they opened the gates, and delivered up their arms, than they were all massacred, two persons only escaping. Under these circumstances, Lennox could no longer contend with his adversaries; with the assistance of the Earl of Glencairn, however, he determined to strike one desperate blow. Having mustered all their vassals and

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\* Buchanan's Hist. of Scot.

adherents, they intended to have marched to Clydesdale, and laid waste the property of the Hamiltons. This scheme coming timeously to the knowledge of the Regent, he determined to prevent the enterprise by taking possession of Glasgow. Glencairn, however, was beforehand with him, for, on the approach of the Regent, he drew out his forces, amounting to about 800 men, composed of his vassals and the citizens of Glasgow, to a place called the Butts, where the "weapon shaw" was performed previous to the union, now the site of the Barracks. With this small party he courageously attacked the Regent, beat the first rank back upon the second, and took the brass ordnance they had brought against him. In the heat of the battle, while victory was doubtful, Robert Boyd, of the Kilmarnock family, arrived with a small party of horse, and having valiantly thrust himself into the midst of the combat, decided the fate of the day; for Glencairn's men, apprehending that a great additional force had arrived, fled with precipitation. In this engagement, there were about 300 slain on both sides. The Regent immediately entered the City, and, being exasperated against the citizens, gave it up to his soldiers to plunder, which they did so completely, that, having carried away or destroyed every thing moveable, they pulled down the very doors and windows of the houses.

Notwithstanding his success, the Regent having, by repeated acts of oppression, rendered himself still more unpopular, he was at length obliged to resign his high office, when Mary of Lorraine, the Queen Dowager, was appointed to succeed him. On the 24th of April 1557 \*, her daughter, the young Queen,

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\* In the year 1559, the Town Council nominated the Provost and Bailies; and, in the following year, they enacted that the best ale sold in the Town should not exceed four pennies Scots for the Scots pint, which is one-third of a penny sterling for two quarts; that the fourpenny loaf should weigh thirty-two ounces; that a stone of tallow should not be dearer than eight shillings; a peck of horse corn, eight pennies; and a pound weight of candles, six pennies, or one halfpenny sterling.

then only thirteen years of age, was betrothed to Francis, the Dauphin, afterwards King, of France, who, in consequence of a subsequent arrangement, in December 1558, received the crown matrimonial of Scotland, by Act of Parliament. These honours, however, he did not long enjoy, as he died in 1560. The Queen Regent, soon after this period, paid the debt of nature, in Edinburgh Castle.

In August 1561, Mary set sail from Calais for Scotland. On her arrival, she entrusted her chief concerns to Lord James Stuart †, whom she afterwards created Earl of Mar. On the 29th of July 1565, the Queen married Henry Darnley, son of Matthew, Earl of Lennox, of the royal house of Stuart, he being the son of the Queen's aunt. Previous to the solemnization of the marriage, Darnley was created Duke of Albany; and, the day preceding the ceremony, a proclamation was issued, that he should be styled "King of the Realm."

In the year 1566, the Queen was delivered of a son, who was christened in Stirling Castle, and named James, afterwards James VI. Previous to the birth of this Prince, a misunderstanding had taken place between the King and the Queen, which had grown to such a height as to give the nation great concern for the consequences. Although the King was in Stirling at the time of his son's christening, he was neither present at that grand solemnity, nor at the magnificent entertainments, masquerades, &c. which were given to the foreign ambassadors. As soon as these festivities were over, Henry left Stirling for Glasgow, where his father resided, and took up his abode in

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In the year 1563, there was a great dearth approaching to a famine, so that articles of provisions were more than tripled in price: a boll of wheat cost six pounds; a boll of meal, four merks; a boll of oats, fifteen shillings; an ox to draw in the plough, twenty merks; and a wedder, thirty shillings Scots, or two shillings and sixpence sterling.

In the year 1569, the Magistrates enacted that wine should not be sold dearer than eighteen pennies Scots the Scots pint.

† A natural son of her father, James V.

the house of Mr. Erskine, of the family of Mar, who was Parson of Campsie and Chancellor of the Chapter of the Cathedral. Erskine's house stood on the north side of the Drygate, and formed part of the east range of the buildings called Linmerfield. During his journey, the King was much annoyed with pains in his intestines, and, on his arrival at Glasgow, was taken ill of a disease which was supposed to proceed from the effects of poison. The Queen, on hearing of his illness, came to Glasgow, and seemed to pay him every mark of attention; and having remained with him till he so far recovered as to be able to travel, she accompanied him to Edinburgh. This friendship, however, was very dubious, and but of short duration; for, on the 10th of February 1567, at two o'clock in the morning, Henry and the servant who slept in the room with him, were murdered, the house being blown up with gunpowder, under circumstances which excited a suspicion that the Earl of Bothwell and others were the perpetrators of the deed, and that Mary was privy to it. The Earl of Lennox, Darnley's father, having accused Bothwell, that nobleman, attended by a number of his vassals and friends, underwent a justiciary trial for the murder; and being acquitted, he carried off the Queen to his castle at Dunbar, where he kept her fourteen days; and although but lately married, he divorced his wife, on the plea that she was within the degrees of consanguinity, and immediately thereafter he married the Queen. This event was the cause of great discontent throughout the country, which soon issued in a civil war; and Bothwell, unable to contend with his incensed adversaries, was obliged to consult his safety by flight. He was, however, taken at sea, and thrown into a dungeon in Denmark, where he died after ten years' captivity, his associates having been executed at the time of their capture. The increasing imprudence of the Queen was such as to deprive her of the affection of many of her subjects; and, at length, she was obliged to surrender to her offended nobles, who confined

her, as a state prisoner, in Lochleven Castle, and where, on the 25th of July 1567, she was compelled to resign the crown. On the 29th of August following, her infant son was crowned in Stirling Castle, after a suitable sermon preached by the celebrated reformer, John Knox. The Regency was then offered to the Earl of Murray, who returned from France, and accepted of that high office.

In the year 1568, the Queen effected her escape from Lochleven Castle, and immediately repaired to Hamilton, where she was joined by the Earls of Argyle, Eglinton, Cassilis, Rothes, and a number of others, who resolved to march with their forces to destroy the Regent, and re-establish the Queen in her royal authority. Murray, though somewhat taken by surprise, being at that time employed in holding a justice-court at Glasgow, determined to meet them in the field; and, being joined by the Earls of Glencairn, Montrose, Mar, and Menteith, with the Lords Temple, Home, and Lindsay, and a number of the citizens of Glasgow, with as strong a reinforcement of men as circumstances would permit, encamped on the lands of Barrowfield, in order to wait the approach of the enemy; but receiving intelligence that the Queen's forces were on their march to Dumbarton Castle, by the south side of the River, the Regent speedily crossed the bridge with his troops, and took an advantageous position on a hill near the Village of Langside, about two miles south from Glasgow. The armies soon met, and the battle commenced with determined bravery on both sides. Fortune having at length abandoned the Queen's forces, the rout became general, leaving the Regent master of the field, who, besides having destroyed about 300 of the enemy, took 400 prisoners. The unfortunate Queen stood on a hill during the whole time of the engagement, and when she saw that her forces were put to flight, she mounted her horse and fled to the Abbey of Drundeman, in Galloway, sixty miles from the field of battle, before she took any rest. The Regent having returned to Glasgow,



and offered up public thanks for his victory, was sumptuously entertained by the Magistrates and Council. Having expressed his obligations to the citizens for their fidelity and bravery, and particularly to the Heads of the Corporations, the Regent desired to know if, in return, he could be of any service to the Corporation? This condescension was so unexpected, that no immediate reply was given. At length, Matthew Fawside, who was Deacon of the Incorporation of Bakers, thinking this a fit opportunity, informed the Regent that the Corporation which he represented, liberally supplied the army with bread during the time it had been quartered in the neighbourhood of Glasgow; that the Mill at Partick belonged to the Crown, and that the tacksmen exacted exorbitant muters, which greatly affected the price of bread to the community; and that, if it pleased his Highness to give the Corporation a grant of the Mill, it would be acknowledged as a public benefit. This oration had the desired effect, as the Regent instantly gave the Corporation a grant of the Mill and certain Lands connected with it \*. Shortly afterwards, the Earl of Murray was murdered, and the Earl of Lennox appointed to succeed him as Regent.

In the year 1570, the Hamiltons and their partisans again besieged the Castle of Glasgow. Although the Governor was absent, and there were only twenty-four soldiers in the garrison, the besieged behaved so gallantly, that the assailants were obliged to retire with considerable loss. Two days after the siege had been raised, Sir William Drury having arrived with an English army, repaired to Hamilton, took the Castle by storm, and, in retaliation for the aggressions of its proprietors, completely demolished it.

On the 30th of September, 1578, Robert Stuart, Earl of Lennox, the immediate successor of Matthew the father of

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\* See Index, for an account of the Mills and Granaries belonging to the Corporation of Bakers.

Henry Darnley, was entered a Burgess, and, in the same year, elected Lord Provost of Glasgow.

In the year 1579, the zeal of the reformers had arrived at such a height, as to consider it meritorious to destroy every building which had been in any way used for the purposes of the Roman Catholic religion\*.

In the year 1592, the Laigh Kirk underwent a thorough repair, when the numerous altars, which had been in it prior to the reformation, were removed. A considerable part of the College Buildings were erected about this time.

The Tolbooth at the Cross was built in 1603. In the following year, the Merchants' and Trades' Rank agreed to submit certain differences, which had crept in among them, respecting precedence; and, in 1605, the decret arbitral was pronounced, which has been termed the Letter of Guildry†. The decret was confirmed by the King and Parliament in 1612.

The Black Friars Church was rebuilt in 1622, the College having given the ground, and assigned their right to the old Church, to the Magistrates and Council, on condition of receiving a certain number of the second best seats in the new Church.

After the principles of the revolution had been fully established in Glasgow, the Prebends' Houses, belonging to the Cathedral, were either sold or gifted to the court favourites. The Manse of the Prebend of Cambuslang, situated on the south side of Drygate-Street, was given to the Earl of Glencairn, who, in 1635, sold it to the City of Glasgow. The Magistrates afterwards converted it into a house of correction, for persons of dissolute characters.

The Manse of the Prebend of Cadzow, (Hamilton,) Dean of the Chapter, was situated without the Rottenrow Port. His

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\* For a statement of what took place in Glasgow at that eventful period, reference is made to the history of the Cathedral.

† See Appendix.

garden and grounds are still known by the name of the Dean-side Brae. In the year 1565, the Crown gave this property to the City of Glasgow, in consideration of their supporting the Cathedral, and the Bridges which had been erected at the expense of the Church.

The Manse of the Rector of Eaglesham, was near the south-west end of Drygate-Street. It was conveyed to the Laird of Crawfordland, and, after passing through several hands, was bought by James Corbet, merchant, who sold it to the Duke of Montrose, on which he built his town lodgings.

The Rector of Morbottle's Manse stands on the west side of Kirk-Street; it was bought by the Incorporations, and converted into an hospital for decayed tradesmen, and is at present the property of the Corporation of Cordiners.

The Manse of the Parson of Glasgow, situated near the north end of Limmerfield, was given to Lord Kilmarnock, and is now a change-house. A number of others which are still standing, are occupied in a similar manner.

In the year 1633, the City was again declared a free Royal Burgh.

The Town-Hall, adjoining the Tolbooth, and the Meal-Market, opposite the College, were built in 1636. In the same year, a Royal Charter was obtained, appointing a Water Baillie, and empowering him to exercise a maritime, civil, and criminal jurisdiction, from the Bridge to the Clough, at the Mouth of the River, which is about twenty-six miles below the Town.

The Laigh Kirk Steeple was built in 1637.

Hutcheson's Hospital was erected on the north side of the Trongate in 1641.

In the year 1647, the Town, the Trades' House, and Hutcheson's Hospital acquired the Lands and Barony of Gorbals from Sir Robert Douglas of Blackerton; the Town and the Trades' House having each an interest to the extent of one-fourth, while the Hospital was interested to the extent of one-half.

In the year 1649, while the civil wars raged in Scotland, the plague and a dreadful famine grievously afflicted the City of Glasgow. The effects of these disastrous events had scarcely subsided, when, on the 17th July, 1652, a dreadful fire took place, which had nearly ruined the City. The fire broke out in a narrow lane on the east side of the High-Street, and, having destroyed a great number of houses in that neighbourhood, the flames were communicated to the Saltmarket, by which the houses on both sides of that Street were totally consumed; from this the conflagration extended to the Trongate, Gallowgate, and Bridgegate Streets, destroying every thing in its way. At length, after eighteen hours, the violence of the consuming element somewhat abated towards evening; but on the following morning, it again broke out, and burned violently till noon. By this disastrous event, nearly one-third of the City was destroyed. The citizens were obliged to betake themselves to huts in the fields, not less than one thousand families being deprived of their habitations. The loss, which was estimated at 100,000*l.*, was too great for the Town to bear; they were, therefore, under the necessity of applying to other towns for relief. To this cause, however afflicting, the City was subsequently indebted for the regular arrangements of the streets, and the erection of stone buildings, the houses being chiefly formed of timber previous to the fire.

In the year 1651, the Merchants' Hall and Steeple were built, from designs by Sir William Bruce of Kinross, architect to Charles II.

The City acquired the Lands, Lordship, and Barony of Provau, from Sir Robert Hamilton, of Silverton-Hall, in 1652.

In the year 1658, it appears that the Protector, Oliver Cromwell, had interfered with the politics of the City, as the Lord Provost received a letter from him on the 30th of September, desiring the election of the Magistrates to be deferred.

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 CHAP. III.

 FROM THE RESTORATION OF CHARLES II. TILL THE UNION OF  
 THE TWO KINGDOMS IN 1707.

*Citizens hanged in the Streets on account of Religion—Port-Glasgow formed—Great Fire—Glasgow the second Town in Scotland—Arch of Bridge fell—Election of Magistrates—Regiment of 500 men raised—Wynd Church built—Magistrates and Council elected by the Burgesses—Glasgow again declared free—Town Clerk stabbed in Council Chambers—Trades' Land built—Bowling Green formed—Warlocks and Witches imprisoned in Jail—Darien Settlement—The Calton used as a Common—Barrowfield feued.*

IN the year 1660, on the restoration of Charles II. and for a number of years thereafter, the citizens of Glasgow, who were chiefly covenanters, were severely persecuted for the sake of their religion. In 1666, several persons were hanged in the streets, merely because they would not conform to Episcopacy.

Towards the middle of the seventeenth century, the citizens of Glasgow began to show an active spirit for trade, and being sensible of the want of a sufficient depth of water at the Broomielaw, they resolved to have a port nearer the mouth of the Clyde. Accordingly, they proposed to make an extensive harbour at Dumbarton; but were opposed by the Magistrates of that Burgh, on the ground that the great influx of mariners and others would raise the price of provisions to the inhabitants. The Magistrates of Glasgow being disappointed in this project, turned their attention to the other side of the River; and, in the year 1662, purchased thirteen acres of ground from Sir Robert Maxwell, adjoining the Village of Newark, about nineteen miles below the City; and, having laid out the ground for a town, they built harbours and made the first dry, or graving, dock that was in Scotland.

On the 8th of September 1694, the Presbytery of Paisley was applied to for a disjunction of the lands; it was not, however, till the 13th of October 1714, that they were disjoined.

from Kilmalcolm, and erected into a separate parish, under the name of Port-Glasgow. The delay was occasioned in consequence of the Earl of Glencairn disputing the right of patronage, which was ultimately vested in the City of Glasgow. On the 22d of February 1718, it was agreed that a Church should be built at Port-Glasgow; one-half of the expense to be defrayed by the City of Glasgow, and the other half by the Feuers of Port-Glasgow. In 1775, an Act of Parliament was procured for erecting the Town into a Burgh of Barony, with consent of the City of Glasgow, the immediate superiors, and the proprietors of certain contiguous lands. The Barony is governed by two Baillies and a Council of eleven Feuers, possessed of at least 10*l.* sterling of yearly income from heritable property. The Baillies and these Counsellors conduct the public business of the Barony; the City of Glasgow appointing the principal Baillie and Town Clerk, &c. On the 26th of March 1698, the City of Glasgow appointed the Baillies and Town Clerk of Port-Glasgow, for the first time. Although of right the patronage of this Church is solely vested in the Magistrates and Council of Glasgow, it has been customary to receive from the members of the Church a leet of three, from whom one is nominated to be the Minister of Port-Glasgow. The harbours of this port are capable of receiving the largest vessels without discharging any part of their cargoes; and the trade, wealth, and public spirit of its inhabitants, have rapidly raised it into a flourishing town, which now contains upward of 5500 souls.

The ruins of the ancient Castle of Newark, now the property of Lord Belhaven, stands on the verge of the River, a little to the east of the Town. The arms of the Maxwell family, who were the original proprietors, are placed over the main entrance, with the following inscription, *viz.*

THE BLESSING OF GOD BE HEREON.

ANNO CDXCVII.

In the year 1671, the southmost arch of the Bridge \* fell, on the Wednesday of the Annual Fair, without doing injury to any person.

In the year 1677, a second conflagration made great havock in the City; one hundred and thirty houses and shops were destroyed, and a vast number of families thrown quite destitute. As the fire happened to be near the Jail, which at that time was crowded with persons who were confined on account of religious scruples, the citizens, under the pretext of saving lives, broke open the doors, and set the whole prisoners at liberty. Notwithstanding a multiplicity of discouraging circumstances, Glasgow had so far recovered from her disasters, that, in 1695, at the Assessment of the Burghs, she was rated as the second in Scotland in point of wealth.

It would appear that the Government occasionally controlled the politics of Glasgow. In 1679, the Privy Council sent an order to continue the Magistrates and Town Council for another year. And, in 1681, the election of the Magistrates was deferred, because His Royal Highness James Duke of York †, who was in Town, had not made up his mind regarding the election. When His Highness left Town, Sir John Bell and others were elected Magistrates; but this arrangement not meeting the approbation of the Duke, the Privy Council ordered a new election to take place on the 16th of November, and a great number of the Counsellors were turned out of office.

When the Convention of Estates met at Edinburgh, to consider of the abdication of James II. the City of Glasgow raised a regiment of 500 men, and sent them to Edinburgh, under the command of the Earl of Argyle, to guard the Convention. This Regiment then got the name of the Scotch Cameronians; and, subsequently, the 26th Regiment of Foot.

In the year 1687, the Wynd Church was built by a party of privileged Presbyterians, during the time of Episcopacy.

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\* Stockwell-Street Bridge.

† Afterwards James II.

On the 2d of July, 1689, the Magistrates and Council were elected by a poll vote of all the Burgesses. This mode of election took place in consequence of the effects of the Revolution, which happened the year before.

In the year 1690, the Town was again declared free by a Charter of William and Mary, which was confirmed by an Act of Parliament in the same year, to the effect that the Town Council should have power to elect their own Magistrates, and fill up the Council, as fully and freely, in all respects, as the City of Edinburgh, or any other Royal Burgh within the kingdom. This mode of election has continued ever since.

In the year 1694, a citizen and a soldier having quarrelled, they were carried to the Town Clerk's Chamber, where the matter was referred to the sitting Magistrate. During the investigation, Mr. Robert Park, the Town Clerk, having made use of some expressions which incensed Major Menzies, who attended on behalf of the soldier, the Major instantly drew his sword and run Mr. Park through the body; who, having immediately absconded, was pursued by Mr. John Anderson, a late Provost, Robert Stevenson, a wright, and John Gillespie, a taylor, and overtaken in Renfield garden, where he was shot by one of the three pursuers, who were soon afterwards tried for murder, before the High Court of Justiciary. Although not proven at the trial, it was generally understood that John Gillespie was the person who shot the Major\*.

In the year 1695, the Town Council encouraged the Merchants' and Trades' Houses to rebuild the tenement at the corner of the Saltmarket and Gallowgate Streets; afterwards known by the name of the Trades' Land. About the same period, the Town Council disposed of a piece of ground to Mungo Cochran, for a Bowling-Green†, with the express provision, that it should be kept as such in all time coming.

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\* McLeish's Crim. Cases.

† Candlerigg-Street Bowling-Green.



In the same year, an Act of Council was passed, taxing the carters, for raising a sum to repair the streets.

On the 12th of March 1698, the Magistrates granted an allowance to the Jailor for keeping warlocks and witches, imprisoned in the Tolbooth by order of the Commissioners of Justiciary.

In the year 1699, the Scotch got possession of Darien, a Province of South America, and began to form an establishment, under the management of the Rev. Mr. Paterson. The scheme was adopted by the Scotch with enthusiasm, and would not have failed of uncommon success, had it not been for the jealousy of the Dutch East India Company, who prevailed on their old friend the Prince of Orange, then William III. of England, to throw such obstacles in its way as brought on its ruin. The Colony having lingered eight months, waiting, in vain, for supplies, the greater part of the inhabitants died, or quitted the settlement. The citizens of Glasgow had made such vigorous exertions, and contributed so largely to the scheme, that a number of its best citizens were ruined; among others were the Stuarts of Minto.

About the end of the seventeenth century, the ground adjoining the east side of the City, denominated the Gallow-Muir, Borough-Roods or Black-Faulds, was used as a common for grazing the cattle belonging to the citizens. In 1705, Mr. John Walkinshaw, of Renfrewshire, purchased a great part of those lands, and began to feu out part of the ground for a Village, which he called Borrowfield, since known by the name of Bridgetown; the progress of this Village was very slow, for, in the year 1724, he had only feued nineteen small lots. At this period, the Town, in conjunction with the Trades' House, became proprietors of the whole, and it remained in their hands till 1731, when they conveyed it to Mr. John Orr, a merchant in Glasgow, who was more successful in disposing of the ground than his predecessors.

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 CHAP. IV.

**FROM THE UNION TILL THE YEAR 1779, WHEN CERTAIN PENALTIES AGAINST ROMAN CATHOLICS WERE PROPOSED TO BE REPEALED.**

*Disturbances at the Union—Boundary of City—Members paid for their Attendance in Parliament—Great Flood in the River—Rebellion, 1715—Regiment of 600 Men raised—Two Pennies on the Pint of Ale—Shawfield's Mob—Magistrates apprehended—Anderston formed—Cow-Lane—Two Regiments of 600 Men each raised—Pretender lays the Town under contribution—Alterations in Set of Burgh—Ship Bank established—Episcopal Chapel built and Theatre erected—Battlement of High Church Steeple destroyed—Jamaica-Street Bridge built—Finnieston formed—Regiment of 1000 Men raised at breaking out of the American War—Rutherglen Bridge built.*

THE kingdoms of Scotland and England were united under Queen Anne in the year 1707; upon which occasion, the citizens of Glasgow showed great discontent and propensity to riot. On the 18th of November, the Magistrates and Council made an Act for keeping the peace, whereby more than three persons were prohibited from being together on the streets after sun-set. At this period, the City was bounded by the original ports; viz. on the east, by the Gallowgate Port, which stood near to St. Mungo's Lane; on the west, by the West Port, near to where the Black Bull Inn is erected; on the south, by the Water Port, near the Old Bridge; on the north, by the Stable Green Port, at the Bishop's Palace; and on the north-west, by the Rottenrow Port: the adjoining ground without the ports, and that upon which Bell-Street, Candlerigg-Street, King-Street, Prince's Street, &c. are now formed, being then corn fields; and even where a number of the streets were formed within the ports, there were but few houses built, and these chiefly covered with thatch. The population, at this period, was reckoned to be about 14,000 souls. The commerce and manufactures of Glasgow being then only in their infancy, the inhabitants were generally poor; the circulating medium, it would appear, was not over-abundant, even with the higher

ranks, for, subsequent to the Union, the community paid for the services of their Members of Parliament. Provost Rodger received for his attendance in Parliament, from 8th July 1708, till 20th October 1710, being two sessions, 4800*l.* Scots; and Dean of Guild Smith, from 25th November 1710, till 16th August 1715, being five sessions, 12,000*l.* Scots, being at the rate of 200*l.* sterling, per annum.

On the 25th of May 1708, the Council elected the Lord Provost a commissioner, to vote with the other commissioners at the ensuing election, for a member to serve in Parliament, being the first since the Union.

On the 7th of November 1709, application was made to Parliament for a Riding Post between Glasgow and Edinburgh.

In the year 1712, the River Clyde had swoln to a height never before recollected. The perpendicular rise, above the ordinary tide, was eighteen feet six inches. The effects of this flood was severely felt by the people who resided in the lower parts of the Town.

In the year 1715, when the Rebellion broke out under the Earl of Mar, the City raised, at its own expense, a regiment of 600 men; which immediately marched to Stirling, under the command of Colonel Aird, the late Provost, and joined the King's forces. The citizens, at this period, the better to protect themselves from the lawless depredations of the rebels, formed a ditch around the Town, twelve feet broad and six feet deep.

In the year 1717, the Convention of Royal Burghs passed an Act, prohibiting persons from trading in Royal Burghs, unless they resided eight months of the year therein.

In the year 1718, street lamps were first used in Glasgow, of a conical form.

The North-West Church was built in 1720, and opened in the following year.

The Surgeons and Barbers were originally joined in one corporation; but the Surgeons, on the 29d of January 1720, gave in to the Council a renunciation of the Letter of Dea-

conry in their and the Barbers' favour, so far as regarded themselves, and craved a division of the common funds. Accordingly, on the 22d of September 1722, the Corporation of Barbers and Surgeons was dissolved, and the funds divided, and the Letter of Deaconry confirmed to the Barbers. In the same year, the British Parliament continued, for sixteen years farther, an impost of two pennies Scots upon each Scots pint of ale and beer brewed, inbrought, and sold within the City of Glasgow, which had been granted, in aid of the Burgh, by the Scots Parliament in 1693.

Candlerigg-Street, King-Street, and Prince's Street, were laid out, and begun to be built in 1724.

#### RIOT, VULGARLY CALLED SHAWFIELD'S MOB.

Daniel Campbell, of Shawfield, Esq. the Member of Parliament for the City, having voted for the extension of the malt tax to Scotland, a number of his constituents took offence. On the 23d June, 1725, the day on which the tax was to take effect, crowds of disorderly persons formed in the streets, and began to obstruct the excisemen in the exercise of their duty, which they easily accomplished, there being no military in the Town. On the 24th current, the crowd increased, without committing any acts of violence. At seven o'clock, P. M. two companies of Lord Delorain's regiment of foot, commanded by Captain Bushel, came to Town, on which the Magistrates ordered the Town Officers to open and clear out the Guard-House for their reception. This order, however, could not be carried into effect, as the Officers were attacked by a crowd of the Town's people, who turned them out of the Guard-House, locked the doors, and carried off the keys. The Provost was of a lenient disposition, and being apprehensive that if the military were ordered to act against the citizens, by forcing their way into the Guard-House, that the consequences might be disagreeable, he, therefore, directed the soldiers to be quartered on the inhabitants for the night. When this was accomplished, his Lordship

and the other Magistrates, accompanied by Mr. Campbell of Blythswood, repaired to the Town-Hall, where they remained till nine o'clock, P. M.; there being then no appearance of tumult, they all went to a tavern to spend the evening. About half past ten o'clock, information was received that a mob had collected, and were demolishing Shawfield's house: upon which the whole party immediately repaired to the spot, where they found a number of people, with axes and hammers, demolishing the house. On the expostulation of the Magistrates, the mob desisted, and retired a short way, when they were met by a number of others, who, with a shout, cried, "Down with Shawfield's house!—No malt tax!" The expression was hardly uttered, when the whole mob hurried to the house, and it was not long before it was completely gutted. About twelve o'clock, P. M. while the Magistrates were deliberating on what was to be done, Captain Bushel despatched a Sergeant to know, if he would beat to arms and parade his men? The Provost returned for answer, that as the men must be fatigued with the march, he did not think it necessary to disturb them; and as the beating to arms might alarm the citizens and lead to fatal consequences, he declined the offer. On the next morning, the Provost sent workmen to shut up the passages to Mr. Campbell's house; and about eleven o'clock, A. M. the soldiers were put in possession of the Guard-House. At three o'clock, P. M. when the Magistrates and others were walking in front of the Town-Hall, a considerable mob passed them, on their way to Shawfield's house, armed with bludgeons and other weapons, preceded by a man, in the dress of an old woman, beating a drum. This party being dispersed, others collected in front of the Guard-House, which, at that time, was at the south-west corner of the Candlerigg-Street. The mob had not long assembled, when they began to throw stones at the sentinels, on which Captain Bushel ordered out his men, and formed a hollow square, by which they faced the four streets which centre at the Guard-House. This movement was

promptly followed, on the part of the crowd, by a shower of stones at the soldiers; on which Captain Bushel swore, if they did not immediately desist, he would cause his men to fire on them; which he accordingly did, and two men were killed on the spot. While this tragedy was performing, the Provost and a number of the inhabitants were in the Town-House, from whom a gentleman was despatched to inform Captain Bushel, that he ought not to fire without the authority of the civil power. Bushel returned for answer, that he and his men could not quietly stand and be knocked down with stones. By the time that this answer was conveyed to the Provost, a great number of the inhabitants had got admission to him; and threatening to avenge the blood of their fellow-citizens, ran up stairs to the Town-House Magazine, broke open the doors, carried out the arms, and rung the fire-bell to alarm the whole City. The Provost fearing that the military would be cut to pieces, sent a message desiring the Captain and his men to leave the Town, which they accordingly did. During their retreat, the citizens came up with them in great force, and began to act on the offensive; on which Captain Bushel halted his men and caused them to fire, which killed and wounded several persons; so that, during this unfortunate affair, there were nine killed, and seventeen wounded. The military soon after this reached Dumbarton Castle without farther molestation.

On this matter being represented to the Secretary of State, General Wade, on the 9th of July 1725, was despatched to Glasgow, with an armed force, consisting of Lord Delorain's regiment of foot, six troops of the Royal Scotch Dragoons, one of the Earl of Stair's Dragoons, and an independent company of Highlanders, under the command of Captain Duncan Campbell of Lochiel, with a piece of artillery, ammunition, &c. The General was accompanied by Duncan Forbes, Esq. Lord Advocate. When the military had taken possession of the Town, the Advocate began to take a precognition of the affair, when nineteen persons were remanded to prison. On the same day,

Broomielaw. The first fire-engine was purchased for the community in this year.

The Glasgow Highland Society was instituted in 1727.

In the year 1728, the Town Council made an Act, prohibiting all builders and others from building or altering houses, till they applied for, and received, authority from the Deans of Guild Court. They also enacted, that no person, under a penalty of 5*l.* Scots, should drive large stob-nails into cart-wheels, as they injured the causeway.

In the year 1729, the Magistrates and Council sold the lands of Provan, consisting of 2012 acres, to Robert Lang and others, at the price of 6449*l.* 12*s.* Scots, being 5374*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.* sterling, besides a yearly feu-duty of 103*l.* 8*s.* sterling. The lands of Petershill were feued to William Stobo, about the same period.

In the year 1730, a Bottle-House was built in Glasgow, which was the first that had been erected in the City. In the same year, the Western Common, now called Hamilton Hill, was sold to James Rae, merchant.

The Town's Hospital was erected in 1733.

In the year 1734, the first Baillie of Provan was elected.

The Statue of King William III. was set up at the Cross, in 1735. In the same year, the tenement where the Tomtine stands was purchased from John Graham of Dougalston. At this period, the Town's Herd drove the cows, belonging to the burgesses, to the north-west Common, since known by the name of Bell's and Blythwood's Parks, in the neighbourhood of Port-Dundas. The road where Queen-Street is now formed, was then called the Cow-Lane; and the ground on which the Village of Cowcaddens stands, was the place where the cows were milked.

The Music-Bells in the Steeple at the Cross was finished in May 1736, and cost 316*l.* 1*s.* 9*d.* sterling.

The first Searcher of Hides, who had a salary, was appointed in 1739.

The first public Slaughter-House was built on the north side of the River, a short distance east from the Stockwell-Street Bridge, in 1744.

By the Charter of the Corporation of Gardeners, granted to them by the Magistrates and Council in the year 1690, they were obliged to send a leet of two persons, from which the Council chose one to be Deacon; but on an application to the Magistrates, on the 22d of January 1745, the Corporation were authorised to choose their Deacon in the same way as the other Corporations of the City. On the 26th of March following, the Magistrates and Council passed an Act for feuing that part of the Low Green where the Public Offices now stand; but the current of public opinion ran so strong against the measure, that it was dropped.

The Rebellion, which broke out during this year, afforded the citizens of Glasgow an opportunity of showing their attachment to the principles of the Revolution, by raising two battalions of 600 men each, for the service of Government; one of these battalions were engaged, and behaved gallantly at the battle of Falkirk. The ardent zeal which the City showed for the Government, so exasperated the rebels, that had it not been for the timely intervention of a Highland Chieftain\*, the Town would have been destroyed. On the 14th September, the Magistrates received a letter from the Pretender's son, demanding from the Corporation 15,000*l.* sterling, in money, with all their arms, and any arrears of taxes which might be due to the Government. This demand, however, did not give the Magistrates great alarm, as they expected immediate relief from the forces of Sir John Cope, which were then on their march to the north. The result of Sir John's expedition, however, being unfavourable, Mr. John Hay, W. S. Edinburgh, with a party of horse, accompanied by Glengyle, the chief of the M'Gregors, arrived in Glasgow,

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\* Cameron of Lochiel.



and produced another letter, wherein they had a discretionary power to reduce the demand, in the event of their finding it necessary. The Magistrates now saw the necessity of treating, and compromised for 5000*l.* sterling in money, and 500*l.* in goods.

Upon the return of the rebels from England, this same Mr. Hay came to Glasgow with the first of the rebel army, and made a new demand on the Corporation, which they were unable to resist; *viz.* 12,000 linen shirts, 6000 cloth coats, 6000 pair of shoes, 6000 pair of hose, and 6000 bonnets. These exactions of money and goods, together with the expense of raising and maintaining the two regiments, and supplying the rebel army for ten days with every necessary, cost the Town upwards of 15,000*l.* On the 14th of June 1749, on application of the Magistrates to Parliament, they received 10,000*l.* sterling, as a small remuneration for the numerous losses and privations which they sustained during the Rebellion.

On the 17th of November 1746, the Magistrates and the Professors of the College having an action depending before the Court of Session, respecting the liability of the latter to pay cess and tiend tax, they, of this date, submitted their differences to arbitrators, when it was found, 1*st*, That the whole College Buildings, occupied by the College and Professors, should be free of cess and tiend tax; 2*d*, Also any new building, built within the pale of the College, and for the public use thereof, or use of the Professors, should also be exempted; 3*d*, All their other subjects within to be liable for it; 4*th*, The Magistrates acquitted of all claims for repetition of cess, formerly charged on the subjects now exempted; 5*th*, The Decree Arbitral to be the rule for levying cess from the College in all time coming.

On the 5th April, 1748, a Committee of the Town Council reported, that, by the Constitution of the Burgh, the government of the City might be vested in the hands of particular persons longer than was for the public good; the Council,

thereon, agreed to a number of salutary regulations, which have been acted upon ever since. Among others, that the two Senior Counsellors of the Merchants' and Trades' Rank should annually retire from the Council, and should not be eligible to serve as a Counsellor till three years had elapsed. In the same year, the porters and horse-setters were formed into societies.

In the year 1749, the first local bank was established in the City, under the firm of the Ship Banking Company; and, in the same year, the Gallowgate Port was taken down.

The Episcopal Chapel was built, and the West Port removed in 1751.

In the year 1752, the first Theatre in Glasgow was erected, in Castle-Street: it was formed of timber, in a very temporary manner. In the same year, the first four-wheeled gentleman's carriage was started, by Mr. Allan Dreghorn\*.

The Markets in King-Street were built in 1754.

In the year 1755, the Green Market, which had hitherto been on the Trongate-Street, was removed to the west side of the Candleriggs-Street, between the Guard-House and the old Beef Market.

In the year 1756, Walks were formed in the Green; and Virginia-Street opened. In the same year, the upper Battlement of the High Church Steeple was so much destroyed, during a storm of thunder and lightning, that several skilled persons thought it incurable, without taking down a considerable part of the Steeple. In opposition to this opinion, Mungo Naismith, the mason who superintended the erection of St. Andrew's Church, very speedily repaired the fracture, by an effort of great ingenuity in the construction of the scaffolding.

In the year 1761, the ground on the north side of the High Church was purchased for a burying-ground; and, in the same year, the Thistle Bank Company commenced business.

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\* Mr. Dreghorn was a timber merchant, carpenter, and joiner, and had the carriage made by his own workmen.

Jamaica-Street and Havannah-Street were opened in 1763.

The Wynd Church was rebuilt in 1764; and, in the following year, Duke-Street was projected by the Carron Company, who were solicitous to have a direct road from Cumbernauld to the City.

The North-West Burying-Ground was formed in 1767.

On the 10th of July 1768, Sir Laurence Dundas dug out the first spadeful of earth for the formation of the Forth and Clyde Canal. On the 29th of September, the foundation-stone of the Jamaica-Street Bridge was laid by George Murdoch, Esq. the Lord Provost, with great masonic solemnity, as acting grand master mason for the Western District. The procession proceeded from the Saracen's Head Inn. The arches of the bridge were finished in 1771, and the first carriage passed on 2d January 1772. As Mr. Murdoch had not received a regular masonic appointment from the grand lodge, the grand master threatened him with masonic censure.

In the year 1770, Finnieston, a Village adjoining Anderston, was laid out by the proprietor of Stobcross; and, in compliment to the Rev. Mr. Finnie, who projected it, and who was at that time chaplain in the family, it received his name.

In the year 1771, an Act of Parliament was obtained for making St. Andrew's Street, and forming the ground around the Church; for building an Exchange; and for making the Monkland Canal. In the following year, the Breast between the Jamaica-Street and Stockwell-Street Bridges was built, and Dunlop-Street opened.

On the 20th of September 1773, the Town bought from Colin Rae, of Little Govan, his lands adjoining the east end of the Green, consisting of 28 acres 1 rood and 18 falls, for which they paid 2103*l.* sterling. These lands have ever since formed part of the High Green. On the 27th of November, the Directors of the Town's Hospital represented to the Council, that their stated funds were not equal to defray the expenses of the Hospital: on which, the Council appointed Assessmen

to lay on an assessment on the inhabitants, to the amount of 396*l.* 5*s.* 1*d.* This was the first time that Assessors were appointed. In the same year, Miller-Street and Clyde-Street were formed, and a Work-House for vagrant beggars established.

At the breaking out of the American war, in 1775, the City raised a regiment of 1000 men, which was afterwards called the 83*d.*, or Glasgow Regiment, the expense of which was upwards of 10,000*l.*

In the year 1776, a free Bridge was built across the Clyde near the west end of Rutherglen; and, in the following year, the Stockwell-Street Bridge was widened ten feet on the east side, and the Arns Well in the Green opened to the public.

In the year 1778, the street on the east side of the Bishop's Palace was widened, and the ruins of that ancient edifice removed. In the same year, Tallow Searchers were appointed for the first time.

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## CHAP. V.

FROM 1779 TILL 1816.

*Riot, in consequence of proposed Repeal of certain Penal Statutes against Roman Catholics—Bill for Repeal of Duty on French Cambrics—Coffee-Room opened, and Chamber of Commerce instituted—Great Frost—Sunday Schools instituted—Weavers' Riot—First London Mail Coach arrives in Glasgow—Stirling's Library instituted—Tron Church destroyed by Fire—Royal Infirmary built—Saltmarket-Street Bridge fell—Volunteer and Local Militia Corps formed—Barracks built—Andersonian Institution formed—Barony Church built—Aid to Government—Great Dearth—Police Act—Hutcheson's Hospital rebuilt—Timber Bridge—Lord Nelson's Monument—Sir John Moore—Glasgow and Cranstonhill Water-Works—Glasgow Bank established—New Jail—Lock, Lunatic, and Magdalene Asylums—Observatory—College Buildings—Mr. Pitt's Statue—Harbour at Broomielaw enlarged—A Provident Bank—Balloon—Opposition to the Corn Bill—Great Flood—Armorial Bearings of the City—Situation of the City—Climate—Quantity of Rain—Soil—Buildings—Green—Length and Breadth of City—Common Sewers—Squares—Building Ground.*

In the year 1779, -80, a bill was under discussion in Parliament for the repeal of certain penal statutes against the Roman Catholics. On this occasion, a numerous body of the citizens

determined to give the bill every opposition in their power. In a short time, no less than eighty-five societies, consisting of at least 12000 persons, were formed, to oppose the bill. These societies kept up a regular correspondence with Lord George Gordon, who was at that time at the head of the Protestant Association in London. While the bill was in progress, a mob collected on a Sunday, during the time of divine service, and would have demolished the place of worship where the Roman Catholics met, had not the Magistrates arrived in time to prevent it. On the 10th February thereafter, being a fast day appointed by Royal authority, a crowd of people met, and destroyed the shop of Mr. Bagnal, a potter in King-Street, for no other reason but that he was a Roman Catholic; and having done all the damage they could to his shop, they set out in great numbers to Tureen-Street, and destroyed his manufactory, notwithstanding the vigilance of the Magistrates to prevent such an outrage. When this affair terminated, Bagnal instituted a process against the community, and obtained indemnification for his loss.

During this Session of Parliament, the Government brought in a bill to repeal certain duties which had been formerly imposed on French cambrics. When the news of this reached Glasgow, the weavers assembled in great numbers; and, after burning the minister in effigy, and paying great compliments to Mr. George Dempster, and other members, who opposed the bill, they retired without doing serious injury to any person. In the following year, St. Enoch's Church was erected.

The Tontine Buildings and the Coffee-Room were built, and Ingram-Street opened, in 1781.

On the 12th of March 1782, the River rose about twenty feet higher than the ordinary tides.

In the year 1783, the Chamber of Commerce was instituted, and a Branch of the Royal Bank of Scotland established in this City. John-Street was opened in the same year, and Campbell-Street in the year following.

On the 14th of March 1785, the ice on the Clyde broke up after four months frost; during this period, booths and dram-shops with fires in them were erected on the River.

In the year 1786, the Town Council resolved, that, in future, all coals brought into the City should be sold by weight, instead of measure, as formerly. In the same year, the Weigh-House was removed from the west side of Candleriggs-Street, to the east side of Montrose-Street. About this period, there were only two houses built in the New Town. The progress of building, during the course of thirty years, has been so great as almost to complete a new town within the boundary of the Royalty. During 1815, it was computed that 165 tenements were building in the City at one time.

Sunday Schools were first established in Glasgow in 1787. In the same year, St. Andrew's and St. George's Squares, and Montrose, Frederick, Cochran, and Hanover Streets, were formed. During this year, the operative weavers having made an unsuccessful application to the manufacturers for an advance of their prices, a great number of them struck work, and assembling together in multitudes, paraded the streets, and began to annoy the families of those manufacturers who they thought were most inimical to their demand; they then went deliberately to the work-shops of those who had not struck work, and, having cut out their webs from the looms, burned them on the streets of the Suburbs. On the 3d. of September, the mob having destroyed a number of webs in the Calton, repaired to the foot of the Drygate, and were burning webs, when the Magistrates arrived with a detachment of the 39th Regiment of Foot, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Kellit. On their first appearance, they were assaulted with stones and brick bats to the imminent danger of their lives. The Riot Act having been read, the people were admonished to disperse, but without effect. At length, it was found necessary to order the military to fire, when three persons were killed on the spot, and a number of others severely wounded. This severe,

though necessary, example, had the effect of dispersing the mob. They appeared however in great force next day, in the Calton, and were only prevented from proceeding to extremities, by the timely arrival of the Magistrates. The last great assemblage on this memorable occasion, was at the burial of the three persons who were shot: they were interred in the Calton Burying-Ground, accompanied by at least 6000 persons, consisting of men, women, and children \*.

On the 23d of April 1788, the Magistrates and Council remitted to the Dean of Guild Court the linings of the streets, and all matters connected therewith; and recommended to the Dean of Guild to keep proper records thereof; and the Master of Works to attend all visits on behalf of the community. In the following year, Bridewell and the Grammar School were built.

On the 7th of July 1790, the first London Mail Coach, by the way of Carlisle, came to Glasgow. In the same year, Wilson, Brunswick, and Hutcheson Streets were opened; and Common Sewers begun to be formed in the City.

In the year 1791, Stirling's Library was instituted; and the Trades' and Surgeons' Halls built.

The Royal Infirmary was built, and Balmano and Weaver Streets, and the east end of George's Street, opened, in 1792. In the same year, the lands of Provost Haugh were purchased from Peter Bell, for 4000*l.* and added to the Public Green.

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\* Mr. Thomas Campbell, late Deacon of the Barbers, describes, that, being then about seventeen years of age, and curious to see a mob, he accompanied the Magistrates and military from the Cross, by the Gallowgate, to the Hangman's Brae, near the intersection of what is now Barrack-Street and Duke-Street. When they were descending the Brae, down to the Drygate Bridge, the mob attacked them furiously with stones; nor would they desist, till the military received orders to fire. Mr. Campbell and a number of others, fearing the consequences, left the military and ran up the Hangman's Brae, where one man (not connected with the mob) was instantly killed and several wounded. Although Mr. Campbell received a shot in the belly, the ball going completely through his body, he walked some distance and went up two pair of stairs without assistance.

On the 8th of February 1793, the Tron Church was destroyed by accidental fire. In the same year, Glassford and Garthland Streets were opened. At this period, the Town Council sold two freehold votes for the County.

In the year 1794, an Inspector of the Flesh Markets was appointed; but the office was soon afterwards abolished. In the same year, a bridge was begun to be built across the Clyde, at the foot of the Saltmarket-Street; the Tron Church was rebuilt; and Duke-Street and Taylor-Street opened. In the month of April in this year, and at subsequent periods, when the state of the country was such, that Government found it necessary to embody Volunteer Corps, the citizens of Glasgow enrolled themselves into the following Corps; viz. The 1st and 2d Regiments, the Light Horse, the Sharp-Shooters, the Armed Association, the Trades' House Battalion, the Highland Regiment, the Grocer's Corps, and the Anderston and Canal Suburbs Corps. The greater part of these Regiments found their own uniforms, and served without pay. When the Volunteer system gave place to the Local Militia, the City completed, and has, at this time, five Regiments in the service of Government.

The Barracks were built in 1795: and on the 18th of November, in the same year, Hutchesontown Bridge, at the foot of Saltmarket-Street, fell.

In the year 1796, the Andersonian Institution was formed; the Assembly Rooms in Ingram-Street erected; and the upper part of Virginia-Street opened.

In the year 1797, an addition of 360 feet was made to the Quay at the Broomielaw; the Riding School was erected; and Stirling-Street opened. In the following year, the Barony Church was built; Nelson-Street opened; and a contribution by the citizens to assist in carrying on the war, amounting to 13,938*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*, remitted to Government.

In the years 1799 and 1800, owing to a general failure of the crops throughout the kingdom, the chief articles of food



for the labouring classes became so scarce, that they could with difficulty be procured even at triple the ordinary prices; meal, which is now (1816) at 1s. 3d. per peck, was then from 3s. 6d. to 3s. 10d. In this distressing situation, the Magistrates and Council subscribed liberally, and promoted a subscription for the purchase of grain; accordingly, such a sum was raised, as, on its credit, a Committee of Management purchased grain from various parts, at home and abroad, to the amount of 117,000*l*. When, on the return of plenty, a fall of grain took place, the concern sustained a loss of 15,000*l*.; a very considerable part of which had to be sustained by the Corporation. During this year, Carrick, Brown, and Alpine Streets were opened; and the first Act of Parliament, for establishing the Police of the City obtained, for seven years; which has since been renewed for fourteen years longer.

In the year 1802, Gordon, Bath, Suffolk, and Portland Streets were opened. In the following year, Hutcheson's Hospital was rebuilt; and a Timber Bridge thrown across the Clyde, at the foot of Saltmarket-Street; and the Glasgow Fire Insurance Company instituted.

In the year 1804, the Theatre was rebuilt; the Hunterian Museum erected; and St. Vincent and Richmond Streets opened.

A Monument was erected in the Green to the memory of Lord Nelson, in 1806; and, in the same year, the Glasgow Water-Works Company was formed.

St. George's Church was built in 1807.

In the year 1808, the Cranston Hill Water-Works were established; and South and North Albion Streets opened. In the following year, money was subscribed, and a Monument ordered to be erected to the memory of Sir John Moore. In this year, the Glasgow Bank was established; the Lock Hospital instituted; and West St. Vincent-Street opened.

In the year 1810, the Jail and Public Offices, Slaughter-Houses and Guard-House were rebuilt; and the Lunatic Asylum, Observatory, Lyceum, and Post-Office built; St.

George's Place opened; and Lord Nelson's Monument shattered on the 5th of August, during a storm of thunder and lightning. In the following year, the east range of the College Buildings were rebuilt; and the first boat impelled by steam began to ply on the Clyde.

The Harbour, or Quay, at the Broomielaw, was extended 900 lineal feet to the westward, in 1811.

In the year 1812, a Statue of Mr. Pitt was put up in the Town-Hall; the Magdalene Asylum built; and Dundas-Street opened. In the following year, Nile-Street, and Great Hamilton-Street, were opened.

In the year 1815, a Provident Bank was established in Glasgow; a Roman Catholic and Methodist Chapel built; and M-Farlane-Street opened; Mr. Saddler, Jun. ascended in a balloon, from the Grammar-School grounds, and descended at Campsie. During this year, a bill for regulating the corn market was introduced into Parliament. When the bill was in progress, public meetings of the Merchants, Manufacturers, and others, and several of the Public Bodies, were held, who all agreed to oppose the measure. On this occasion, the minds of the labouring part of the community were so inflamed, that serious apprehensions were entertained for keeping the peace. On the 7th of March, and the two succeeding days, crowds of people assembled in the streets, and, having marked their disapprobation of the political conduct of their Member, who had supported the principle of the bill in Parliament, were dispersed by the exertion of the Magistrates, and the seasonable arrival of two troops of Dragoons\*.

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\* Notwithstanding that the popular opinion ran high against the bill, the price of wheat has gradually fallen ever since. At the time of passing the corn bill, British wheat, in the Glasgow market, was from 30s. to 34s. per boll; Foreign wheat, from 32s. to 36s. per boll; and, at this period, 6th April 1816, British wheat is from 22s. to 26s. per boll; and Foreign wheat, from 30s. to 34s. per boll. From the 16th of January, till the 9th of October 1815, the wheaten quarters loaf was 11d.; from the 9th of October, till the 11th December, it was 10d.; and, on the 11th of December, it was reduced to 9d.; at which price it remains at this day.

On the 30th of December, the Clyde rose about 17 feet higher than usual, being only  $36\frac{1}{2}$  inches lower than the flood on the 12th of March 1782 \*.

The armorial bearing of the City is on a field parti. p. fess. argent and gules, an oak tree surmounted with a bird in chief, a salmon with a gold stoned ring in its mouth in base, and on a branch on the sinister side, a bell languid or all proper. The motto, "Let Glasgow Flourish." In former times, "through the preaching of the word" was added to the motto. Prior to the Reformation, St. Mungo, or Kentigern, mitred, appeared on the dexter side of the shield, which had two salmons for supporters †.

The situation of this City commands the attention of strangers. It lyes on the north bank of the Clyde; is bounded on the west, by the Village of Anderston; on the east, by the Calton and Bridgeton, and other parts of the Barony parish; on the north, by the Landward Parish; and on the south, by the River.

*Climate.*—The air, though generally healthy, is somewhat moist. The average of rain which has fallen in Glasgow for 30 years, previous to 1790, is  $29\frac{6}{100}$  inches. The greatest quantity in any year, during that period, was in 1775, which was  $43\frac{8}{100}$  inches; and the least, which was in the year 1788, was  $19\frac{1}{100}$  inches.

*The Quantity of Rain which has fallen annually in Glasgow, during the following years, in inches and decimal parts.*

1765,.....	24.77
1775,.....	43.9
1785,.....	27.19
1795,.....	36.064
1805,.....	15.382

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\* The height of the flood in 1782, is cut out on the wall, at the east side of the south entrance to the Public Offices.

† For exemplification, see Index.

1815.—*The following is a Statement of the Rain collected in Gauges, made by the celebrated Crichton of Glasgow.*

BOTHWELL *.	GLASGOW †.	CARBETH ‡.	GREENOCK §.
January,.....0.886	1.135	0.750	0.809
February,.....2.276	2.312	4.855	3.928
March,.....2.883	2.457	5.563	5.485
April,.....0.783	0.925	1.430	1.267
May,.....2.765	2.104	3.684	3.128
June, .....1.586	1.246	1.831	1.820
July, .....2.040	1.531	1.711	1.235
August, .....2.600	2.354	3.638	2.647
September,...2.328	2.275	5.552	4.077
October,.....3.280	2.402	5.308	5.785
November,...1.908	1.823	3.869	3.700
December, ...1.385	1.780	3.202	2.882
<hr/> 24.720	<hr/> 22.344	<hr/> 41.393	<hr/> 36.763

Bothwell Castle is about 7 miles S. E. of Glasgow.

Carbeth..... 11 miles N. N. W. of Glasgow.

Greenock..... 22 miles W. of Glasgow.

There is also one of Crichton's Gauges in the neighbourhood of Largs, belonging to General Brisbane of Brisbane; but, owing to that gentleman's absence from the country, no accurate return could be got for 1815.

The soil around the City, although very various, is so much improved by an abundant supply of manure, as to produce heavy crops of every description. Coal, free-stone, whin-stone, and clay of excellent quality, are to be found in almost every direction. The greater part of the buildings are erected on ground having a gentle ascent from the River; the ancient part of the Town being separated from the more modern, by a considerable

\* This Gauge is the property of the Right Honourable Lord Douglas.

† The property of the University.

‡ The property of John Guthrie, Esq

§ The property of the Infirmary.

acclivity, commencing near the College. The public Park, or Green, on the banks of the River, adjoining the south-east side of the Town, contains upwards of 108 acres of grass, and 3 miles 6 furlongs and 12 poles of gravel walks. This Park is of great benefit to the inhabitants, and contributes much to the general appearance of this part of the Town.

The length and breadth of the City is ascertained by two main streets which cross each other at right angles. The principal street running nearly east and west, bears the several names of Westergate, Argyle-Street, Trongate, and Gallowgate, and is  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile 1 furlong 15 poles and two yards long, 83 feet broad at King-Street, and 77 feet at Queen-Street. The street which runs south and north, takes the names of the Saltmarket, High-Street, Kirk-Street, and Castle-Street, and is  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a mile 34 poles and 3 yards long, 54 feet wide at Bell-Street, and 47 feet at George-Street. The greater part of the streets in the City are 60 feet wide. The average width is between 56 and 57 feet. They are all causewayed with very durable whin-stones, and skirted with hewn stone pavements of various breadths, conformable to the Police Act. Common Sewers, large enough to admit persons to clean them \*, extending 4 miles 7 furlongs and 10 poles, are formed in the streets †. Of the three squares in the City, St. Andrew's, St. Enoch's, and St. George's, the latter is the most spacious; the centre of it is reserved for an equestrian statue of His Majesty. Public buildings, and the tenements fronting streets, are built with hewn stone, and covered with slates. The greater part of the private buildings, particularly in the ancient part of the Town, are built in what is called flats, by which two or more families are accommodated under the same roof. In the more modern part, however, the tenements are so formed, that one family possesses the whole.

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\* Size of Sewers, 4 feet 6 inches by 3 feet 6 inches, of one brick length.

† April 1816.

The building ground here is not disposed of by the lineal foot of front, as is the case in the other great towns in the Island, it is sold or feued by square measure; a yard of nine square feet, in a business situation, will bring from four to eighteen guineas, according to circumstances \*. The general rate of ground, however, for dwelling-houses fronting a street, not in a situation for business, is from one guinea and a half to three guineas per yard.

## CHAP. VI.

### SET, OR CONSTITUTION, OF THE BURGH.

*Set of the Burgh—Magistrates and Council—Magistrates are Justices of the Peace—Magistrates wear Gold Chains—Chief Magistrate does not receive a Salary—Member of Parliament, by whom returned—Revenue and Expenditure of Burgh—Trusts committed to the Magistrates—Merchants' and Trades' Ranks, and Houses—Public Buildings—Cathedral—College Church—Tron Church—North West Church—St. Andrew's Church—St. Enoch's Church—St. George's Church—Barony Church—Gorbals Church—Episcopal Chapel—Roman Catholic Chapel—Former Places of Worship.*

By the Constitution of the Burgh, three distinct bodies are recognised; viz. the Magistrates and Town Council, the Merchants' House, and the Trades' House. The Set, or Constitution, having undergone some slight alterations, by the Convention of Royal Burghs in 1801, is now declared to be as follows: The affairs of the Burgh shall be governed by a Provost, three Baillies of the Merchants' Rank, and two Baillies of the Trades' Rank; twelve Counsellors of the Merchants' Rank, and eleven Counsellors of the Trades' Rank; a Master of Works, who must be of the Merchants' Rank; and a Treasurer, of the Merchants' and Trades' Rank alternately. These two Officers are Counsellors, *ex officio*. The offices of the

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\* In particular situations for business, ground has been sold as high as 30*l.* or 40*l.* per yard.

Gorbals Baillie, and the Baillie and Depute-Baillie of the River, do not add to the number of Counsellors; and, like the Treasurer, are chosen from each of the ranks alternately. The Dean of Guild and Convener of the Trades' House, are Counsellors, *ex officio*, during the first year they are in office; after which, they must be elected ordinary Counsellors. On the first Tuesday which shall happen after the 29th of September, (Michaelmas day,) the whole Council being summoned, are put into leets or lists, from whom they elect the Provost and Baillies; and, on the Friday thereafter, the newly elected Provost and Baillies, and the two preceding sets of Magistrates, meet and disqualify the two Senior Merchant and Trades' Counsellors, and elect others in their place\*. The Lord Provost (who from courtesy is styled Honourable) and the five Baillies are charged with the executive, while the Magistrates and Council conduct the other public affairs of the community.



A LIST OF THE MAGISTRATES AND TOWN COUNCIL, &c. FROM  
MICHAELMAS 1815, TILL MICHAELMAS 1816.

The Hon. Henry Monteith, *Lord Provost*.

Andrew Templeton, Esq.

William Leckie, Esq.

William Muir, Esq.

Robert Hood, Esq.

Robert Jamieson, Esq.

James Ewing, Esq. *Dean of Guild*.

Robert Ferrie, Esq. *Convener of the Trades' House*.

Joshua Heywood, Esq. *Treasurer*,

James Robertson, Esq. *Master of Works*,

James Spreull, Esq. *Chamberlain*.

} *Merchant Baillies*.

} *Trades' Baillies*.

} *Honorary Counsellors, ex officio*.

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\* For the mode of other elections, see Appendix.

**James Cleland, Esq.** *Superintendent of Public Works, &c.*  
**Robert Haddow, Esq.** *Baillie of the River and Frith of Clyde.*  
**Richard A. Oswald, Esq.** *Depute-Baillie.*  
**John Machen, Esq.** *Principal Baillie of the Barony of Gorbals.*  
**William Thomson, Esq.** } *Resident Baillies.*  
**John Cuthbertson, Esq.** }  
**James Hill, Esq.** *Baillie of Provan.*  
**Peter M'Farlan, Esq.** *Baillie of Port-Glasgow.*  
**James Reddie, Esq.** *Advocate, First Town Clerk.*  
**Richard Henderson, Esq.** *Second do.*  
**Robert Thomson, Esq.** *Third do.*  
**John Bennet, Esq.** *Procurator Fiscal.*  
**Mr. Andrew Simpson,** *Assistant Fiscal.*

## COUNSELLORS.

*From the Merchants.*

**William Eccles.**  
**C. S. Parker.**  
**Kirkman Finlay, M. P.**  
**William Dalglish.**  
**Daniel M'Kenzie.**  
**John More.**  
**Robert Haddow.**  
**Richard A. Oswald.**  
**Adam Crooks.**  
**Robert Findlay.**  
**Archibald Hamilton, Jun.**  
**James Black.**

*From the Trades.*

**Archibald Newbigging.**  
**John Machen.**  
**James Burns.**  
**Basil Ronald.**  
**William Mitchell.**  
**James Hunter.**  
**Walter Ferguson.**  
**William Dunn.**  
**Ebenezer Richardson.**  
**Robert Austen.**  
**Robert Tennent, Jun.**

*Magistrates are Justices of the Peace for the County and Burgh.*

The Provost, two Senior Merchant Baillies, the Senior Trades' Baillie, the Dean of Guild, and the Convener, are Justices of the Peace for the County, *ex officiis*; the Junior Merchant and Trades' Baillies exercise similar powers within the Burgh.



*Magistrates first wear a Court Dress and Gold Chains.*

In the year 1720, the Lord Provost first began to wear a velvet court dress; and, in 1767, the Provost and Baillies, Magistrates, Dean of Guild, and Convener, first began to wear gold chains; the Baillie of the River, on 8th May 1810, and the Baillies of the Barony of Gorbals, on 9th June 1812.

*Chief Magistrate does not receive a Salary.*

It is to be regretted, that the funds of this Corporation are not in a situation to warrant its managers to appropriate a sum to support the dignity of the Chief Magistrate, without affecting the progress of public improvements, which have been carried on, for a number of years past, on a very extensive scale.

*Member of Parliament, by whom returned.*

This Burgh, of itself, does not return a Representative to Parliament. The Magistrates and Council of the Burghs of Glasgow, Renfrew, Dumbarton, and Rutherglen, elect one Member among them. In the event of equality, each Burgh takes the casting vote in rotation, conformable to the above order. Although the population of either of these conjoined Burghs does not exceed one-fortieth part of Glasgow, they are equal in their political franchises.

*Revenue and Expenditure of the Burgh.*

The revenue of the Burgh arises from various sources; but chiefly from what is called the common good. The following may be considered as the most productive; viz. An impost of two pennies Scots on the Scots pint of ale or beer brewed, inbrought, or sold within the City\*; ladles and multers, which

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\* This impost, which was first laid on in 1693, extended only over the Burgh, but it has since been made to comprehend the Barony of Gorbals, and Town of Port-Glasgow.

are certain dues paid on grain, meal, fruit, &c. brought into the Burgh; dues on cattle killed within the Burgh; dues from the public washing-house and tron; rents of markets, church seats, houses, mills, and mill lands; burgess entries; feus of land; and ground annuals; amounting in whole, for the year ending 31st December 1815, to 16,135*l.* 19*s.* 1½*d.* The following may be considered as the particulars of the expenditure; *viz.* Burgh assessment; criminal prosecutions; alimenter criminal prisoners; general expense of the Prison and Bridewell; expense of church and civil establishment; ministers' stipends and officers' salaries; Police establishment; repairs of heritable property; and general improvements. The amount of all which, for the year ending 31st December 1815, was 16,075*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.* thus leaving a balance in favour of the revenue, of 60*l.* 11*s.* 5½*d.*

*Other Trusts committed to the Magistrates and Council.*

Exclusive of the above, which may be considered as the revenue and expenditure *proper* of the community, the Magistrates and Council are entrusted, in whole or in part, with the administration of the following funds, the particulars being elsewhere narrated; *viz.* Navigation of the River Clyde; assessment for the maintenance of the poor; statute labour conversion fund; pontage of the Bridges; and Police establishment.

*Merchants' and Trades' Ranks.*

It appears from ancient records, that those persons who bought and sold merchandise of any description in this Burgh, considered themselves as a distinct class of citizens from those who manufactured the articles; and the claim of precedence often gave rise to dissension among the burgesses. In the year 1604, when both parties became anxious for an amicable adjustment of their political differences, they submitted their claims to the final decision of Sir George Elphinstone, who was then Provost, and to Mr. David Weems and Mr. John Bell, two of the Ministers of the City. The Arbiters, "after great

pains, long travailing, and mature deliberation," on the 6th of February 1605, pronounced their decret, containing fifty-four articles, which is the Letter of Guildry\*. This decret was immediately confirmed by the Magistrates and Council, and by an Act of Parliament, in 1612; and has been, after a few slight alterations, acted upon ever since. By the Letter of Guildry, the Dean of Guild is President of his House, and, from courtesy, is stiled Lord Dean of Guild. He takes precedence of the Convener of the Trades' House in all places, and of the Provost and Baillies at every meeting of his House.

*Merchants' House.*

The Merchants' House consists of all the merchant burgesses who have matriculated, that is, who have paid a fee, now fixed at ten guineas, to the funds of the House. These members, however, have only the privilege of attending one meeting in the course of the year, and of electing twenty-four members of the Dean of Guild's Council, which is made up, on the same day, immediately after the Dean of Guild is chosen, as follows: the Dean names twelve members, who may be either foreign or home traders; he then puts the whole of the remanent members into twenty-four lists, or leets, whereof twelve must be foreign, and twelve home traders. The qualified members, at the meeting, elect one person from each leet, who, together with the Dean, the Provost, three Merchant Baillies, the Collector, and the twelve persons nominated by the Dean, compose the Council, to whom the administration of the whole affairs of the House is entrusted throughout the year. On the second Wednesday that shall happen after the 29th of September, the Dean of Guild's Council being put into three lists, or leets, one person is chosen out of each leet, and presented to the Town Council, who, on that same day, makes choice of one of them to be Dean of Guild for the ensuing year. The funds of this public body, arise chiefly from rents, feus, ground annuals, interest, matriculation, burgess entry-money, donations, and mortifications.

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\* See Appendix.

**A LIST OF THE MEMBERS OF THE MERCHANTS' HOUSE, FROM  
MICHAELMAS 1815, TILL MICHAELMAS 1816.**

**James Ewing, Esq. *Dean of Guild.***

**John Guthrie, Esq. *Sub-Dean.***

<b>Messrs. Archibald Smith.</b>	<b>Messrs. David Connell.</b>
<b>James Black.</b>	<b>John Ryburn.</b>
<b>John Hamilton.</b>	<b>C. S. Parker.</b>
<b>James M'Kenzie.</b>	<b>James Martin.</b>
<b>Daniel M'Kenzie.</b>	<b>Robert Yuille.</b>
<b>Henry Glassford.</b>	<b>John Thomas Alston.</b>
<b>Nicol Brown.</b>	<b>Kirkman Finlay.</b>
<b>John Wardrop.</b>	<b>John More.</b>
<b>James Hopkirk.</b>	<b>James Dennistoun.</b>
<b>William Jamieson.</b>	<b>James Oswald.</b>
<b>Robert Findlay.</b>	<b>William Stirling.</b>
<b>John Gordon.</b>	<b>William Dalglish.</b>
<b>Richard Dennistoun.</b>	<b>Samuel Hunter.</b>
<b>Alexander Campbell.</b>	<b>Robert Thomson, Jun.</b>
<b>Charles Stirling.</b>	<b>William Smith.</b>
<b>Adam Crooks.</b>	<b>William Aitken.</b>
<b>James Buchanan, Dow-</b>	<b>James Robertson.</b>
<b>hill.</b>	<b>David Crawford.</b>

**Mr. James Hill, *Collector.***

**Mr. John Douglas, *Clerk.***

**Robert Brown, *Officer.***

***Trades' House.***

The Convener is President of the Trades' House, and takes precedence of the Trades' Baillies, at all meetings of the House. The members consist of the present and late Convener, the two Trades' Baillies, the present and late Collector, the present and late Deacons of the fourteen Incorporations, and twenty-six assistants, nominated as follows: the Deacons of the Hammermen, Tailors, Cordiners, and Maltmen, nominate, each,

four of the members of their Incorporation; the Weavers two; the Bakers, Skinners, Wrights, Coopers, Fleshers, Masons, Gardeners, and Barbers, one each; the Dyers do not return any. These members are nominated immediately after the election of the Convener; and, along with him, constitute the Trades' House, and to them its whole civil and political concerns are entrusted. On the second Wednesday that shall happen after the 29th of September, the whole Trades' House, excepting the present and late Convener and Collector, are put into three lists, or leets; one person is chosen out of each leet, and presented to the Town Council, who, on that same day, makes choice of one of them to be Convener for the ensuing year.

The affairs of finance are placed under the exclusive management of the Convener, Deacons, and extraordinary Members of the House; the latter are the Trades' Baillies, Collector, and such Members as have passed the chair, or have been at any time in the Magistracy. The funds of this public body, like the Merchants' House, arise chiefly from rents, ground annuals, feus from the lands of Tradestown, interest, burgess, entries, donations, and mortifications.

#### LIST OF THE TRADES' HOUSE.

Robert Ferrie, Esq. *Convener*.

Robert Hood, Esq. }  
Robert Jamieson, Esq. } *Trades' Baillies.*

James Lindsay, Esq. *Collector*.

Walter Ferguson, Esq. *late Convener*.

Robert Hunter, Esq. *late Collector*.

#### *Hammermen.*

#### *Tailors.*

James Liddell, *Deacon*.

Daniel M'Ewan, *Deacon*.

Alexander Wood.

Thomas Graham.

William Aird.

John Lilburn.

Archibald M'Lellan.

William Dunlop.

William Leechman.

John Armour.

Alexander Bonthron.

Alexander Ross.

*Cordiners.*

Robert Lochore, *Deacon*.  
 John Craig.  
 William Telfer.  
 William Lochore.  
 William M'Tyer.  
 Gilbert Crawford.

*Maltmen.*

John Hutcheson, *Visitor*.  
 Robert Tennent.  
 James Hunter.  
 Alexander Galloway.  
 Hugh Tennent.

*Weavers.*

James Watson, *Deacon*.  
 William Snell.  
 William Blackburn.  
 John M'Nair.

*Bakers.*

Robert M'Farlane, *Deacon*.  
 James Gentle.  
 John Graham.

*Skimmers.*

James Nicol, *Deacon*.  
 Andrew Hunter.  
 Basil Ronald.

*Wrights.*

Lachlan M'Lean, *Deacon*.  
 Robert Fleming.  
 Andrew M'Farlane.

*Coopers.*

John Hood, Jun. *Deacon*.  
 John Norrie.  
 Robert Robertson.

*Fleshers.*

James Watson, *Deacon*.  
 David Gilmour.  
 Robert Gilmour.

*Masons.*

Thomas Smith, *Deacon*.  
 Adam Rutherford.  
 Alexander Waddell.

*Gardeners.*

John M'Intyre, *Deacon*.  
 William M'Intyre, Jun.  
 William M'Intyre, Sen.

*Barbers.*

Andrew Rae, *Deacon*.  
 Alexander Proudfoot.  
 John Christie.

*Dyers and Bonnet-Makers.*

William M'Lean, *Deacon*.  
 John Glass.

Rev. John Ritchie, *Chaplain*.

Mr. Benjamin Mathie, *Clerk*.

William Logie, *Officer*.

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\* When it so happens that any of the members of the four Senior Trades, are, *ex officio*, members of the House, as is the case at present with the late Collector, such members are deducted from the usual number of assistants.

## PUBLIC BUILDINGS FOR THE PURPOSES OF RELIGION.

*Cathedral.*

The Cathedral, or High Church, is perhaps the most splendid edifice, and entire specimen of our ancient architecture, that is to be found in Scotland. It was founded, as has been already mentioned, in the year 1123, by John Achaius, Bishop of Glasgow, and was dedicated to St. Mungo, or Kentigern, during the reign of David I.

This venerable pile is placed on the west bank of the Molindinar Burn, on an elevated part of the north quarter of the City, declining considerably to the eastward, and is seen at a very great distance, in almost every direction; the floor of the Choir being 104 feet above the level of the River at the foot of Saltmarket-Street, at low water-mark.

Although the name of the architect has not been ascertained from any record, or inscription on the building, it seems to have been John Murdo, from an inscription in Melrose Abbey, dated 1146. It appears that he intended the Cathedral to assume the form of a cross, from the circumstance of his having formed the south transept; although, for reasons not known, that part of the building has been carried no higher than the first tier of arches. The greatest internal length of the Cathedral, from east to west, is 319 feet; the breadth, 63 feet; the height of the choir, 90 feet; and of the nave, 85 feet. The building is 1090 feet in circumference, measuring round the walls and abutments. The edifice is supported by 147 pillars; and is lighted by 157 windows of various dimensions; many of whom are of exquisite workmanship.

The south and north fronts are divided into compartments by square projections, which display two tier of pointed windows with various decorations. The first or undermost range having completed its ornaments, the wall terminates in a battlement, from which the lower roof springs to meet the inner

wall, which is raised so high above this roof as to form space for the second range of windows; this wall then terminates in a battlement, similar to the under one, and receives the main roof, which is covered with lead. The succession of windows on the right and left of the transept being interrupted, others are formed under the great tower, on each side of the building, 40 feet high and 20 feet wide, divided by munnions, transoms, and curious head work. About the centre of the building, a square tower rises nearly 30 feet above the roof, supported by four massy pillars, each 29 feet 6 inches in circumference; from this termination rises a tapering octangular spire, with diminishing battlements. The spaces between the battlements are enlivened by pointed windows, and relieved by mouldings and small spires; the whole terminating in a ball and weathercock, at the height of 225 feet above the floor of the choir. Another square tower, somewhat less ornamented, rises on the west end of the Church to a level with the first battlement of the tower above described, and is surmounted with a pyramidal roof covered with lead, and terminated by a ball and vane. This tower contains the bell and clock. The groined arches which support the stone floor of this tower, are of singular workmanship; the centre of the floor is finished with a circular opening, so large as to admit of a stair going up through it. Prior to the Reformation, and when the rites of the Roman Catholic religion were performed in the Cathedral, the grand entrance was by the west end of the building. The entrance-door and the adjoining windows are formed with beautiful mouldings, terminating in pointed arches. The space which is now occupied as the Outer High Church, constituted a part of the choir; so that this compartment of the Cathedral extended 152 feet, from the west end of the building to the screen of the nave, and back of the organ gallery. This gallery projects into the choir, and is ornamented with figures of singular workmanship. The nave, which was formerly fitted up with stalls for the dignified clergy,



is now used as the Inner High Church. The chancel, or space behind the east partition of the Church, was formerly connected with the nave, and contained the high altar. The groined roof of the chancel, under the terrace walk, is supported by massy pillars. In the year 1797, it was discovered that the pressure of the terrace was too great for the arches; accordingly, the heavy materials were removed, and a flat roof introduced, whose bearings could not affect the arches.

The great cemetery is of the same dimensions, and is placed immediately under the nave, having entries at the east end of the choir by a flight of steps, descending on the right and left. The space underneath the chancel, is said to have been a repository for relicts, and a cemetery for the bishops. The effigy of St. Mungo is shown in this place in a mutilated state.

The chapter-house was at the north end of the chancel, and has been used since the Reformation as a vestry and session-house. It forms a cube of twenty-eight feet. Its groined ceiling is supported by a pillar 20 feet high. The original vestry was in the north transept of the Cathedral, and had a communication with the nave.

The consistory house, in which the Bishops held their ecclesiastical courts, projects from the south-west corner of the Cathedral; which by no means contributes to the general harmony. This court-room is still occasionally used by the Commissary of the district. It is 25 feet long and 23 feet wide, and is fitted up with a bench and seats, which evidently bear the marks of antiquity; the royal arms over the bench has the letters C. R. II. The floor immediately above the court-room is fitted up as a repository for certain official documents connected with the court.

Before describing the alterations which took place in the buildings, when the reformed religion was established, it may be proper to state, that, in 1579, when the zeal of our reformers had nearly reached its height, and while it was thought meritorious to destroy every edifice which had been conse-

crated for the service of the Roman Catholic religion, the Magistrates, at the instigation of Principal Andrew Melville \*, and certain other persons, determined to raze the Cathedral to the ground; and, for that purpose, had engaged a numerous band of workmen to pull down the stately fabric. When these workmen were assembled by beat of drum, and with their unhallowed hands were about to pull down the carved work, the Deacons and the craftsmen of the city, to their immortal honour, assembled, and swore, that the man who should pull down one stone of the building should not survive the bringing down of another †. Nor would they retire till they had an assurance from the Magistrates, that no damage would be done to the fabric. Having thus weathered the storm, the Cathedral was altered to contain three places of worship; the choir was divided into two compartments by a stone partition, the west division being formed into a place of worship, under the name of the Outer High Church. The nave of the Cathedral was fitted up, and termed the

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\* The following is a copy of the original order issued to all Magistrates and people in power, at the Reformation:

"To our traist friendis:

"Traist friendis, after maist hartie commendacion, we pray you fail not to pass incontinent to the Kirk (of Glasgow,) and tak down the hail images thereof, and bring forth to the kirk-yard, and burn thaym openly. And sicklyk cast down the altaris, and purge the kirk of all kynd of monuments of idolatrye. And this ye fail not to do, as ye will do us singular emblesur; and so commitis you to the protection of God.

"From Edinburgh, the xii of Aug. 1560.

(Signed) AR. ARGYLL.  
JAMES STEWART.  
RUTHVEN."

"Fail not, bot ye tak guid heyd that neither the skaes, windocks, nor durris be any ways hurt or broken, either glassin wark or iron wark."

† At that time the offices of the Dean of Guild and Convener of the Trades' House did not exist, the Provost and the Deacons being the chief representatives of the incorporated bodies.

Inner High Church; and the great cemetery, although low in the ceiling, when compared with the nave, was fitted up into a place of worship for the Barony, or Landward, Parish. In the internal formation of these places of worship, it does not appear that much attention had been paid to taste or ornament; on the contrary, when we observe the great windows and doors, and other admirable decorations, then rudely blocked up, we are led to believe, that our early reformers disliked every appearance of show or grandeur in their places of worship.

### *Inner High Church.*

When it was resolved to fit up the interior of what is called the Inner High Church, in a style which might in some degree correspond with the external architecture of the Cathedral, the Magistrates entrusted the arrangements to the late Mr. William Stark. At that time, the entrance from the choir was by small side doors: the centre of the church was entirely filled with pews; the galleries were deep and heavy; the pulpit placed on one side; and the great east window built with stone. The appearance is now completely changed; the entrance is in the centre of the west end; a passage leads from it to the pulpit near the other extremity. The galleries, which were indispensable for accommodation, are placed behind the axis of the pillars of the church; and the east window is opened, and filled with stained glass.

In repairing the capitals of the pillars, the work is executed so much in the manner of the old carving, that the difference cannot be perceived; and, in the small vestibule, the fronts of the galleries, the pulpit, and indeed in all the modern parts, the Gothic style is perfectly preserved. The whole is painted of a grey colour, which appears sufficiently neat and clean, without the least glare or tawdriness; and the sober imposing effect of the church is worthy the memory of the architect, who, by the pure and classical taste of his public buildings, has done

so much to ornament this City. The community and the man of taste are also greatly indebted to the venerable pastor of this congregation \*, as it was chiefly owing to his indefatigable exertions that the alterations then took place.

About the same time, the Magistrates authorised the Managers of the Sacred Music Society to construct a space, and erect an organ in the original organ gallery, at the east end of the choir. This was executed by Mr. David Hamilton, architect, in complete unison with the ornaments of the choir, and in a manner highly creditable to his taste.

#### *Outer High Church.*

In the year 1811, the seats in the Outer High Church were completely removed, and the whole of the interior renewed, in a manner well suited to the magnificence of the place; the pulpit has been removed from the south side to the west end of the church; and, in 1812, the great western window, immediately over the original grand entrance, was opened at an expense of upwards of 500*l*. This window is 44 feet 6 inches high, and 23 feet 6 inches wide, and is interfilled with muntions and head-work.

#### *Old Barony Church.*

The Heritors of the Barony Parish, taking into their consideration the ruinous condition of the seating of their church, and that the space was not large enough for the increased population of the parish, agreed to abandon it as a place of worship. Accordingly, the seats were removed in 1801, and it was again converted into a burying-place, such as it had originally been. This repository for the dead, contains 65 pillars, with capitals of curious workmanship, supporting the groined arches, underneath the stone floor of the Inner High Church; the whole is rendered visible by a glimmering light passing through small apertures retained from the former windows.

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\* Principal Taylor.

When a stranger enters this place, and examines the monuments of art, and those erected to the memory of departed worth, he is insensibly struck with veneration and awe.

*Choir and Transepts.*

The entrance to the choir is now by the south front. It is 74 feet 6 inches long, 63 feet wide, and 90 feet high, and has a grand imposing effect, the pillars being 75 feet, and the windows 40 feet, high.

The south transept has long been used as a burying-place for the clergymen of the City, and their families. The stile and execution of the groins are allowed to be of very superior workmanship. The spandrils and the upper bed of the arches of this transept are filled up with masonry and earth; and, for more than half a century, the space has been converted into a flower garden, which, having acted as a filter and injured the arches and walls, was removed in 1812, and a stone pavement, concealed by a parapet, substituted in its place. The north transept, formerly the vestry, has been fitted up, and is now used as a private burying-place.

*College, or Black Friars, Church.*

The College Church is situated on the east side of the High-Street, a little below the College. It is a plain building, partaking of the Gothic, with a small steeple in front, containing a bell. It was built in 1699, on the site of a venerable Gothic pile, termed the Church of the Black Friars, which was unfortunately destroyed in 1666, during a violent storm. This Church was made over to the College, at the Reformation; and at a subsequent period, it was conveyed to the community, by the Principal and Professors, under certain reservations.

*Tron, or Laigh, Church.*

The Tron Church, situated on the south side of the Tron-gate, a little east of King-Street, was founded and endowed

by the community in 1484, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary. Prior to the Reformation, a number of chaplainries were founded in it, by pious and wealthy citizens. In the year 1592, (the altars having been all previously removed,) this place of worship underwent a thorough repair; and, on the 8th of February 1793, it was destroyed by accidental fire\*. The steeple belonging to this Church partakes of the ancient mixed architecture; and, projecting into the Trongate, forms a striking feature in that street. It was built in 1637, is 126 feet high, and has a clock and two bells in it. The under part of the steeple being formerly used as a tron, gave to it its present name. In 1794, a new Church was built on the site of the old one, from designs by Mr. James Adam. It is a plain modern building, with a spacious cupola in the centre of the roof.

#### *North-West Church.*

The North-West Church, situated in Canon-Street, fronting Candleriggs-Street, was erected by the community in 1720. It is of an oblong form, lying east and west, with a transverse aisle. The steeple, on the south front, is 140 feet high, and has a clock and bell in it. There is nothing particular in the formation of this church or steeple which merits commendation.

#### *St. Andrew's Church.*

St. Andrew's Church is situated in the centre of St. Andrew's Square. The building commenced in 1739, but was not finished till 1756. It is nearly a copy of St. Martin's in the Fields, Westminster, and is allowed to be as complete a specimen of the composite order of architecture, as is to be found

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\* At this period, the Police was not established; the citizens mounted guard and patrolled the streets through the night. On this occasion, the Tron Church Session-House was used for mustering in, and it has been supposed that the accident happened in consequence of turning out the fire on the hearth, which was laid on timber.

in Scotland. On the west front a grand portico is formed, having the arms of the City displayed in the tympan of the pediment, in basso relievo. A lofty spire is placed at this front of the building; its form and proportions, however, are by no means in unison with the church. The pulpit and front of the galleries are made of mahogany; and the whole of the interior finishings, particularly the fluted columns, the rich dressings, and emblematic devices on the coved ceiling, are executed in a style of superior elegance. The steeple is furnished with a clock and bell.

*St. Enoch's Church.*

St. Enoch's Church, situated on the south side of St. Enoch's Square, fronting Buchanan-Street, was founded in 1780. It is of an oblong form; and is decorated on the north front with a portico of the Doric order, from designs by Mr. James Jaffrey. The steeple, which is placed at the north end of the building, has a bell and clock in it, and is well proportioned to the size of the church.

*Wynd Church.*

The Wynd Church, which had been built by a party of Presbyterians during the time of Episcopacy in 1687, was found to be unsuitable for the congregation of the venerable Dr. Porteous. Accordingly, in 1807, the Presbytery, with concurrence of the Magistrates, translated the congregation to St. George's Church, erected on the west side of Buchanan-Street, fronting George's Street.

*St. George's Church.*

Few things are more difficult than to place a steeple or spire on a modern building, without destroying its effect. A Gothic Church is usually proportioned in elevation to its tower: but modern Churches, built more for convenience than grandeur, are for the most part so low in their walls, that the spire

must either be insignificant in its own dimensions, or appear to crush the building to which it is merely attached, but with which it never seems to be connected. Aware of this, the architect resolved, that the tower should be the principal object of attention, to which the rest of the facade might be considered as an accompaniment. In this view, he was desirous of projecting it from the front of the Church, over the side pavement of the street; but, this being objectionable, the idea was abandoned, and the tower carried back to the line of the front. The tower itself, both in its general form, and in the variety, as well as the proportion of its parts, is uncommonly beautiful; and probably its termination would have been equally so, had the colossal statues, intended by the architect, been placed on its angles; but many difficulties arose in getting well composed statues for so unusual a situation; obelisks were therefore substituted in their place, which, it must be confessed, do not well accord with the beautiful little temple which rises from its centre.

When the necessary arrangements were completed, the Magistrates and Council, the Merchants' and Trades' Houses, the Ministers of the City, and the Rev. Dr. Porteous and his Session, went in procession from the Council Chamber, to witness the laying of the foundation-stone of this Church; under which, a tin plate was deposited, which contained the following inscription:

By the favour of ALMIGHTY GOD,

The Foundation-Stone of this Church,

Erected by the Magistrates and Council of Glasgow,

Was laid on the third day of June MDCCCVII,

And XLVIIIth Year of the Reign of our most Gracious

Sovereign, George the Third,

By Baillie James Cleland,

In Presence of

The Hon. James M'Kenzie, *Lord Provost*; Robert M'Nair,

Alexander Stewart, James Dennistoun, Basil Ronald,

and James Cleland, *Baillies*;



James Black, *Dean of Guild*;  
 Robert Austen, *Convener of the Trades' House*;  
 Archibald Newbigging, *Treasurer*;  
 Richard Smellie, *Master of Works*;  
 And the other Members of the Town Council.  
 William Stark, *Architect*.

Waddell & Park, and Galloway & Anderson, *Contractors*.  
 Which undertaking may the Supreme God prosper.

ON THE REVERSE.

*Committee of Council to whose care the erection of this Building  
 was entrusted.*

James Cleland, Esq. *Convener*.  
 The Honourable the Lord Provost.  
 James Black, Gilbert Hamilton, John Hamilton,  
 Robert Robertson, David Scott,  
 Robert Tennent, and Richard Smellie, Esquires.

The procession was guarded by a division of the 71st, or Glasgow Regiment. When it arrived at the site, the Lord Provost delivered an animated and impressive speech. Baillie Cleland having made a suitable reply, the ceremony was closed by an energetic and highly appropriate prayer from the venerable pastor of St. George's congregation.

*New Barony Church.*

The place of worship for the Barony, or Landward parish, in the Cathedral, having become insufficient for the purpose, the Heritors, in 1798, built a Church adjoining, and in complete view of the Cathedral and Royal Infirmary, from a design by Mr. Adam. The architecture is of a mixed style, varying from the adjoining specimens of Gothic and Grecian architecture. The outline of the west front of this Church has an imposing effect: it is to be regretted, however, that the execution of the exterior, which is chiefly done in rubble work, is so much inferior to that of the adjoining buildings, to which it was intended to assimilate.

*Gorbals Church.*

**This Church is situated in Carleton-place, between the Jamaica-Street and Stockwell-Street Bridges. The elevation of the building towards the River, has a very pleasing effect; the basement is rusticated, and supports the Doric order; the centre projects with insulated columns, and corresponding pilasters in the angles, and terminates in a well-proportioned spire, 174 feet high. The compartments of the building, on each side of the spire, terminates with an entablature and balustrade; the principal windows being ornamented with trussed pilasters, frieze and cornice. The architect has been very successful in uniting the light and picturesque beauty of the modern, to the grave solidity of Grecian examples. The internal proportion and general symmetry of this church and steeple, does great credit to the taste of an ingenious citizen, who has, in numerous instances, contributed to ornament this City and neighbourhood.**

**The Magistrates and Council, the Heritors, Minister, and Kirk-Session of Gorbals, went in procession from the Council Chamber, to witness the laying of the foundation-stone of this Church. When they arrived at the site, Baillie Ferrie, in an appropriate speech, congratulated the Parish in having the near prospect of ample and elegant accommodation for the service of religion. The Rev. Pastor of the Parish of Gorbals having given an animated and impressive prayer, the chief Magistrate laid the foundation-stone, under which was deposited a plate, containing the following inscription:**

**By the Blessing of ALMIGHTY GOD,  
The Foundation-Stone of this Edifice  
(A Church for the Parish of Gorbals)**

**Was laid by  
Robert Ferrie, Esq.  
Chief Magistrate of Gorbals,**

**I**

On the **xxi**d day of July,  
 In the Year of our Lord **mdccc**x,  
 And the **1**th Year of the Reign  
 Of our beloved Sovereign George the Third,  
 In Presence of  
 David Niven, Esq. and William Mills, Esq.  
*Resident Magistrates,*  
 And  
 The Rev. James M'Lean, *Minister of Gorbals.*  
 David Hamilton, *Architect.*  
 May the God of all Grace protect and prosper  
 This Undertaking.

*Episcopal Chapel.*

The Episcopal Chapel is situated to the north of the public Green, and immediately behind St. Andrew's Square. It is a handsome oblong building, erected by subscription, in 1751. The altar, orchestra, and organ gallery, are placed at the east end of the Chapel. The whole of the interior is fitted up with great taste, and the window over the altar is beautifully ornamented with scriptural devices.

*Roman Catholic Chapel.*

A very magnificent Roman Catholic Chapel, in chaste Gothic, is at present \* erecting on the north side of West Clyde-Street, from designs by Mr. James Gillespie. The towers and pinnacles, the embrasures, the grand entrance, and the magnificent window done up with munnions, transoms, and head work, surmounted by a colossal statue of St. Andrew, on the principal front, are well calculated to gratify the admirers of this venerable style of architecture. The buttresses, embrasures, and ornaments, of the other fronts, which are all executed in polished ashlar, harmonise with the general order. The nave,

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\* 1816.

and aisles of the interior, are to be fitted up in strict conformity with the stile of the exterior. A valuable organ, now building, is to be placed in a gallery over the grand entrance, and the altar at the opposite end of the Chapel. This place of worship, which does great credit to the taste of the architect, is to contain 2200 persons, and is calculated to cost about 13,000*l.*, the greater part of which, is said to be raised by small weekly contributions, from those persons who profess the Roman Catholic religion in this City and neighbourhood.



**FORMER PLACES OF WORSHIP AND HOSPITALS IN GLASGOW, OR ITS BARONY, OF WHICH THERE IS NOW NO VESTIGE REMAINING.**

In the year 601, before Paganism had been completely extirpated, and Christianity established, the DRUIDS had a TEMPLE where Glasgow now stands. The priests lived in cells, said to be near the place where the Black Friars Church was afterwards erected.

The BLACK FRIARS CHURCH was built in the seventh century. It was examined by Mr. Milne, architect to Charles I., who describes it to be such a noble and ancient Gothic building, that "the Hie Kirk was very inferior to it." This edifice was destroyed during a storm of thunder and lightning, in 1666. The present church was built on its site.

The BLACK FRIARS erected a CONVENT in 1270, near the Church which went by their name. This religious fraternity had been increased by Bishop Malvoisin, in 1201-2, and patronised by Matthew Stuart, of Castlemilk \*; who granted

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\* This ancient family is mentioned in Rymer's "Fœdera" as being connected with the Stuarts of Derneley, viz. in the ninth generation from the first Walter, son of Alan, the High Steward. In the year 1398, Sir William Stuart of Castlemilk, brother to Sir John Stuart of Derneley, was named one of the sureties on the part of Scotland, in a treaty of peace between England and Scotland.

them an annuity on his estate, "on condition of their saying mass for ever, for the soul of the said Matthew, and for his mither, and bairns of our place, progenitors, and successors, and all Christian's souls perpetually."

**ST. NINIAN'S HOSPITAL.**—In the year 1350, Lady Lochow, the daughter of Robert, Duke of Albany, and mother of Colin first Earl of Argyle, purchased the lands on both sides of the River, at the east end of what is now called the Stockwell-Street Bridge, and appropriated the rents in support of an Hospital for Lepers, which she founded in St. Ninian's Croft \*. The Water Baillies were in the practice of uplifting the ground rents for the City, as late as 1664.

AN HOSPITAL at POLMADIE was erected for the maintenance of old persons of both sexes. Although it is not known when this Hospital was founded, it must have been previous to 1391, as Bishop Glendoning presented a pauper at that period.

**ST. ENOCH'S CHURCH** was situated in St. Enoch's Gate, now called Trongate. It was built in 1441, and dedicated to the Blessed Virgin and St. Michael. It had a Principal and eight Prebends. The steeple had a clock with four dials and two bells; and the church had a large burying-ground attached to it.

**ST. NICHOLAS' HOSPITAL** was founded and endowed by Bishop Muirhead, in 1450, for the maintenance of 12 poor laymen and a priest. It was a handsome Gothic building, situated on the east side of Kirk-Street, near to where the Bishop's Palace stood; its ruins were taken down in 1805, to make way for St. Nicholas-Street. Since the Reformation, its revenues (which consist of ground annuals) have dwindled down to about 30*l.* per annum; which is equally divided among ten poor men.

The **GREY FRIARS** erected a **CONVENT** adjoining to the **BLACK FRIARS**, by whom they were succeeded. They were patronised

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\* Now Hutchisontown.

by the celebrated, but unfortunate Isobel, Duchess of Albany, cousin to James I. of Scotland; who, on the 18th of May 1431, at Inchmyran, mortified the lands of Balagan to the Convent of the Grey Friars, for the express purpose of "the salvation of our soul, and that of Murdoch, Duke of Albany, of worthy memory, our very dear husband, and also for Duncan, Earl of Lennox, our father, and of Walter, James, and Alexander, our sons." It is worthy of remark, that this lady received as a present from the King her cousin, the heads of her husband, her father, and her sons, Walter and Alexander; James having fled into Ireland.

THE GREY FRIARS had a MONASTERY at the foot of the Deanside Brae; little else is known of it, than, that the citizens of Glasgow went in a body, on the last day of the Glasgow Fair, to pay their respects at the house where the Abbot of Melrose had resided, he having been instrumental in procuring the Fair.

ST. JOHN BAPTIST'S CHAPEL stood at the head of the Drygate, near to what is called the Duke's Lodgings. Little else is known of its history.

CHAPEL OF ST. ROQUE belonged to the Black Friars. It stood without the Stable Green Port, and had an extensive burying-ground, where a great number of those who died of the plague in 1645-6 were buried.

ST. MUNGO'S CHAPEL was situated in the Dove-Hill. This is all that is now known of it.

ST. THOMAS' CHAPEL.—Thanew was supposed to be the mother of Kentigern; and, in honour of her memory, this chapel was founded, and dedicated to her. It was situated on the east side of the High-Street, a little north of the Gallowgate.

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 CHAP. VII.

## PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

*Bridges—College Buildings—Town-Hall—Old Jail—Merchants' Hall—Town-Hospital—Infirmary—Trades' Hall—Assembly Rooms—Grammar-School—Surgeons' Hall—Barracks—Guard-House—Bridewell—Markets—Weigh-House—Slaughter-House—Theatre—Hutchison's Hospital—Hunterian Museum—Gaul and Court-Houses—Lunatic Asylum—Glasgow Observatory—Lyceum—Riding-School—Anderson's Institution—Post-Office—Lock Hospital—Magdalene Asylum—Bishop's Castle—Monuments—Statues.*

*Stockwell-Street Bridge.*

PRIOR to the year 1340, a timber bridge, which had been thrown across the Clyde, somewhere to the west of the Salt-market-Street, went into decay; on which William Rae, Bishop of Glasgow, in the year 1345, built a stone bridge across the Clyde, at the foot of what is now called the Stockwell-Street, communicating with the Barony of Gorbals. This bridge, plain, without even an affectation of ornament, was originally constructed with eight arches. Two of these, on the north side, were built up, when it became necessary to narrow the River, and protect the adjoining houses from the effects of floods. This bridge continued for more than 300 years, without requiring any very material repair. In the year 1671, the southmost arch fell at noon of the day on which Glasgow fair is held; and although the concourse of people passing and repassing at the time, must have been very great, it is recorded, that no person received injury. This arch was rebuilt with all convenient speed; and the bridge received frequent repairs till the year 1777, when an addition of 10 feet was made to its breadth on the east side, by which the fabric is strengthened, and the passage rendered more convenient for carriages. The bridge, as it now stands, is 415 feet long, by 22 feet wide, within the parapets. The pious and public-spirited Lady Lochow, is said to have prevailed on Bishop Rae to allow her to pay the expense of the centre arch.

*Jamaica-Street Bridge.*

In 1767, the foundation of a stone bridge was laid across the Clyde, at the foot of Jamaica-Street, for the more easy communication to the west coast. It has seven arches, is 500 feet long, and 30 feet broad, within the parapets. Its general appearance is such, as to combine the idea of strength with elegant simplicity. The plan was given by Mr. Milne, the architect who designed Blackfriars Bridge, London; and executed by Mr. John Adams. The pontage arising from these two bridges, in 1815, was 1529*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.*, which goes to keep them in repair, and discharge the existing debt\*.

*Hutchison's Bridge.*

In the year 1794, the foundation of a stone bridge across the Clyde, at the foot of the Saltmarket-Street, was laid by Gilbert Hamilton, Esq. the late Lord Provost. During the subsequent year, the work was carried on, and so far completed, that the arches were thrown across, the spandrils filled up, and the parapets nearly finished; when, on the 18th November 1795, the lower part of the City was subjected to an alarming inundation of the River, which, at four o'clock, p. m. swept away the northmost arch of the bridge, and, in two hours afterwards, the whole of the arches gave way. This bridge, which was named Hutchison's, consisted of five arches, was 410 feet long, and 26 feet broad, within the parapets.

In the year 1803, a Timber Bridge, for foot passengers, justly admired for the simplicity of its construction and light appearance, was thrown across the Clyde, at the bottom of the

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\* The foundation-stone was laid with great masonic solemnity, on the 29th of September 1767, by George Murdoch, Esq. the Lord Provost, as acting provincial grand master mason. The public bodies, and a number of mason lodges, walked in procession from the Saracen's Head Inn to the site. The arches were finished in 1771, and carriages were permitted to pass in the beginning of 1772. As Mr. Murdoch had not applied to the Grand Lodge for their sanction and authority on this occasion, he was threatened with masonic censure.



Saltmarket-Street, a little eastward of the site of Hutchison's Bridge. Its outline is one grand sweep of 340 feet, having eight supports and breakwaters. The breadth within the parapets, which are formed of upright spars, with diagonal braces, is seven feet four inches. The expense of erecting it was 1200*l*. An Act of Parliament was procured, authorising certain trustees to levy a halfpenny from every person who passes and repasses the bridge, on one day of the week only. The nett pontage, in 1815, after deducting the expense of collecting, was 81*l*., which goes to discharge the debt incurred in building the bridge, and in keeping it in repair. The design was by Mr. Peter Nicholson, author of "the Principles of Architecture, Carpentry, &c."

*Hutchison's Bridge intended to be rebuilt.*

In the year 1814, the Magistrates and Council of the City, and others interested in Hutchisontown, obtained an Act of Parliament for building a bridge across the Clyde, near the site of the bridge that fell in 1795. They have also procured designs from Mr. John Rennie, with a view to rebuilding. The cost is supposed to be from 18,000*l*. to 19,000*l*.

• *College Buildings.*

The College Buildings, and the houses for the accommodation of the Professors, are situated on the east side of the High-Street, near the Blackfriars Church. They are very extensive, having a front of 305 feet to the High-Street, and 282 feet from east to west. These buildings, and the four courts, three of whom form quadrangles, occupy a space equal to 9556 square yards. The buildings are generally three stories high, of ashlar work, diversified with turrets and appropriate ornaments. There are three entrances in the principal front. The centre gate is ornamented with a species of demi-rusticated work; the royal arms in basso relievo, gilt, are placed over the gate, and consols, supporting a broad balcony, are formed at each side. The entire of the facade,

which has a fine effect, is terminated, on the south, by the Principal's house; and, on the north, by that in the possession of the Professor of oriental languages. At the centre of the east side of the west court, a lofty tower, plain, without any show of ornament, rises to a considerable height, and terminates in a balustrade, and semi-curved roof. The buildings of the east division, erected more than 200 years ago, having become unfit for their respective uses, were taken down in 1811, and a magnificent range, from designs by Mr. Peter Nicholson, erected on their site. The east front is divided into three compartments, the centre projects, and is ornamented with chamfered work, supporting four massy Doric columns, with entablature and pediment; the receding divisions exhibit a range of pannelled pilasters, cornice, and balustrade. This new erection, extending 160 feet in length, and 50 feet in width, contains the Common-Hall, the Anatomical Theatre, and Halls for the humanity, Greek, logic, chemistry, medical, and mathematical classes. The old Library is a handsome insulated building at the south-east extremity of this range; the north end is ornamented with an enriched pediment, Corinthian pilasters, and two spacious niches. The new Library, which is placed at right angles to the old, is a plain building at the south end of the Anatomical Theatre. The Faculty Room and the Great Hall, fronting the High-Street, are wainscoted, and ornamented with coved ceilings, pilasters, and entablatures, conformable to the taste of the time in which they were built. There are some valuable historical pictures, and portraits of eminent literary characters, hung round the walls of several of the apartments. The Chapel, where the professors and students attend divine service during the Session, contains 990 sitters; it is done up in good taste, and has a light and cheerful effect.

The adjoining ground, on the east of these buildings, commonly called the College Garden, consists of several acres, enclosed by a high stone wall, and laid out in gravel walks and

shrubberies, for the use of the professors and students. The Macfarlane Observatory is erected near the east end of these grounds.

### *Town-Hall Buildings.*

The Town-Hall Buildings, situated on the north side, and at the east end of the Trongate-Street, were finished in the year 1636. The front of the basement is formed into an arched arcade, with caricatured human faces on the key stones, and the upper part of the building displays the complete range of the Ionic order. The Town-Hall has a coved ceiling, and is done up in an elegant manner. The walls are decorated with trophies, and full length portraits of King James VI. of Scotland, and I. of England, Charles I., Charles II., James II., William III., Queen Mary, Anne, George I., George II., George III., and Archibald, Duke of Argyle, in his robes, as Lord Justice General; several of these pictures are justly admired, and the last, by Ramsay, is very valuable. The bust of his present Majesty, in bronze, is placed over the mantle-piece; and the statue of his immortal premier, William Pitt, by Flaxman, is placed between two columns, in representation of porphyry, at the east end of the Hall.

### *Tontine.*

In the year 1781, a subscription, by way of tontine, was opened, for building a Coffee-Room and Hotel, in 107 shares, at 50*l.* each. Mr. William Hamilton, architect, gave the design, and displayed great professional skill in throwing the arcade of the Town-Hall into an extensive piazza, retaining the upper part of the cross-walls of the superior structure.

### *Coffee-Room.*

The Coffee-Room, on the ground floor, is 74 feet long, of proportional width and heighth, and is very handsomely fitted up. There are, at present, 1146 annual subscribers to the Room, at 32*s.* each. It is supplied with Scotch, English, Irish, and Con-

tinental newspapers, magazines, reviews, and other periodical publications. In this Coffee-Room strangers are freely admitted without introduction, and may enjoy all the privileges of subscribers for a limited time, without subscription; a liberality, we believe, not equalled in any of the other great towns in the island.

### *Old Jail.*

Prior to 1812, the Jail adjoined the east end of the Town-Hall. From the increased population of the City, the Jail having become too small, it was sold in 1812, to Mr. James Cleland, at public roup, for 8000*l.*; being at a rate somewhat more than 45*l.* per square yard, for the ground; under the express stipulation that he should take down the old building and erect a new one conformable to a design by Mr. David Hamilton, architect, ornamented with turrets and embrasures, so as to keep up a similarity to the old Tower of the Jail, which is still preserved. This Tower, which projects on the High-Street, is 126 feet high, and is only remarkable for its terminating in the shape of an imperial crown. It is furnished with a clock and bell, and a set of musical chimes, so arranged as to play a separate tune\* at the end of every two hours, changing after 12 o'clock, P. M. Mr. John Weir, a skilful musician, performs favourite airs on the musical bells, during 'Change hours, every lawful day, Saturday excepted.

### *Merchants' or Guild Hall.*

The Merchant's Hall is situated on the south side of the Bridgegate-Street, a little to the east of the Stockwell-Street.

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\* The tunes are arranged as follows.

Sunday.....	Easter Hymn.
Monday.....	Gilderoy.
Tuesday.....	Nancy's to the green wood gane.
Wednesday.....	Tweedside.
Thursday.....	The Lass o' Paties' Mill.
Friday.....	The last time I came o'er the muir.
Saturday.....	Roslin Castle.

The foundation-stone of this Hall was laid in 1651, when Mr. William Dunlop was Dean of Guild, and finished in 1659, when Mr. James Barnes held that office. Donation and inscription boards are hung round the walls, containing the names of the Deans of Guild \*. The building consists of two stories of ashlar work, with pediments rising over the walls at the upper windows. Immediately above the pillars and entablature of the principal entrance, other pillars are formed, supporting a pediment. In the space between the pillars, a representation of a ship with expanded sails, and three old men, in the costume of pensioners, are formed in basso relievo. This building, from its situation and present condition, is by no means suited to the wealth and respectability of Glasgow merchants. The steeple, however, adjoining the south front of the Hall, is considered to be one of the handsomest in the City; it is 164 feet high; after rising 85 feet in the shape of a square tower, a balustrade is formed, within which a tower of smaller dimensions arises, terminating in a balustrade; this arrangement being repeated, a pyramidal spire is terminated by a gilt ball and ship in full sail.

#### *Town Hospital.*

The buildings of the Town Hospital, which were erected from donations and subscriptions of public bodies and individuals, were so far finished, that the poor were admitted in 1733. The buildings form a quadrangle, the large court in the centre being used as airing ground for the paupers. The principal front is to Clyde-Street; it consists of a centre compartment, and two projecting wings of three stories. This range contains the great hall, where the inmates assemble for family worship, the committee room, and other apartments for the use of the charity. The buildings on the other sides of

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\* Provost Aird, when Dean of Guild, in 1695, caused an inscription board to be hung up in the hall with Scripture instructions, how to buy and sell with a safe conscience.

the quadrangle are chiefly fitted up for the accommodation of sick and fatuous persons, the insane having been removed, in 1814, to the Lunatic Asylum.

*Royal Infirmary.*

The Royal Infirmary is situated in the north quarter of the City, partly on the site of the Archbishop's Palace, near the Cathedral. The design partakes of the parallelogram form, with bold projections at each end, having a pediment in the centre, supported by pillars of the Corinthian order, and the royal arms, in alto relievo, cut in the tympan of the pediment. A spacious dome, with vertical lights, covering the operation hall, terminates the building, which consists of four stories. The interior arrangements are well fitted for the purposes of the Hospital, and its general form is so imposing, as to command universal approbation. Although the Infirmary contains 8 wards with 17 beds each, and can accommodate 136 patients, it has latterly been found inadequate for the accommodation of increasing applicants; accordingly, the managers are at this time \* making an addition at the back of the buildings, which, without injuring the general appearance, will give 4 additional wards, to contain 72 beds; so that the Infirmary will easily accommodate 208 patients. The expense of this addition, with the furniture, will cost nearly 4000*l.*, and is to be raised by special subscriptions and donations.

When the primary arrangements were completed, the Magistrates and Council, Merchants' and Trades' Houses, Professors of the College, Members of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, and other Public Bodies and Friends of the Institution, walked in procession, to witness the laying of the foundation-stone. Two crystal bottles of Glasgow manufacture were deposited; containing all the gold, silver, and copper coins of the present reign; a copy of the Charter,

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\* 1816.

and the names of the Magistrates and Council, and Managers, and specimens of the muslin manufacture. A plate was also deposited, containing a Latin inscription, of which the following is a translation:

By the favour of God,  
 All good Almighty,  
 In the Reign of our most gracious Sovereign  
 George the Third,  
 James M'Dowall, Esq.  
 Lord Provost of the City of Glasgow,  
 And Preses of the Managers for carrying on  
 The Work,  
 On the XVIII of May, in the year of our Lord  
 MDCCXCII,  
 Laid this first stone of a Building  
 For Healing the Diseases of the Poor,  
 To be Erected with Money  
 Voluntarily contributed  
 By the Inhabitants of this City,  
 And other Benevolent People in Scotland.  
 Robert & James Adama, *Architects.*  
 Q. F. F. Q. S.

### *Trades' Hall Buildings.*

From the Reformation, down to the year 1791, the Incorporations, and, subsequently, the Trades' House met in their Hall, near the Cathedral, known by the name of the Alms House, from their chaplain distributing alms to decayed out-door members. This building having been found incommodious, and by no means suited to the increasing respectability of the Trades' Rank, has been appropriated to another use, and the Trades' Hall Buildings have been erected in lieu thereof; they are situated on the west side of Glassford-Street, fronting Garthland-Street. The front consists of a centre building and two wings; the hall is supported by a rusticated basement, with a projection

at its centre, on which there are four Doric columns, supporting an entablature. The façade is relieved with various mouldings, ornamented with griffins in basso relievo, and terminates in a balustrade, in the centre of which the city arms are cut in alto relievo, supported by two female figures in a recumbent posture. A dome rising through the roof, terminating in a lantern, gives a happy effect to the whole. The Hall, 70 feet long, 35 feet wide, and 24 feet high, exclusive of a magnificent dome, is fitted up with pilasters, ornamented entablature, and other appropriate decorations. Portraits of persons of the Trades' Rank, who had made donations to the house, and the arms of the 14 incorporated bodies, are hung round the walls. Tablets with the names and designations of the Conveners of the Trades' House, from 1605, down to the present day, are also placed on the walls. The other parts of the building are fitted up as committee rooms, &c.

The primary arrangements being completed, the Managers of the Trades' House and Incorporations, accompanied by the Magistrates, went in procession, to witness the laying of the foundation-stone of this building; when a plate was deposited, containing the following inscription:

By the blessing of God,  
 The Foundation-Stone of this Fabric,  
 (A Hall for the Trades' House and Incorporations  
 of Glasgow,)  
 Was laid by John M<sup>c</sup>Aslan, Esq.  
*Convener of the Trades' House,*  
 On the ninth day of September,  
 In the Year of our Lord MDCXC1,  
 And the xxxi Year of the Reign of George III.,  
 And of the Era of Masonry, 5791,  
 In presence of  
 James M<sup>c</sup>Dowal, Esq. *Lord Provost.*  
 Richard Marshall, Esq. }  
 John Hamilton, Esq. } *Merchant Baillies.*



Robert Mann, Esq. *Trades' Baillie.*

Gilbert Hamilton, Esq. *Dean of Guild.*

John Gardner, *Collector of the House.*

and

The fourteen Deacons.

Robert Adams, Esq. *Architect.*

The hall of the Trades' House Free School adjoins this edifice, which, for extent, light, and ventilation, is justly admired.

### *Assembly Rooms.*

The Assembly Rooms, erected by subscriptions of 20*l.* shares, by way of tontine, are situated on the north side of Ingram-Street. From a rusticated basement story, a bold projection is formed at the centre of the building, which supports four Ionic columns, pilasters, and entablature. Various appropriate ornaments are introduced on the front, which terminate in a balustrade. The interior consists of the assembly room, card, supper, and retiring rooms, and apartments for the housekeeper, public kitchen, &c. The principal room, 80 feet long, 35 feet wide, and 27 feet high, is finished in the most elegant manner, and fitted up with every requisite.

A tin plate was placed in the foundation-stone of the building, on which there was the following inscription, *viz.*

The Foundation-Stone  
Of this Building,  
Erected by Subscription,  
On the principle of a Tontine,  
For the purpose of  
Assembly and Concert Rooms  
in  
The City of Glasgow,  
Was laid  
On the 11th day of March,  
1796,

By Gilbert Hamilton, Esq.  
 In presence of the Magistrates,  
 And the Committee appointed by the Subscribers  
 To Conduct the Building.

(On the other side of the plate were the names of the Magistrates, Architects, and Contractors, &c.)

John Dunlop, Esq. *Provost.*

Laurence Craigie,  
 George Lothian, } Esqrs. *Baillies.*  
 John Paul,

John Laurie, Esq. *Dean of Guild.*

Robert Robertson, Esq. *Convener.*

Robert & James Adam, *Architects.*

John Brown, *Contractor.*

John Clarkson, *Superintendent.*

The wings, which are separated from the main building by a colonnade wall, were built in 1807, from designs by Mr. Henry Holland.

#### *Grammar School.*

In the year 1788, the Grammar School buildings, in Grey Friar's Wynd, were found to be insufficient for the purpose; accordingly a new set were erected on the north side of George's Street, in 1789. The front, which has a light cheerful appearance, consists of three compartments, the centre receding from the wings, in which large Venetian windows are formed. The interior is subdivided into a common hall, 70 feet long, and seven large well-aired rooms for the accommodation of the classes. At the back of the building, more than half an acre of ground is enclosed for the use of the students.

#### *Surgeon's Hall Buildings.*

In the year 1791, the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons finding that their hall in the Trongate was not sufficiently

commodious, erected buildings on the east side of St. Enoch's Square. The front contains two stories; a rusticated basement supports a range of pilasters, entablature, and balustrade. The interior consists of the faculty-hall, library, committee-rooms, offices, &c.

### *Barracks.*

In the year 1795, Government erected very spacious Barracks on the north side, and near the east end, of the Gallowgate. Exclusive of the guard-house, sutlery, infirmary, and magazine, there are three large buildings for the accommodation of the military. The centre is for officers: it is a handsome ashlar building, four-stories high, having the royal arms in demi-relief, displayed in the tympan of the pediment. The other two buildings, placed at right angles from the centre one, are for the accommodation of the soldiers; they contain 72 apartments, fitted for 14 men each, exclusive of 24 kitchens. The whole is enclosed with a high wall, forming an extensive parade.

### *City Guard-House.*

In the year 1810, the City Guard-House was removed from Candleriggs-Street, to the east side of Montrose-Street. Its front is formed with arched compartments, terminating in a cornice and blocking. The interior contains ample accommodation for the officers and soldiers, and the piazza, fronting the street, is sufficiently spacious for the relief.

### *Bridewell.*

In the year 1799, a plain building, 106 feet long, 30 feet wide, and 6 stories high, was erected on the north side of Duke-Street, for the purposes of a Bridewell; it contains 126 cells, each 8 feet by 7 feet, exclusive of a chapel and a large work-room. On each side of the Bridewell, and at right angles thereto, spacious wings are formed, which contain the infirmary, public kitchen, keepers' lodgings, and rooms for raw materials for the manufactory, &c. The whole is enclosed with a wall.

*Markets, and Weigh-House.*

The principal Beef, Mutton, and Fish Markets, are situated in King-Street. The former occupies a space of 112 feet by 67 feet, and the latter 173 feet by 46 feet, subdivided into stalls around the area. The courts are paved with free-stone, and the fronts formed of ashlar work, with rusticated entries; the Beef-Market in Bell-Street being fitted up in a plainer style. The Vegetable or Green Market is also allotted into stalls, and is so spacious as to occupy the whole site of the former Wynd Church, having its principal entry from King-Street. The Butter, Cheese, and Poultry Markets, are placed in Montrose-Street. The Tron, or Weigh-House, is a large building, situated on the north side, and at the east end, of Ingram-Street, and is used for the general purposes of a Tron and Store-House. Prior to the late erection of markets in the City of Newcastle, the markets in King-Street were considered the best in the Island. Each stall in the Fish-Market has a water-pipe in it, and a bench covered with lead. The other markets have also a plentiful supply of water.

*Slaughter-House.*

The Slaughter-House, situated a little to the south of the Bridgegate-Street, was erected in 1810, and is, without doubt, the largest and most commodious in the Island. It contains 77 separate killing rooms, 2 cattle yards, and 2 alleys, and accommodation for the searchers and scavengers. The entire of the buildings and areas are paved with square stones, and covers 4736 square yards of ground. Water-pipes are placed along the whole of the killing rooms, and extensive sewers are formed to carry off every thing which would become offensive from the putrefaction of animal substances.

*Theatre.*

The Theatre in Dunlop-Street having been found inconvenient, and too small for the accommodation of the public,

a magnificent one has been erected on the west side of Queen-Street, on the principle of transferable shares of 25*l.* each, from designs by Mr. David Hamilton. This building is 158 feet long and 70 feet wide, calculated to contain 1500 persons, or about 250*l.* per night, being of greater extent than any of the provincial theatres. The east front of the building is composed of an arcade basement, supporting six Ionic columns, 30 feet high, with corresponding pilasters, entablatures, and appropriate devices. The centre, or principal vestibule, which leads to the boxes by a double flight of stairs, is separated from the corridors by a screen, interspersed with Corinthian columns, which gives the entrance a very impressive effect. The spectatory is of an elliptic form, displaying two tier of boxes, slips, and galleries; the proscenium is 30 feet wide, enriched with antique ornaments; and the stage balconies are done up in superior taste. The standard scenery are from the pencil of the celebrated Naismith, and are greatly admired; his landscape scenes, in particular, are fine specimens of the excellence of his taste; and the drop scene, which exhibits the picturesque view of the Frith of Clyde, from Dalnotter Hill, is not excelled by any thing of the kind in the country. The building and scenery cost upwards of 18,500*l.*

#### *Hutchison's Hospital.*

The buildings of Hutchison's Hospital having been removed from the Trongate, to make way for Hutchison-Street, the Patrons, in 1803, erected a Hall and Offices in Ingram-Street, fronting Hutchison-Street, from designs by Mr. David Hamilton. The basement is formed of rusticated work, on which columns of the Corinthian order are raised, supporting an entablature, over which there is an ornamented attic. Niches, designed to receive statues of the Founders, are formed between the lateral pilasters; and the pyramidal spire, 156 feet high, rising from the back part of the buildings, gives the whole a very light and cheerful effect. The great hall and committee rooms,

are fitted up in an elegant manner, for the accommodation of the Patrons of the Institution, who have granted temporary accommodation for the books of Stirling's Library, until the Managers of that Institution can be otherwise accommodated.

### *Hunterian Museum.*

The Hunterian Museum, situated at the west end of the College Garden, in front of the Common Hall, was erected in 1804, from designs by Mr. William Stark, who chose the Roman Doric for the portico, as the gravest and most imposing order that could be employed in so confined a situation; and he made its parts as simple and large as that order could properly admit. Behind the portico he formed a recess, divided from it by a second row of columns, like the pronaos of an ancient temple. By this arrangement, securing great depth of shade, without projecting his columns too far into the narrow court, he produced a very rich effect in the angular view; and to so small a portico giving wonderful dignity on a near approach.

The merit of this building, however, is not confined to the portico; its general proportion, the simplicity of its parts, and the elegance of its form, render many views of it from the garden, little, if at all, inferior to that of the principal front. The interior, likewise, corresponds in a remarkable degree with the exterior appearance. There are, throughout, the same simplicity, the same elegance, and the same attention to picturesque effect. The saloon for paintings, is particularly beautiful in its form, proportions, and decorations, while it is, at the same time, well contrived for exhibiting to advantage the collection which it contains. With the exception of the staircase, which is too small and too plain, a man of taste will discover, in this elegant building, a unity and consistency rarely to be met with in modern works: no part is neglected, and no part over-charged.

*Goal and Court Houses.*

The Goal and Court Houses at the Cross, having been found insufficient for the purposes of the City and neighbourhood, the Magistrates and Council have erected spacious Public Offices and a Goal, at the west end of the Green, near the River. After the necessary arrangements had been completed, the foundation-stone was laid by the Lord Provost; when the gold, silver, and copper coins of the present reign were deposited, and a tin-plate, which contained the following inscription:

To afford more suitable accommodation,  
 Such as the increasing Population  
 And Wealth of this City,  
 Have, for many years, required for those  
 Engaged in the Administration of Justice, and in  
 The Management of the Affairs  
 Of the Community;  
 And to provide  
 More convenient Places of Confinement,  
 Secure, and yet not injurious to Health, for  
 The unfortunate Individuals  
 Whose Imprisonment,  
 Their Debts, or their Crimes,  
 May render legally necessary,  
 The Magistrates and Council of Glasgow  
 Have resolved, after mature Deliberation,  
 To Erect these Buildings,  
 By the Favour of ALMIGHTY GOD.  
 The Honourable James Black, Lord Provost of Glasgow,  
 Laid this Foundation-Stone  
 On the xviii<sup>th</sup> Day of September  
 MDCCCX,  
 In the 1<sup>th</sup> Year of the Reign of our  
 Most Gracious Sovereign,  
 George the Third,

In presence of the different Members of the  
Magistracy and Town Council.

Which Undertaking

May the Supreme God Bless and Prosper.

William Stark, *Architect*;

Waddell & Park, *Masons*;

Galloway and Jaffray, *Wrights*.

From the open situation, and every other consideration, the Grecian Doric pointed itself out as the proper order for such a building. But architects have seldom succeeded in adapting this order to a front, in part of which the columns are to give place to a simple wall. Either they have reduced the massiveness of the entablature, on which the magnificence of the order entirely depends, or the cornice, which is admirably proportioned to the immense columns by which it is carried, has appeared heavy and even overwhelming in those parts where it is deprived of their support. This difficulty, Mr. Stark, by the general simplicity of the arrangement, and the size of the window dressings, has, as far as possible, overcome; and though, in this design, there may be somewhat wanting of that unity and symmetry which charm in his other works, the magnificence of the portico rivets the attention, and diverts the mind from what may be less perfect in the other divisions of the facade.

The portico exhibits very nearly the proportions of the Parthenon, and may serve to give some idea of that celebrated temple, divested indeed of the magnificence it derived from the most exquisite sculpture of ancient times. As in the Parthenon, the columns are placed on colossal steps, the dignity of which cannot be conceived without having been seen; and there is a recess divided from the portico by a screen of columns, like the pronaos of the temple, which adds greatly to the richness and grandeur of the effect. It was subject of regret to the architect, that the portico could not be projected farther from the side wall of the building, and the screen of the pro-



naos. But such a projection would have destroyed all affinity between the centre and the wings; in which porticos, on account of their expense, were inadmissible.

In so flat a situation, it may also be regretted, that greater elevation could not be given to the building, consistently with the employment of the Grecian Doric. This defect, would probably, however, have passed unnoticed, had it not been rendered much more observable by a parapet and rail, which has been found necessary for the protection of the building, since Mr. Stark's death.

A Grecian Doric portico of six columns, is necessarily long in proportion to its height; and to have shortened the compartments, by which the centre is connected with the wings, would have crowded the facade, and destroyed all affinity among the forms and proportions of its several parts.

In contemplating so magnificent a portico, small defects pass unnoticed; and if they could not be remedied without adopting a less imposing order, the most fastidious taste will applaud the architect, for having submitted to what was unavoidable, for the purpose of producing so sublime an effect.

These buildings, contain halls for the several courts, and ample accommodation for the civil and criminal establishments. The entry to the Goal is by the west front. This department consists of two spacious courts, 74 fire-rooms, 58 cells, and 2 apartments for prisoners under sentence of death, so completely cased with iron, that it is not necessary to subject the criminals to personal irons, as is done in almost every other goal in the kingdom. There are also a chapel, a military guard-house, and apartments for the Keeper of the Goal's family. Four cast-iron cisterns, calculated to contain 14,776 gallons of water, are placed on the top of the prisons, from which the several apartments and water-closets are supplied. Prisoners are received from the counties of Lanark, Renfrew, and Dumbarton. They amounted, in 1815, to 1172 persons, *viz.* 367 debtors, 525 male criminals, 239 female criminals, and 41 deserters. The whole

expense of these buildings, viz. 34,811*l.*, has been defrayed from the funds of the Corporation.

*Lunatic Asylum.*

As this building differs from all others in the City, in the peculiarity of its arrangements and diversity of its appurtenances, the following description, copied from a work of merit, although not in the usual stile, may, nevertheless, be acceptable:

“Modern architects seem very generally to have aimed at reputation, rather by the invention than the proportions of their designs. Little aware of the dignity arising from the graceful diminution of columns, from inter-columnations rather narrow than wide, from harmony in the details, and from congruity in all the parts, in reference to each other and to the whole, they must be astonished at Palladio’s fame, and unable to comprehend how his buildings, which are for the most part small in their dimensions, and without any pretensions to novelty or singularity in their forms, should so long have charmed the world, and at every repeated inspection afforded increased delight.

“In this respect, more perhaps than any other, Mr. Stark bore a nearer resemblance to an architect of ancient than of modern times. By constant and respectful study of their works, he seemed to have imbibed the spirit of the Greeks, while, by the powers of his genius, he adapted their principles to the wants, manners, and opinions of his countrymen. In the Lunatic Asylum, he had less opportunity than usual of pleasing, by the proportions of the mouldings, or the richness of the details; for every costly ornament would have been improper, and the situation of the building rendered its effect from a distance much more important, than its beauty on a near approach. Yet even here, he studied the details with the utmost care, convinced that the grandeur of the general form is never independent of a due proportion in the minuter parts.

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“On considering the interior arrangements of a Lunatic Asylum, it appeared to him that wards, projected diagonally from a central building, would afford every facility, both for the superintendence and classification of the patients. Such a form had been little attempted, and never executed with a pleasing effect. The difficulties presented by it, the architect has admirably surmounted. By a just proportion of the diagonal wards to the central buildings, by raising over the latter a circular attic, and crowning the whole with a noble dome, he has given the Asylum a character of blended elegance and dignity, which perhaps sets it above all his other designs, and, simple and unadorned as it is, entitles it to a most eminent place among the works of art. So noble indeed is this design, that the managers could scarcely persuade the public, that, on erecting it, an extravagant sum of money had not been squandered on external decorations. Its effect is now a little injured by the garden walls, having been raised higher than the architect intended, and still more by a recent building, which interrupts its finest point of view; but wherever it is seen, it must excite feelings of the highest admiration; and even if, in course of time, all views of it as a whole should be intercepted by the extension of the Town, the dome will always remain one of the greatest ornaments of the City.”

The Asylum and airing grounds cover about three acres and a half. In the distribution, care has been taken to class the higher and lower ranks of both sexes, according to the frantic, ordinary, or convalescent state of the disease. The buildings contain 136 apartments for the use of the patients, exclusive of those appropriated for the housekeeper, apothecary, superintendent, physician, and committee; and the whole range of store-rooms, servants' apartments, kitchens, baths, &c. Each class of patients has separate entries to the subdivided airing grounds, which are laid out in gravel walks, flower plots, and shrubberies. The eating-rooms, parlours, and bed-rooms, for the higher ranks of patients, are spacious, and genteelly

furnished. The close-rooms for that class are 11 feet 6 inches long, 8 feet wide, and 10 feet 6 inches high; and for the paupers, 11 feet 6 inches long, 6 feet 6 inches wide, and 10 feet 6 inches high; each ward having a gallery 70 feet long by 7 feet 6 inches wide, for exercise in bad weather. The several apartments of the Asylum are rendered comfortable by the introduction of rarefied air, generated in the sunk story, and communicated by concealed flues.

The foundation-stone of the Glasgow Asylum for Lunatics, was laid by the Honourable the Lord Provost, acting Provincial Grand Master for the Lower Ward of Lanarkshire, in presence of the Magistrates, Public Bodies, Mason Lodges, and Contributors to the Institution. At twelve o'clock, noon, the several parties assembled in St. George's Church, when the Rev. Dr. M<sup>c</sup>Gill, Minister of the Tron Church, and one of the best friends of the Institution, delivered a suitable, impressive, and very energetic discourse.

Immediately after divine service was concluded, the procession moved down Buchanan-Street, along the Trongate, up the High-Street, along the Rottenrow, and down Taylor-Street, to the site of the building, situated between the Royal Infirmary and the Glasgow Observatory, in the following order;—

A Band of Music, Drums, &c.

The Town Officers, in Scarlet Uniforms, with Halberts.

The Magistrates, in full Dress, with their Staffs of Office.

The Town Clerks.

The Town Council, three and three.

The Town Officers of Paisley.

William Jamieson, Esq. }

James White, Esq. }

Robert Hart, Esq. }

*Magistrates of Paisley.*

The Officers of the Barony of Gorbals.

Robert Ferrie, Esq. *Chief Magistrate of Gorbals.*

David Niven, Esq. }  
William Mills, Esq. } *Resident Magistrates of Gorbals.*

Council of Gorbals, three and three.

The Beadles of the City Churches.

The Ministers of the City and Neighbourhood, in their Gowns and Bands.

A Deputation of two Members from each of the eight Church Sessions.

The Officer of the Merchants' House.

The Dean of Guild, in full Dress, with his Staff of Office.

The Members of the Merchants' House, three and three.

A Band of Music, Drums, &c.

The Officer of the Trades' House.

The Convener, in full Dress, with his Staff of Office.

The Members of the Trades' House, three and three.

The Rev. John Ritchie, Chaplain to the Trades' House, in his Gown.

Mr. Cowan, one of the teachers of the Trades' House Free School, in his Gown.

The Colours of the late Regiment of the Trades' House Volunteer Infantry, supported by Captains Meikle and Lyon, formerly of that Regiment.

The Deacons and Masters of the fourteen Incorporations.

The Directors of the Trades' House Free School, three and three.

The Officer of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons.

The Preses and Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, three and three.

The Officer of the Faculty of Procurators.

The Dean and Faculty of Procurators, three and three.

The Officers of Police in their full Uniform.

Captain Mitchell, the Superintendent of Police, with his Medal and Badge of Office.

The Commissioners of Police, with their Batons of Office, three and three.

The Officer of the Lunatic Asylum.

The Committee, the Managers, and the Contributors to the Institution, three and three.

A Band of Music, Drums, &c.

GRAND LODGE OF SCOTLAND.

The Grand Tyler, with a drawn Sword.

The Grand Stewards, with Rods.

Compass and Level, carried by two operative Brethren.

Two Grand Stewards, with Rods.

Square, Mallet, and Plumb, carried by Operative Brethren.

Two Grand Stewards, with Rods.

Silver Cup		Cornucopia, filled with		Silver Cup
filled with Wine.		Corn and Corn Stalks.		filled with Oil.

Two Grand Stewards, with Rods.

Two Inscription Plates, carried by Operative Brethren, on one of which is inscribed:

To restore the Use of Reason,  
To alleviate Suffering, and lessen Peril,  
Where Reason cannot be restored,  
The

GLASGOW ASYLUM FOR LUNATICS  
Was Erected by Public Contribution,  
By the Favour of Almighty God.  
The Honourable James Black,

*Lord Provost of Glasgow,*

Acting Provincial Grand Master of the Lower Ward of  
Lanarkshire,

Laid this Foundation-Stone

On the Second Day of August, MDCCCX,

Era of Masonry, 5810,

And 50th Year of the Reign of our most gracious Sovereign,  
George the Third,

In Presence of the Committee, consisting of

Robert Cleghorn, M. D.

John Craig, Esq.

Robert M'Nair, Esq.  
 George Rutherford, Esq.  
 John Mair, Esq.  
 James Cleland, Esq.

And

William Jamieson, Esq. *Chief Magistrate of Paisley,*  
 And of the other Managers and Contributors to this Asylum.

William Stark, Esq. *Architect.*

Messrs. Thomas Smith, and Alexander Hay, *Contractors.*

Robert M'Nair, Esq. *Treasurer.*

William Cuthbertson, Esq. *Secretary.*

Which Undertaking may the Supreme God bless and prosper.

*On the other Plate, the following Inscription is engraved:*

Magistrates of the City of Glasgow,

MDCCLXX,

The Hon. James Black, *Lord Provost.*

*Baillies.*

George Rutherford, Esq.

Henry Monteith, Esq.

John Berry, Esq.

Robert Waddell, Esq.

Walter Ferguson, Esq.

John Hamilton, Esq. *Dean of Guild.*

James Cleland, Esq. *Convener of the 'Trades' House.*

Joshua Heywood, Esq. *Baillie of the River and Frith of Clyde.*

James M'Kenzie, Esq. *Treasurer.*

Richard Smellie, Esq. *Master of Works.*

James Spreull, Esq. *Chamberlain.*

Robert Ferrie, Esq. *Chief Magistrate of Gorbals.*

*The Grand Lodge, in continuation.*

Two Grand Stewards, with Rods.

Three Operative Brethren, carrying three Bottles filled with  
 the Gold, Silver, and Copper Coins of the present Reign,

and another Bottle, containing an Almanack for the current year, and seven Glasgow Newspapers, viz. Journal, Courier, Herald, Western Star, Clyde Commercial Advertiser, Sentinel, and the Weekly Packet.

Two Grand Stewards, with Rods.

Architect, with the Plans of the Building.

Two Grand Stewards, with Rods.

The Contractors, and Mr. John Weir, the Superintendent of the Work.

Usher of White Rod.	Bible open, carried on a Crimson Cushion.	Usher of White Rod.
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Grand Chaplain in his Gown.

Grand Jeweller.—Grand Bookseller.

Grand Secretary, with Crimson Bag.	Grand Treasurer, with Gold Stick.	Grand Clerk, with his Book.
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Senior Grand Warden.—Junior Grand Warden.

Past Grand Master.—Grand Master.—Depute Grand Master.

Grand Steward, with Rod.	Master of Grand Stewards, with Grand Master's Rod.	Grand Steward, with Rod.
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*The other Lodges followed the Grand Lodge conformable to the following order;*

The Operative Glasgow St. John's.

Journeymen Glasgow Operatives.

*Lodges from the Country.*

No.	No.
10, Hamilton.	170, Paisley St. Marion's.
78, Eaglesham Montgomery Kilwinning.	175, Paisley St. James's.
	191, Paisley Royal Arch.
112, New Monkland Montrose.	193, Renfrew Prince of Wales.
146, Cambuslang Royal Arch.	194, Calder Argyle.
149, Rutherglen Royal Arch.	221, Airdrie St. John's.
150, Partick St. Mary's.	237, Old Monkland St. James's.
169, Shettleston St. John's.	247, Lennox Kilwinning.



<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>
261, Caledonian St. John's.	264, St. Andrew's Cumber-
270, Airdrie Operatives.	nauld.

*Glasgow Lodges.*

<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>
28, St. Mungo's.	87, Thistle and Rose.
64, Glasgow Partick Kilwin-	129, Union and Crown.
ning.	144, St. David's.
70, Montrose.	269, St. Patrick's.
76, Argyle.	286, Star.

When the procession arrived at the site of the building, the Bands played the King's Anthem, and the Rev. Dr. Gibb of St. Andrew's Church, as Grand Chaplain, gave a very suitable, and highly impressive prayer; immediately after which, the Grand Treasurer deposited the bottle containing the coins, and the Grand Secretary, the bottle containing the newspapers, inscription plates, &c. Thereafter, the acting Provincial Grand Master laid the foundation-stone of the Asylum, with all the honours usual on such occasions, pronouncing, "May the Grand Architect of the Universe enable us successfully to carry on and finish the work of which we have now laid the foundation-stone, and every other undertaking which may tend to the advantage of the City of Glasgow, and its inhabitants; and may this building be long preserved from peril and decay!" On which, the brethren gave three cheers, and the bands played the Masons' Anthem.

The Grand Wardens then delivered to the acting Provincial Grand Master, the cornucopia, the wine, and the oil, which he poured on the stone, according to ancient custom, saying, "May the bountiful hand of Heaven ever supply this City and country with an abundance of corn, wine, and oil, and all the necessities and comforts of life!" At the conclusion of this prayer, the brethren gave three cheers, and the bands played the Mason's Anthem.

The acting Provincial Grand Master then retired to the centre of the foundation of the building, which had been excavated upwards of one hundred feet in diameter, and six feet below the surface of the ground, where he was joined by the Magistrates, the Committee, the Grand Lodge, and the Office-Bearers of Thirty Lodges. The Public Bodies and the Masonic Brethren out of Office occupied the space above, which was enclosed by a guard, forming as it were a vast amphitheatre, which, for grandeur and magnificence, was never equalled in this part of the country.

The acting Provincial Grand Master then addressed himself, in an animated speech, to the Public Bodies and the Committee of Management; in which, expressing his thanks to them, in their several capacities, for their services, he declared the high sense which he entertained of the importance of this Institution, and "that, among those of which this City can fairly boast, none of them, in point of true benevolence, will stand higher in public regard, than that of which the foundation has been this day laid."

To this, Robert M'Nair, Esq. of Belvedere, the projector of the Institution \*, and its humane, zealous, and successful Patron and Treasurer, made a suitable reply; in which, "in the name of the Committee of Management, most respectfully in his own name, and in the name of every unfortunate fellow-creature, whose lot may bring them under the protection of this Asylum, he returned thanks to the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Council of the City of Glasgow, to the Dean of Guild, to the Convener of the Trades' House, and to the other Public Bodies and Private Individuals, who have so liberally contributed to this Institution. He returned particular thanks, also, to the professional Members of the Committee, for their services; services which, he said, could only

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\* Now Collector of His Majesty's Customs at Leith.

be appreciated by those who knew them." And concluded, by expressing the obligations the Managers were under "to the Grand Lodge, the other Lodges in the City and Neighbourhood, and all those who had honoured them with their attendance, and added so much splendour to the solemnity of the day." The brethren then again gave three cheers, and the bands played the Masons' Anthem.

The procession was guarded by a detachment of 700 men from the 71st, or Glasgow Regiment, and the Argyleshire Militia. The Staff and Band of the 6th Regiment of Lanarkshire Local Militia, formerly the Trades' House Regiment of Volunteer Infantry, (upwards of eighty persons,) handsomely volunteered to assist in guarding the Trades' House. The propitiousness of the day added greatly to the splendour of the occasion. The procession, which consisted of more than 2000 persons and 240 musicians, was conducted in the most orderly manner; and reflected great credit on the judgment, zeal, and activity of Captain John Graham, of the 6th Regiment of Lanarkshire Local Militia, who acted as Grand Marshal. Although the concourse of spectators was incalculably great, from the deep interest which all ranks took in this Institution, no accident occurred. The collection at the Church doors, amounted to 163*l.* 2*s.*

#### *Glasgow Observatory.*

In the year 1810, the foundation-stone of the Glasgow Observatory was laid on the south side of Garnet Hill, situated a little to the north-west of George's Square, from designs by Mr. Webster of London, in the Egyptian style of architecture. The building is divided into three compartments. The centre contains the instruments for scientific observations; the east, those for popular observations; and the west is fitted up for the accommodation of the subscribers, where they have the use of astronomical instruments, and treatises connected with the science.

*Lyceum.*

The Lyceum is situated on the east side of South Albion-Street. The saloon is 54 by 33 feet, and the adjoining library 33 by 22 feet, the whole being elegantly fitted up, from designs by Mr. William Brown. The saloon is amply supplied with newspapers and periodical publications; and the library is stored with a well-chosen collection of books. Strangers are not admitted to the Lyceum, without being introduced by a Subscriber of Two Guineas.

*Riding-School.*

The Riding-School, erected by a subscription, in shares of 25*l.*, is situated on the west side of York-Street. It contains two circles of 40 feet each, and a gallery for spectators.

*Anderson's Institution Buildings.*

The buildings for Anderson's Institution are situated on the west side of John-Street. The ashlar front is relieved with mouldings, terminating in a balustrade and pediment: the roof being formed into a dome, has a very prominent and singular effect. The great hall is of a spherical form, and seated for 500 persons. The library, laboratory, committee, and apparatus apartments, are fitted up with every convenience, from designs by Mr. Robert Smith.

*Post Office.*

The Post Office, situated on the east side of South Albion-Street, has an ashlar front, relieved in the centre, and terminating in a pediment. At one end of the building there is a covered way, and at the other a spacious lobby, for the accommodation of the public. A range of windows are so placed in the lobby, that persons having boxes in the office, can see if they have letters before the delivery commences.

*Lock Hospital.*

The buildings for the Lock Hospital, situated on the south side of the Rottenrow, are plain, and so completely enclosed, that the patients can only see into the spacious court-yards. Convenient apartments are fitted up for the committee, the housekeeper, and surgeon.

*Magdalene Asylum.*

The Magdalene Asylum for the reception of females, who are desirous to return to the paths of virtue, is situated a little to the east of the Lunatic Asylum. It was erected in 1812, from designs by Mr. James Cleland, and is supported by voluntary contribution. The building consists of three stories; its front is divided into three compartments, the end ones terminating in pediments. The interior is fitted up with every suitable accommodation for the matron, the committee, and 34 penitents. The chapel, exclusive of the gallery, contains 150 persons. The managers being aware that the objects of this institution could not be obtained amid the bustle of active life, have enclosed above an acre of ground by a high wall, within which all the buildings for industry and accommodation are placed. As washing and dressing clothes for families form a prominent part of the economy of this establishment, the enclosed ground is laid down in grass, for the purposes of bleaching, and is amply supplied with water from the Water Companies.

*Bishop's Palace.*

The Bishop's Palace or Castle, erected in 1430, stood a little to the south-west of the Cathedral, nearly in front of where the Royal Infirmary now stands. It was enclosed with a strong wall of hewn stone, by Archbishop Beaton. The only remaining part of the ruins of the Castle were removed in 1789, to make way for the erection of the Infirmary.

## MONUMENTS AND STATUES.

There are a great number of Monuments erected in the church-yards to the memory of individuals. The following have been erected to the memory of public men:

*St. Mungo.*

In the Bishop's Cemetery, underneath the great altar in the Cathedral, a Monument had been erected to the memory of St. Mungo. All that is now to be seen of it is his effigy in a mutilated state.

*Bishop Law.*

On the south side of the great altar, a Monument to the memory of Bishop Law is in a tolerable state of preservation.

*Stuarts of Minto.*

In the Choir of the Cathedral, a Monument is erected to the memory of the Stuarts of Minto, who were Chief Magistrates of this City, and useful members of the community for a long period. The following literal inscription is engraved on a brass plate, sunk in the plane of the Monument:

1605

Heir ar BVREIT. Sr. Walter. Sr. Thomas. Sr. Jhone. Sr. Robert. Sr. Jhone. and Sr. Matt. Hier by leneal Descent to V theres, Barons and Kniches of the Hovs of Mynto, wt thair Vyffis Bairnes and Brotherein.

*Thomas Hutchison.*

In the year 1641, a Monument was erected on the south front of the Cathedral, to the memory of Thomas Hutchison, the benevolent founder of Hutchison's Hospital.

*King William III.*

In the year 1735, Mr. James Macrae, a citizen of Glasgow, and late governor of the presidency of Madras, presented to

the Town a metallic equestrian statue of King William III. The Statue is placed on a pedestal at the Cross, bearing an appropriate Latin inscription, of which the following is a translation:

In Honour of  
 The Most Excellent Prince,  
 William III., Sovereign of Great Britain,  
 Pious, Valiant, Invincible,  
 By whose Courage, Council, and Address,  
 Often displayed in the Greatest Danger,  
 To the United Provinces, well nigh overpowered,  
 Unexpected Safety was obtained;  
 To Britain and Ireland,  
 Purer Religion, Law, and Liberty,  
 Were Restored, Maintained, and Transmitted  
 To Posterity,  
 Under the Just Government of Patriotic Princes  
 Of the Brunswick Line;  
 And the Yoke of Slavery,  
 Intended by the French for the whole of Europe,  
 Was Averted;  
 This Monument of his Immortal Deserts,  
 In the xxxiiii Year after his Decease,  
 Being Accepted with the highest Approbation,  
 By the Magistrates and People of Glasgow,  
 Was Erected, by her Active and Faithful Citizen,  
 James Macrae,  
 Late Governor of the Presidency of Madras,  
 1735.

*Andrew Cochrane and John Bowman.*

Monuments are erected in the Choir of the Cathedral, to the memory of Andrew Cochrane and John Bowman, who were Provosts of Glasgow, and worthy members of the community.

*John Orr.*

A Monument has been erected, at the public expense, in the Choir of the Cathedral, to the memory of John Orr, Advocate; on which there is the following inscription:

This Monument,  
 Erected  
 By the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Council,  
 In Honour of the Memory of  
 JOHN ORR of Barrowfield,  
 Advocate,  
 Principal Town Clerk of Glasgow,  
 Records  
 The Sense entertained by  
 A grateful Community,  
 Of the Zeal, Talents, and Integrity  
 Displayed by him during a Period of 22 Years,  
 In discharging the various Duties of  
 A most Important Office.  
*Died the 16th December MDCCCIII, Aged 58 Years.*

*William Craig.*

A Monument has been erected at the expense of the community, and placed in the committee-room of the Town Hospital, on which there is the following inscription:

To the Memory  
 Of WILLIAM CRAIG, Esq.  
 Who,  
 During 22 Years,  
 With Unremitting Zeal and Fidelity,  
 Acted as Preceptor  
 To this Hospital.  
 He Died XVIII August,  
 MDCCCIV.



*Lord Nelson.*

The citizens of Glasgow were the first in the country to erect a Monument to the memory of the immortal Nelson. Immediately after the hero fell, a subscription was entered into, which soon amounted to 2075*l*. With this sum an Obelisk of chaste proportion was erected at the west end of the High Green. On Friday the 1st of August, being the anniversary of the battle of Aboukir, the foundation-stone was laid by Sir John Stuart of Allanbank, Bart. Provincial Grand Master Mason of the Under Ward of Lanarkshire, attended by the office-bearers of the Grand Lodge, and in presence of twenty-three Mason Lodges, the different public bodies of the City, and an immense concourse of spectators. After a grand procession from the High Church, where an appropriate sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Ritchie, the Grand Master laid the foundation-stone with the usual masonic ceremonies, in which was deposited a plate containing the following inscription:

By the Favour of ALMIGHTY GOD,  
 Sir John Stuart of Allanbank, Bart.  
 Provincial Grand Master Mason of the  
 Under Ward of Lanarkshire,  
 Laid this Foundation-Stone of the Monument  
 Erected by the Inhabitants of Glasgow,  
 In Grateful Remembrance of the Eminent Service  
 Of the Right Honourable  
 HORATIO LORD VISCOUNT NELSON,  
 Duke of Bronte in Sicily,  
 Vice-Admiral of the White Squadron  
 Of his Majesty's Fleet, &c. &c.  
 Who, After a Series of Transcendent and Heroic  
 Achievements, Fell Gloriously in the Battle  
 Off Cape Trafalgar,  
 On the XXI October, MDCCCV.  
 This Stone was laid on the 11 of August,

In the Year of our Lord MDCCCVI,  
 Era of Masonry 5806, and the 44th Year of the  
 Reign of our most Gracious Sovereign  
 George the Third;  
 In presence of John Hamilton, Esq.  
 Lord Provost of the City of Glasgow,  
 And the Members of the Committee of Subscribers  
 To the Monument;  
 Which Undertaking may the Supreme God prosper.  
 D. Hamilton, *Architect.* A. Brocket, *Mason.*

On the 5th of August, 1810, the upper part of the Obelisk was completely shattered, and the greater part of its shaft rent, during a violent storm of thunder and lightning. It is very remarkable, that although the ashlar of the upper part were thrown out of their beds, and so suspended that a passenger could see through the Obelisk, yet at the present moment, after a lapse of six years, they seem to be still in the same situation.

*Sir John Moore.*

In the year 1809, this City lost one of her bravest sons, by the death of Sir John Moore \*, who, at the head of the British army in Spain, fell gloriously in the arms of victory, on the plains of Corunna, and was buried in the citadel of that town. When the accounts of his victory and death reached his native town, a subscription was immediately entered into, which amounted to upwards of 4000*l.* in a few days. The Committee of management have since instructed Mr. John Flaxman of London to make a bronze pedestrian statue, in his best style of execution; which will be placed on a pedestal in some conspicuous part of the City, to commemorate the memory and heroic achievements of the hero.

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\* Sir John was born in Donald's Land, north side of the Trongate, a little east from Candlerigg-Street.

*The Honourable William Pitt.*

In the year 1812, a full length statue, in marble, of that great minister, who conducted the affairs of Britain during an eventful period of twenty-six years, was erected in the Town Hall, by subscriptions from the citizens of Glasgow. This statue, which is in a plain dress, is allowed to be an exact resemblance of the premier. It was executed from the chisel of Mr. John Flaxman, London; cost upwards of 1300*l*.; and has the following inscription:

GULIELMO PITT, Cives Glasguenses posuerunt,  
A. D. MDCCCXII.

*Lieutenant-Colonel Cadogan.*

A Monument is erected in the Choir of the Cathedral to the memory of the brave Cadogan, on which there is the following inscription:

Sacred to the Memory  
Of  
The Honourable HENRY CADOGAN,  
Lieutenant-Colonel of the 71st, or Glasgow Regiment,  
Honorary Burgess of this City,  
Who gloriously fell, at the head of his Battalion,  
In the ever-memorable Battle of Vittoria,  
June 21st, 1813,  
Aged Thirty-Three Years.  
This Monument is erected  
By a few of his Friends in this City and  
Neighbourhood,  
To perpetuate the Remembrance  
Of his Worth as a Man and  
His Gallantry as a Soldier.

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D. Hamilton, *Del. et Fecit.*

## CHAP. VIII.

*Roman Catholic Bishops and Archbishops of Glasgow, from the foundation of the See down to the Reformation—Episcopal Archbishops, from the Reformation down to the Revolution—Presbyterian Clergymen, from the Reformation down to 1816—Seceding and Dissenting Clergymen, from the formation of their respective Societies down to 1816—Ministers' Stipends, and Amount of Accommodation in the several Places of Worship in 1816—Magistrates of Glasgow—Baillies of Gorbals, of the River and Frith of Clyde, and of Port-Glasgow City—Treasurers—Masters of Works—Deans of Guild, and Conveners of the Trades' House.*

THE foundation of the See of Glasgow, is a matter in which few historians agree. That it is next to St. Andrews, in point of antiquity, is beyond all doubt. With regard to its founder, Kennet, in his "Parochial Antiquities," says, it was founded by Kentigern, or St. Mungo, in 560. Dr. Helyn, speaking of the See of St. Asaph in Wales, observes, "that the See was founded by St. Kentigern, a Scot, in 583," and that "St. Kentigern was then Bishop of Glasgow." From these authorities, it may be inferred, that St. Mungo founded the See of Glasgow, and was the first Bishop; and, that when a Cathedral Church of sufficient grandeur was finished, it would, in all probability, be dedicated to St. Mungo. St. David, Earl of Cumberland, afterwards King of Scotland, who may be considered as well versant in ecclesiastical matters, speaking of St. Mungo, calls him Bishop of Glasgow. Baldrede, St. Mungo's disciple, who founded a religious house at Inchinnan, succeeded him in the Bishoprick. The great blank in the record of this See cannot now be accounted for with any degree of certainty; perhaps the ravages of the Danes might have destroyed the Church, and murdered, or drove off the religious who had settled there, and that King Alexander I. had only revived the See, in 1123.

St. David, Prince of Cumberland, having succeeded his brother Alexander to the Crown of Scotland, in 1124, promoted his preceptor and chaplain, John Achaius, to the Bishoprick, in the year 1129. This Prelate was also Lord Chancellor; who, having built and adorned a part of the Cathedral Church, solemnly consecrated it on the 9th February 1133. The King was present, and gave to the Church the lands of Perdyc, now Partick. This Prelate divided the diocese into two Archdeaconries of Glasgow and Teviotdale; established the Offices of Dean, Sub-Dean, Chancellor, Treasurer, Sacrist, Chanter, and Successor, and settled a Prebendary on each of them out of the donations he received from the King. John governed the See 18 years, and died on the 28th of May 1147, and was buried at Jedburgh.

Herbert, the Lord Chancellor, succeeded Achaius in the Bishoprick. He was consecrated on the following St. Bartholomew's Day, by Pope Eugenius III. This Prelate stood out nobly against Rodger, Archbishop of York, who claimed superiority over the Church in Scotland. This matter being submitted to the Pope, his Holiness decided, that no person had superiority in spiritual matters over the Clergy in Scotland, but himself.

Ingebram Newbigging, Archdeacon of Glasgow, succeeded Herbert, in 1164. He had been made Chancellor of the Kingdom by St. David, in 1151, and was continued by Malcolm, in 1153.

Joceline, Abbot of Melrose, succeeded Ingebram; he was elected Bishop in 1174. In the years 1175, -6, -7, and -8, this Prelate made an addition to the Cathedral, and finished the works which had been so far carried on by John Achaius; he also procured a Charter from William, King of Scotland, surnamed the Lion, in 1180, erecting Glasgow into a Royal Burgh; and likewise a Charter to hold a fair for eight days annually. This Prelate gave to the Abbey of Paisley, the Churches of Mearns, Katkert, Ruglen, &c. He died at Melrose, on the 16th of April 1199.

Hugo De Roxburgh, Archdeacon of St. Andrews, and Lord Chancellor, was promoted to this See in 1199, and died on the 6th of July, same year.

William Malvoisin, (a Frenchman,) Lord Chancellor, was elected Bishop, in 1200. He brought over from France, and settled in Glasgow and several places in Scotland, a great number of friars, belonging to the several fraternities. He was translated to St. Andrews, in 1202.

Florentus, Lord Chancellor, son of the Earl of Holland, and by his mother a relation of the King, was elected Bishop; but died in Rome in 1207, before consecration.

Walter, Chaplain to William the Lion, was elected Bishop, in 1208. This Prelate was sent to England to treat for peace with King John; he was witness to a Charter of Walter II., Steward of Scotland, granting to the Abbey of Paisley liberty to elect a Prior and Abbot to themselves. He died in 1232.

William De Bondington, Archdeacon of St. Andrews, and Chancellor, was consecrated Bishop in the Cathedral, by Andrew, Bishop of Moray, in 1238. He introduced the Liturgy, as performed in the Church of Sarum in England. He died on the 10th of November 1258, and was buried near the high altar in Melrose Abbey.

John De Cheyam, an Englishman, Archdeacon of Bath, Chaplain to Pope Alexander IV. was by him consecrated Bishop of Glasgow, in 1260. This Prelate died in France, in 1268.

Nicholas De Moffat, Archdeacon of Teviotdale, was elected Bishop, in 1268. He died in 1270, without being consecrated.

William Wiseheart, Archdeacon of St. Andrews, was raised to this See in 1270, and was soon after translated to St. Andrews; where he died, in 1279.

Robert Wiseheart, nephew to William, was consecrated Bishop of Glasgow, at Aberdeen, by the Bishops of Aberdeen, Moray, and Dumblane, in 1272. This worthy Prelate and

Patriot was appointed one of the Lords of the Regency, upon the death of King Alexander III. in 1286; which office he discharged with great reputation and integrity. When the contest between Bruce and Baliol happened, King Edward I. of England, as umpire, had ordered the competitors to meet him at Norham; Bishop Wiseheart also attended; and the King of England, after making a long and premeditated speech, in which he told the Prelates and Nobles present, "that, although he might justly claim the superiority of the kingdom of Scotland to himself by right, yet, as a friend and arbiter elected by themselves, he would labour to compose the present controversy in the best manner he could; for the right," said he, "although there are different pretenders, belongeth only to one; and, for myself, I determine to wrong no man, but to do that which is just, assuring myself that you will all acquiesce, and take him for king who shall be pronounced so to be." The king having finished, Robert, Bishop of Glasgow, arose, and "gave him hearty thanks, in the name of the rest, for the good affection he bore to their country, and the pains he had taken to come and remove their debates; assuring him, at the same time, that it was from the good opinion they entertained of his wisdom and equity, that they had submitted to him, as sole arbiter, the judgment and decision of this weighty affair; but where it had pleased him to speak of a right of superiority over the kingdom, it was sufficiently known that Scotland, from the foundation of the state, was a free and independent kingdom, and not subject to any other power whatever; that their ancestors had valiantly defended themselves against the Romans, Picts, Britons, Saxons, and Danes, and all others who sought to usurp upon them; and although," said he, "the present occasion has bred some distraction in men's minds, all true-hearted Scotsmen will stand for the liberty of their country till their death, for they esteem their liberty to be more precious than their lives, and, in that quarrel, will neither separate nor divide; but, as he had professed, as a friend and as an

arbiter elected by themselves, to judge of and decide the present controversy, they were, therefore, all, in the most humble manner, to entreat him that he would proceed to determine the question, which they and their posterity should remember with their best affections and services."

When war had broken out by reason of the encroachments made by King Edward upon the honour and independency of Scotland, no man more vigorously withstood the tyranny than this Prelate; for which, he was thrown into prison by King Edward, who wrote to the Pope to have him deprived of his Bishoprick, on account of his being his enemy; and, had it not been out of fear of the Pope, it is not to be doubted but that the Bishop, being the King's prisoner, would have been put to death, as were many of the Scottish nobility. After the battle of Bannockburn, he was exchanged for another person of quality, in 1314. This excellent Prelate having had the happiness to see King Robert Bruce fully seated on the throne, to which he had not a little contributed, died in the month of November 1316.

Stephen De Dundemore, Chancellor of the See of Glasgow, was elected Bishop in 1317. As he was an enemy to the English interest, King Edward wrote to the Pope, requesting that Stephen De Dundemore should not be admitted. It appears that he was never consecrated, having died on his way to Rome.

John Wiseheart, Archdeacon of Glasgow, succeeded Bishop Dundemore in 1319. He was also an enemy to the English interest. Having fallen into King Edward's hands, he sent him a prisoner first to the Castle of Conewync in the City of Chester, and thereafter to the Tower of London. It is probable that he was exchanged for some other person of rank, as we find that in 1322, with the unanimous consent of his Chapter, he gave to the Church of the Holy Cross, Edinburgh, and to the Canons thereof, the Church of Dalgarnock. He died in 1325.



John Lindsay was elected Bishop of this See, in 1325. When Edward Baliol set himself up for King, the Bishop of Glasgow was witness to a grant made by King Edward Baliol to King Edward III. of England, of date 12th February 1334. This Prelate, in 1335, returning from Flanders, was killed in an action at sea with the English.

William Rae, the Pope's delegate, being raised to the See, in 1335, gave an order, in his delegatorial capacity, that Robert, Lord High Steward of Scotland, Earl of Stratherne, afterwards King of Scotland by the name of Robert II., and the first of the royal house of Stuart, should erect and endow a Chaplainary in the Church of Glasgow, upon account of a dispensation by the Apostolic See for contracting of marriage between the said Lord High Steward and Elizabeth More, notwithstanding the impediment of consanguinity and affinity between them. This Prelate died in 1368.

Walter Wardlaw was raised to the See in 1368. This Prelate was in high favour with King Robert II. and was by him sent into France along with Douglas, Lord of Galloway, to renew the ancient league between the two crowns. The Bishop having given great satisfaction at the French Court, the King of France prevailed on Pope Urban VI., to make him a Cardinal, in 1381. He died in 1387.

Matthew Glendoning, a Prebend of the Cathedral Church in Glasgow, was the son of Glendoning of that ilk in Eskdale. He was elected Bishop in 1387, and died in 1408.

William Lauder, Archdeacon of Lothian, was made Bishop in 1408. When the See became vacant, Lauder was preferred merely by the provision of Pope Benedict the XIII., who set up for Pope at Avignon, in opposition to Gregory the XII. at Rome, and not by the election of the Chapter. Murdo, Duke of Albany, Regent of the Kingdom, made him Lord Chancellor, in 1423. And, on the 9th of August, same year, he was nominated first Commissioner for treating about the redemption of King James I., which was effected the same year. He died in 1425.

John Cameron, of the Lochiel family, was elected Bishop in 1426, he was Secretary of State, Lord Privy Seal, and the most princely of all the Prelates who have ever occupied the See of Glasgow. Having finished his palace, he ordered his prebendaries, which amounted to thirty-nine persons, to erect parsonages, and reside in the vicinity of the Cathedral; he having appointed curates to do the duty of their respective parishes. These parsonages were situated at the upper end of the High-Street, near the ancient Cross, the Drygate, Rottenrow, and Deanside-Brae. The Limmerfield running parallel with, and lying on the east side of Kirk-Street, being chiefly for the accommodation of laymen dependent on the Bishop.

The great resort of ecclesiastics and noblemen of the first consideration, rendered the court of this spiritual prince so splendid as to vie with royalty itself; and his processions and grand entries into the Cathedral were conducted with so much magnificence, as to strike the beholder with admiration. During the celebration of the great festivals of the church, this Prelate entered the Choir by the great west door, preceded by twelve officers, one of them carrying his silver crosier, or pastoral staff, and each of the other eleven carrying a silver mace, followed by the thirty-nine members of the Chapter, while bells were ringing and organs playing, accompanied by the vocal music of the Choristers who were gorgeously arrayed in costly vestments; Te Deum was then sung, and high mass celebrated. On solemn occasions, this dignified Prelate caused the relicts belonging to the Church, to be exhibited for the edification of the faithful. These consisted of a great number of articles; among others, there were, "1<sup>st</sup>, The image of our Saviour in gold; 2<sup>d</sup>, The images of the twelve Apostles in silver; 3<sup>d</sup>, A silver cross, adorned with precious stones, and a small piece of the wood of the cross of our Saviour; 4<sup>th</sup>, Another cross of smaller dimensions, adorned with precious stones; 5<sup>th</sup>, One silver casket, gilt, containing some of the hairs of the Blessed

Virgin; 6<sup>th</sup>, In a square silver coffer, part of the scourges of St. Kentigern and St. Thomas of Canterbury, and a part of the hair garment made use of by St. Kentigern, our patron; 7<sup>th</sup>, In another silver casket, gilded, part of St. Bartholomew the Apostle; 8<sup>th</sup>, In a silver casket, gilded, a bone of St. Ninian; 9<sup>th</sup>, In another silver casket, gilded, part of the girdle of the Blessed Virgin Mary; 10<sup>th</sup>, In a crystal case, a bone of some unknown saint, and of St. Magdalene; 11<sup>th</sup>, In a small phial of crystal, part of the milk of the Blessed Virgin Mary, and part of the manger of our Lord; 12<sup>th</sup>, In a small phial, a liquor of the colour of saffron, which flowed of old from the tomb of St. Kentigern; 13<sup>th</sup>, One other silver phial, with some bones of St. Eugene and St. Blaze; 14<sup>th</sup>, In another silver phial, part of the tomb of St. Catherine the Virgin; 15<sup>th</sup>, One small hide, with a part of St. Martin's cloak; 16<sup>th</sup>, One precious hide, with a part of the bones of St. Kentigern, and St. Thomas of Canterbury; 17<sup>th</sup>, Four other hides, with bones of saints, and other relicts; 18<sup>th</sup>, A wooden chest, with many small relicts; 19<sup>th</sup>, Two linen bags, with the bones of St. Kentigern, and St. Thanew, and other deceased saints." Cart. vol. 2d, p. 12, 13. The exactions of Bishop Cameron, rendered necessary from his love of splendour, became so intolerable, that he was respected only for his power, and it is said that he ended his days more like an ancient Roman than a Christian Prelate. He died in 1446. During this Bishop's administration, the following dignified Clergymen were resident; viz. The Dean, Sub-Dean, Arch-Deacon, Chanter, Chancellor, and Treasurer, who had all rich livings, and deputies to officiate for them. The principals, however, were under the necessity of attending the following courts, belonging to the Bishop; viz. *First*, the Chapter, with whom legislative powers were vested, and who regulated, annexed, or disjoined parishes, and sold or let Church lands or tithes; *Second*, Diocesan Synods, in which cases of discipline and appeals from inferior courts were investigated; *Third*, Deaneries, this was a court analogous to Presbyteries, and

vested with similar powers; *Fourth*, the Consistorial court, in which all matters of tithes, marriages, testaments, &c. were managed. This court granted dispensations in certain cases, to marry within the prescribed degrees; and had also the power of seizing on the effects of the intestate, on pretext of promoting the good of the soul of the deceased. The Bishop had also his court of Regality, which extended over the whole Diocese.

James Bruce, Bishop of Dunkeld, and Lord Chancellor, was raised to the See of Glasgow in 1447. He was the son of Sir Robert Bruce of Clackmannan, and formerly Rector of the Church of Kilmeny, in Fifeshire.

William Turnbull, Archdeacon of St. Andrews, Lord Privy Seal, and Lord of Provan, was raised to the See in 1448. He founded the University, and died at Rome in 1454, universally regretted.

Andrew Muirhead was raised to the Bishoprick in 1455. He was of the family of Lochope, Rector of Cadzow, (now Hamilton,) and a man of great abilities and learning. He was one of the Commissioners appointed to negotiate a truce between Scotland and England, in 1462, which he successfully accomplished at York. He was also employed to treat with the court of Denmark, anent the marriage of his Sovereign, King James III., and a Princess of that court, in which he was also successful. This Prelate built houses on the north side of the Cathedral, for the Vicars of the Choir.

John Laing, who held the joint offices of Lord Treasurer and Lord Register, was raised to the See of Glasgow in 1474. He died in 1483.

George Carmichael, Rector of Carnwath, was elected Bishop in 1483. His ordination did not take place, he having died on his way to Rome.

*The See erected into an Archbishoprick.*

Robert Blackadder, Bishop of Aberdeen, was made Bishop of Glasgow in 1484. He was in such high favour with Pope

Alexander VI., that, in the year 1488, he procured a bull, erecting the See into an Archbishoprick; notwithstanding the most violent opposition from the Archbishop of St. Andrews, and other dignified clergymen. Archbishop Blackadder was one of the successful negotiators anent the marriage between King James IV. and the Princess Margaret, eldest daughter of Henry VII. of England. During this Prelate's incumbency, the Reformation began to dawn in the Diocese of Glasgow. Upwards of thirty persons had been summoned before the Council, for vending heretical opinions; among these were Adam Reid of Barskimming, Campbell of Cessnock, &c. Instead of making concessions, these enlightened men openly defended and supported the doctrines of the Reformation; for which, they were severely reprimanded. The Archbishop finding the new heresy rather difficult to put down, undertook a journey to the Holy Land, soon after the interrogatories of Reid and Campbell, and died on his way thither, in 1508.

James Beaton, Bishop of Galloway, from the favour of John, Duke of Albany, was translated to the See of Glasgow in 1508. He had been created Lord Chancellor, and possessed the rich Abbeys of Kilwinning and Arbroath. When Albany went over to France, the Archbishop was appointed one of the Lords of the Regency. This Prelate enclosed the Episcopal Palace with a magnificent wall of ashlar work, towers, and bastions. After possessing the See for about 14 years, he was translated to the Primacy of St. Andrews.

Gavin Dunbar, tutor to James V., and Chancellor of the Kingdom, was raised to the See of Glasgow in 1522. During Archbishop Dunbar's time, the doctrines of the Reformation were much studied, and pretty generally understood; which, giving the church great alarm, they determined to make an example of the heretics. Having soon matured their plan of coercion, they pitched upon Mr. Patrick Hamilton, whose friends had got him created Abbot of Ferne, in Ross-shire, when very young; being of a respectable family, he was sent

abroad for finishing his education, where he imbibed the doctrines of Martin Luther, and having soon after returned to his native country, he felt but ill-disposed to the leading doctrines of the church; and, so great was his dislike to the hierarchy, that neither the influence of his connections, nor the rank he held in society, could restrain him from exposing the corruptions of the church. Friar Campbell, who was Prior of the Dominicans, under colour of friendship, insinuated himself into Mr. Hamilton's confidence, and basely accused him to Beaton, Archbishop of St. Andrews.

Mr. Hamilton was thereupon invited to St. Andrews to dispute upon the doctrines of justification, free will, and other topics of that nature. The discussion was immediately turned into a tribunal; for, on the afternoon of that very day, 28th February 1527, he was burned before the gate of St. Salvador College, in St. Andrews, in consequence of the following sentence, *viz.* "Wee, James, by the mercie of God, Archbishop of St. Andrews, Primate of Scotland, with the council, decree, and authority, of the most Reverend Fathers in God, and Lords, Abbots, Doctors in Theology, Professors of the Holy Scriptures, and Masters of the University, assisting us, for the time, sitting in judgment, within our Metropolitan Church of St. Andrews, in the cause of heretical pravitie, against Mr. Patrick Hamilton, Abbot, or Pensionary of Ferne; being summoned to appear before us to answer for certain articles taught and preached by him, and so appearing before us, and decern, the merits of the cause being repletely weighed, discussed, and understood, by faithful inquisition. We have found the said Mr. Patrick Hamilton many ways infamed with heresy, disputing, holding, and maintaining divers heresies of Martin Luther and his followers, repugnant to our faith, and which are already condemned by general councils, and most famous universities; and he, being under the same infamie, have presumed to preach wicked heresy, such as 'that man is in sin so long as he liveth; that children incontinent

after their baptism are sinners; all Christians, that be worthy to be called Christians, do know that they are in grace; no man is justified by works, but by faith only; good works make not a good man, but a good man doth make good works; that faith, hope, and charity, are so knit, that he that hath the one, hath the rest, and he that wanteth the one of them, wanteth the rest,' &c. with divers other heresies, and detestable opinions, and hath persisted in the same. This, our sentence, given and read in our Metropolitan Church, on the last day of February 1527, in the presence of the most Reverend Fathers in Christ, and Lords Gavin, Archbishop of Glasgow; George, Bishop of Dunkeldin; John, Bishop of Brechin; William, Bishop of Dumblain; Patrick, Prior of St. Andrews; David, Abbot of Aberbrothick; George, Abbot of Dumfermline; Alexander, Abbot of Cambus-Kenneth; Henry, Abbot of Lowdon; John, Prior of Pittenweem; the Dean and Sub-Dean of Glasgow, Mr. Hugh Spence, Thomas Ramsay, Allan Meldrum, &c. &c. and in the presence of the clergy and people. That the said heretic shall be turned over to the civil power to be burned, as an example to other heretics." When tied to the stake, Mr. Hamilton was insulted by the Friars, and particularly by Campbell, who had betrayed him. The doctrines of the Reformation still gaining ground, it was resolved to make some examples in Glasgow, so as to intimidate the heretics in the west. As Archbishop Dunbar was a humane man, and exceedingly averse to measures of this kind, John Lauder, Andrew Oliphant, and Friar Maltman were sent from Edinburgh to assist him; when they soon devoted to their fury, Jeremiah Russel, one of the Grey Friars of Glasgow, and John Kennedy, a young gentleman of Ayrshire, not eighteen years of age. The Bishop would willingly have spared them, but the commissioners from Edinburgh told him, if he spared the lives of heretics, he was not a friend to the church. On this consideration, they were delivered over to the secular power, and immediately brought to the stake. These martyrs conducted

themselves with great magnanimity at the place of execution, and were the only persons who were put to death, in the Diocese of Glasgow, for their adherence to the principles of the Reformation. Archbishop Dunbar died on the 30th of April 1547, and was interred in the Bishop's Cemetery, underneath the Chancel of the Cathedral.

James Beaton, Abbot of Aberbrothick, Chanter of the Cathedral Church in Glasgow, and nephew to Beaton, Archbishop of St. Andrews, succeeded Archbishop Dunbar in 1551, after a dispute of nearly four years between him and Alexander Gordon, brother to the Earl of Huntly, whom the Chapter had elected. The matter being referred to the Pope, his Holiness installed Beaton, and made Mr. Gordon titular Archbishop of Athens.

When Archbishop Beaton took possession of the See of Glasgow, he found the minds of men so completely agitated with matters of religion, and his whole Diocese so split into factions, that it was impossible for him to do any thing of importance, in virtue of his high office; he, therefore, betook himself to prudent measures. Having conveyed all that was valuable from the Church to his Castle, he convened his vassals, and the neighbouring gentry who were friendly to the old system of worship, and required their assistance in case of any sudden attack from the Reformers. As Argyle, Glencairn, and other persons of consideration, had signed the national covenant, the Bishop applied for protection to the Duke of Chatlerault, the man of the greatest power in the neighbourhood. The Duke readily agreed, and, by his bond, dated 6th of February 1558, he engaged his faith and honour to defend him. At last, when the Archbishop perceived that the zeal of the Reformers carried them to pull down Churches and Monasteries, and destroy images, he deemed it prudent to withdraw himself entirely from the kingdom. Accordingly, in 1560, he retired into France, escorted by a detachment of the forces of that nation, which were then stationed at Glasgow;



taking with him all the writings, documents, and plate, which pertained to the See and University of Glasgow, with every other moveable of value which belonged to the Archbishoprick. Immediately after the Bishop's retreat, the reformed religion was established by law. This Prelate seems to have been a man of great abilities and goodness of heart; Queen Mary appointed him her Ambassador to the court of France, and he was continued in that office by her son James VI., who, in 1588, restored him to the temporalities of the See of Glasgow. The Archbishop's letters to Queen Mary are written with the affection of a parent, and the submission of a good and loyal subject. He died at Paris, on 24th of August 1603; and left every thing he took from Glasgow to the Scots College at Paris, and to the Monastery of the Carthusians, to be returned to Glasgow so soon as its inhabitants returned to the mother church.

The revenues which had been granted from time to time, in support of the splendour of the See of Glasgow, were very great. The Archbishops were Lords of the Lordships of the Royalty and Barony of Glasgow; besides, there were 18 Baronies of land, which belonged to them, within the Sherifffdoms of Lanark, Dumbarton, Ayr, Renfrew, Peebles, Selkirk, Roxburgh, Dumfries, and Stewartry of Annandale, including upwards of 240 parishes. It is said, they had also a large estate in Cumberland, within their jurisdiction, which was named of old the Spiritual Dukedom. When the Bishop was raised to the rank of Archbishop, in 1484, jurisdiction was given him over the Bishops of Galloway, Argyle, and the Isles.

#### PROTESTANT ARCHBISHOPS.

Although the Presbyterian form of church government was established in Scotland at the Reformation, the Episcopal mode was afterwards introduced, in 1572. The following is an account of the Protestant Archbishops from that period

down to the Revolution, in 1688; when Prelacy was completely set aside, and Presbytery confirmed by law.

James Boyd of Trochrig, Minister of Kirkoswald, was raised to the See in 1572, he was the first Protestant Archbishop of Glasgow, who was regularly appointed. In 1576, when the General Assembly called in question the lawfulness of the Episcopal function, he learnedly defended it from scripture and antiquity. He was, however, turned out of his office; but was allowed to retain the temporalities till his death. This Prelate feued the Lands of Bedlay to Lord Boyd, and the Gorbals to Mr. George Elphinston, a merchant in Glasgow.

Robert Montgomerie, one of the Ministers of Stirling, was raised to the See in 1581. This Prelate, by a private paction with the Lennox Family \*, granted them the title of hereditary Lords of the Bishop's Castle, with all the emoluments pertaining thereto, for the paltry consideration of 1000*l*. Scots, and some corn and poultry; this transaction coming to the knowledge of the Church, the Archbishop was obliged to quit the Benefice. Sometime afterwards, he became Minister of Symington, and latterly of Stewarton, in Ayrshire, where he died.

William Erakine, succeeded Bishop Montgomerie; but, never being in holy orders, was elected simply titular Archbishop in 1585. From the peculiar situation of the Bishop, and other matters moving King James VI., he disqualified him in 1587, and appointed Walter, Commendator of Blantyre, to feu out the lands. Accordingly, in the same year, he feued out the whole Barony of Glasgow, chiefly to the old renters, converting

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\* The Episcopal Dignitaries in Scotland, from their appointment, in 1572, down to the Revolution, had not the happiness to enjoy that rank or influence in Society which their brethren in England did; for, on the one hand, they were narrowly watched, and their conduct strictly scrutinized, and some times misconstrued, by the rigid Covenanted Presbyterians; while, on the other, the powerful ambitious nobles made an undue use of them for stripping the Church of its revenues, so that they might apply the greater part of them to their own use, under colour of law.

the real rent into a feu duty; a valuable part being applied to the King's use.

James Beaton, who, at the Reformation in 1560, had retired into France, was restored to the temporalities of the Archbishoprick in 1588. He died at Paris, in 1603.

John Spottiswood, Parson of Calder, in the County of Edinburgh, was raised to the Archbishoprick in 1603. He was consecrated in London, by the Bishop of London, in presence of a number of English Prelates. He governed the See till 1615, when he was translated to the Primacy of St. Andrews. This Prelate made several repairs on his Palace, and had made some progress in covering the roof of the Cathedral with lead at the time of his translation. He died in 1639.

James Law, Bishop of Orkney, was raised to the See of Glasgow, in 1615. He completed the lead on the roof of the Cathedral, and died in 1632. During this Prelate's incumbency, John Ogilvie, a Jesuit from the College of Gratz, in Germany, was tried on suspicion of being a Popish emissary; he was found guilty, and executed at Glasgow on the same day.

Patrick Lindsay, Bishop of Ross, a younger branch of the Crawford family, formerly Minister of St. Vigean's, in Angus-shire, was made Archbishop of Glasgow in 1633. He was tenacious of all his privileges, and zealous in executing the temporal as well as the spiritual duties of his office, which rendered him very obnoxious to the Covenanters. It was in this Prelate's time that the memorable Assembly met at Glasgow, when they deposed him and the whole bench of Bishops.

Andrew Fairfowl, Minister of Dunse, succeeded Archbishop Lindsay in 1661; he did not long enjoy his office. He died in 1663, and was buried in the Abbey Church of Holyrood-House.

Alexander Burnet, Bishop of Aberdeen, was raised to this See in 1664, which he governed till 1669; when he was turned out of his office owing to a dispute he had with the Duke of

Lauderdale, who was then Prime Minister. The cause of the elevation of this Prelate, is said to have been his steady attachment to the varying fortunes of Charles II.

Robert Leighton, Bishop of Dumblane, formerly Minister of Newbottle, was raised to the See of Glasgow in 1670, which he enjoyed four years; when he resigned his situation, and retired to Sussex, where he died, in 1685.

Alexander Burnet was restored to the See, in consequence of a letter from the King's Majesty, dated 7th of September 1674. He was afterwards translated to the Primacy of St. Andrews; where he died, on the 24th of August 1684.

Arthur Ross, Bishop of Argyle, was promoted to the See of Glasgow, on the translation of Archbishop Burnet, in 1679. He filled the See five years, when he was translated to St. Andrews; where he continued till the Revolution.

Alexander Cairncross, Bishop of Brechin, was raised to the See of Glasgow in 1684, through the influence of the Duke of Queensberry. As this Prelate was averse to annulling the penal statutes and religious tests, he was deprived of his office in 1687. He was, however, soon after appointed Bishop of Raphoe in Ireland.

John Paterson, Bishop of Edinburgh, was the last who filled the Arch-episcopal Chair in Glasgow. He was elected in 1687, and remained in his office till the Revolution, when the government of the Church by Bishops gave way to the Presbyterian form of Church Government in Scotland. This Prelate died in Edinburgh, in 1708, aged 76 years.

#### PRESBYTERIAN CLERGYMEN.

The following is a list of the Presbyterian Clergymen, who, in succession, have had a regular settlement in the Churches of Glasgow, from the Reformation, in the year 1560; to 1816. Exclusive of those Clergymen who were regularly settled, there were others who occasionally officiated in some of the Churches of the City, for a considerable time after the Reformation.

When the Reformation had just been effected, it was found necessary to govern the Church by Superintendents; accordingly, Mr. John Willock was appointed Superintendent of the West, and had a spiritual charge of the Churches in Glasgow.

*Inner High Church.*

SETTLED IN

1. Mr. Alexander Lauder † was the first Minister who enjoyed the Benefice after the Revolution; he was styled Parson of Glasgow. 1560
2. Mr. Archibald Douglas was styled Parson and Dean of Glasgow. 1564
3. Mr. David Wemyss, } Colleagues. { 1572
4. Mr. John Cooper, from Edinburgh, } 1588
5. Mr. Robert Scott; he was presented by the King's Majesty, and received by the Magistrates and Council, on condition that they were to pay no part of his stipend. 1604
6. Mr. William Struthers; he was admitted in 1611  
Mr. Struthers was afterwards translated to Edinburgh.
7. Mr. John Maxwell; he was admitted in 1629
8. Mr. Edward Wright, from Clackmannan Parish; he was admitted in 1641
9. Mr. Robert Ramsay; he was from Blackfriars Church. 1646  
Mr. Ramsay was preferred to the Principality in the University of Glasgow in 1650.
10. Mr. John Carstairs; he was admitted in 1650

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† Mr. Lauder was the Roman Catholic Parson of Glasgow at the Reformation, and was allowed to retain the Benefice till his death. Mr. Douglas was a kind of Episcopalian, whose religious opinions were not well defined; having found matters very disagreeable at home, he went abroad, and died about the year 1571. He was succeeded, in the following year, by Mr. Wemyss, who was the first Presbyterian Clergyman of Glasgow.

SETTLED IN

Mr. Carstairs was turned out of his office at the Restoration of King Charles II., in 1660, because he would not conform to Episcopacy.

11. Mr. James Durham, formerly Minister of the Black Friars Church; he was admitted in 1651

Mr. Durham returned from the Court, where he had been acting as Private Chaplain to the Royal Family †.

12. Mr. Ralph Rogers; he was admitted in 1658

Mr. Rogers was turned out at the Restoration.

13. Mr. Ralph Rogers; he was restored at the Revolution, which happened this year, 1688

14. Mr. James Brown; he was admitted in 1690

15. Mr. John Gray; he was admitted in 1692

16. Mr. George Campbell, from Stair; he was admitted in 1715

17. Dr. John Hamilton, from Barony Parish; he was admitted on the 16th of March 1749

18. Dr. William Taylor\*; he was ordained at Paisley, 2d July 1772, and admitted in Glasgow, 24th August, 1780

Dr. Taylor was preferred to the Principality in the University of Glasgow in 1803.

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† As the Presbyterians, at this period, had great reason to be alarmed for the safety of their system of church government, they had the address to procure the appointment of Chaplain Royal to Mr. Durham, in the hope that his popular talents and zeal for the Presbyterian form of church government would operate in their favour. It was soon found out, however, that the bias which the King had formed in favour of Episcopacy was so great, that it was unnecessary for Mr. Durham to remain any longer at the Court.

\* Those marked thus (\*) denotes their being in office in 1816.

*Tron Church.*

SETTLED IN

1. Mr. John Bell, a Regent in the College, was the first Minister. 1592
2. Mr. John Bell, Jun.; he was settled in 1630
3. Mr. Robert Baillie, from Kilwinning; he was settled in. 1642  
Mr. Baillie was Professor of Divinity in the University of Glasgow, and had been one of the Commissioners at the General Assembly, Westminster.
4. Mr. Hugh Blair, from Eastwood; he was admitted in 1644  
Mr. Blair conformed at the Restoration.
5. Mr. George Young, from Mauchline; he was admitted in 1644  
Mr. Young conformed at the Restoration †.
6. Mr. George Young, Jun. succeeded his father when very young; he was admitted in 1658
7. Mr. Neil Gillies; he was admitted in 1690
8. Mr. Alexander Woodrow; he was admitted in 1701
9. Mr. James Clark; he was admitted in 1702
10. Mr. Alexander Main; he was admitted in 1708
11. Mr. William Wishart; he was admitted in 1724  
Mr. Wishart went to London, and was afterwards Principal in Edinburgh College.
12. Mr. John Anderson, from Port-Glasgow. 1730
13. Dr. John Corse, from the Chapel of Gorbals, where he was a preacher; he was ordained on 2d June 1743
14. Dr. John M'Call, from Symington; he was admitted 14th November, 1782

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† Mr. Young was admitted a Minister of the Cathedral Kirk; but, some difference arising respecting the stipend, he was afterwards settled in the New Kirk (Tron Church.)

SETTLED IN

15. Dr. Stevenson M<sup>c</sup>Gill; he was ordained at Eastwood, 8th September 1791; and admitted in Glasgow, 12th October 1797  
 Dr. M<sup>c</sup>Gill was preferred to the Divinity Chair in the University of Glasgow in 1814.
16. Dr. Thomas Chalmers \*; he was ordained at Kilmarnock, 12th May 1803, and admitted in Glasgow, 21st July 1815
17. \_\_\_\_\_ 18
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*Black Friars Church.*

SETTLED IN

1. Mr. Robert Wilkie was the first Minister. 1622
2. Dr. Elliot; he was admitted in 1633
3. Mr. John Bell, Jun., from Eaglesham. 1636
4. Mr. Robert Ramsay, from Dundonald. 1640
5. Mr. James Durham; he was admitted in 1647  
 Mr. Durham left his charge to be Private Chaplain to the Royal Family in 1649†.
6. Mr. Robert Craighead; he was admitted in 1698
7. Mr. David Brown, from Paisley. 1701
8. Dr. John Hamilton, from Strathaven; he was Father to Dr. John Hamilton, who was afterwards Minister in the Inner High Church. 1713
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† The records are not explicit as to Mr. Durham's immediate Successor. In 1649, the Common Session, which at that time had become paramount to all other powers, directed "that Mr. Hugh Blair of the New Kirk, should take the burden of the haill Sabbath in the Black Friars Kirk;" and, it is probable, that the Regents in the College, who at that period were chiefly Clergymen, supplied the cure till Mr. Craighead's appointment.



	SETTLED IN
9. Dr. John Gillies; he was ordained on 29th July	1742
10. Dr. John Lockhart *; he was ordained at Cam- busnethan, 29th June 1786, and admitted in Glasgow, 30th September	1796
11. _____	18

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*Outer High Church.*

	SETTLED IN
1. Mr. Patrick Gillespie was the first Minister. Mr. Gillespie was preferred to the Principality in the University of Glasgow, in 1652.	1648
2. Mr. Andrew Gray; he died very young of a fever.	1653
3. Mr. Robert M <sup>c</sup> Ward; he was admitted in Mr. M <sup>c</sup> Ward was ejected from his office at the Restoration.	1656
4. Mr. Alexander Hastie; he was admitted in	1691
5. Mr. John Scott, from Carluke.	1713
6. Mr. James Stirling; he was ordained on 26th April	1737
7. Mr. Thomas Randel, (now Dr. Davidson, Edin- burgh;) he was ordained at Inchtute, 21st Feb- ruary 1771, and admitted in Glasgow, 18th Nov- ember	1773
Mr. Randel left his charge in Glasgow, 7th October 1778.	
8. Dr. Robert Balfour *; he was ordained at Lecropt, 14th April 1774, and admitted in Glasgow, 17th June	1779
9. _____	18

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*Wynd Church.*

	SETTLED IN
1. Mr. John Christie was the first Minister.	1687
2. Mr. John Gray, from Inner High Church.	1760
3. Mr. James Dick, from Carluke.	1730
4. Dr. William Craig, from Cambusnethan.	1738
5. Mr. George Bannatyne, from Craigie.	1766
6. Dr. William Porteous; he was ordained at Whitburn, 10th June 1760, and admitted in Glasgow, 28th June	1770
The Wynd Church Congregation was translated to St. George's Church, in 1807.	
7. Dr. William Muir *; he was ordained, in St. George's Church, on 27th August	1812
8. _____	18

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*North-West Church.*

	SETTLED IN
1. Mr. John Anderson was the first Minister; he was translated from Dumbarton.	1720
Mr. Anderson was grandfather to Mr. John Anderson, Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Glasgow, and Founder of the Andersonian Institution.	
2. Mr. John M'Laurin, from Luss.	1723
Mr. M'Laurin was brother to the celebrated Professor in the University of Edinburgh, and uncle to Lord Dreghorn, one of the Senators of the College of Justice.	
3. Dr. Robert Findlay; he was ordained at Galston, 23d August 1744; sometime afterwards he went to be Minister of the Low Church, Paisley, and	

- SETTLED IN
- was admitted in Glasgow, on 25th March 1756
- Dr. Findlay was preferred to the Divinity Chair in the University of Glasgow, on 6th January 1783.
4. Mr. Archibald Bonar; he was ordained at Newburn, 21st March 1779, and admitted in Glasgow, 17th July 1783
- Mr. Bonar was translated to Cramond, 5th January 1785.
5. Dr. Alexander Rankin \*; he was ordained at Cambusnethan, 17th August 1781, and admitted in Glasgow, 8th September 1785
6. \_\_\_\_\_ 18
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*St. Andrew's Church.*

- SETTLED IN
1. Dr. William Craig was the first Minister; he was ordained at Cambusnethan, 20th April 1737, and accepted a presentation to be the Minister of the Wynd Church, in 1738; he was admitted into St. Andrew's Church on 16th March 1763
- Dr. Craig was father to Lord Craig, a Senator of the College of Justice, and one of the Lords Commissioners of the High Court of Justiciary.
2. Dr. William Lockhart; he was ordained at Coulter, 2d September 1772, and admitted in Glasgow on 18th of November 1784
3. Dr. William Ritchie; he was ordained at Tarbolton, 24th April 1794; he went afterwards to be Minister of Kilwinning, and was admitted in Glasgow, on 1st October 1802

SETTLED IN

Dr. Ritchie was translated to the High Church in Edinburgh, in 1807†, and thereafter preferred to the Divinity Chair in the University of that City.

4. Dr. Gavin Gibb\*; he was ordained at Fintry, 19th April 1787; he went to be Minister of Strathblane, on 22d September 1791, and was admitted in Glasgow, 16th February 1809

Dr. Gibb was preferred to be Assistant and Successor to the Professor of Oriental Languages in the University of Glasgow, in 1814.

5. \_\_\_\_\_ 18
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*St. Enoch's Church.*

SETTLED IN

1. Dr. William Taylor, Jun. \* was the first Minister; he was ordained at Baldernock, 24th April 1777, and admitted in Glasgow, 14th October ‡ 1782

† Dr. Ritchie having introduced an organ into St. Andrew's Church, during divine service, on Sunday, 23d August 1807, several of his brethren and others took offence. The matter was ultimately carried before the Presbytery; when they gave it as their opinion, that organs in churches are contrary to law and to the constitution of the church.

‡ As precedency takes place from ordination, and not from admission, the following is the order of the Clergymen belonging to the City:

1. Principal Taylor, ordained 2d July 1772.
2. Dr. Balfour, ordained 14th April 1774.
3. Dr. Taylor, Jun. ordained 24th April 1777.
4. Dr. Rankin, ordained 17th August 1781.
5. Dr. Lockhart, ordained 29th June 1786.
6. Dr. Gibb, ordained 19th April 1787.
7. Dr. Chalmers, ordained 12th May 1803.
8. Dr. Muir, ordained 27th August 1812.

SETTLED IN

2. \_\_\_\_\_ 18

*Barony Church.*

SETTLED IN

1. Mr. Alexander Rowat was the first Minister; he  
was translated from Rutherglen. 1595
2. Mr. John Blackburn; he had been Master of the  
Grammar School in Glasgow for a long period. 1615
3. Mr. Zacharias Boyd, the celebrated Paraphrast. 1623
4. Mr. Donald Cargill; he was admitted in 1654  
Mr. Cargill was turned out at the Restora-  
tion, and executed at Edinburgh on the 27th of  
July 1681.
5. Mr. David Liddell, from Girgilkirk. 1662  
Mr. Liddell was appointed Professor of Di-  
vinity, in the University of Glasgow, in 1674.
6. Mr. Alexander George, from Cathcart. 1675
7. Mr. Robert Langlands, from Milton. 1691
8. Mr. James Stirling. 1699
9. Dr. John Hamilton; he was ordained on the 8th of  
September 1737
10. Mr. Laurence Hill; he was ordained at Kilmar-  
nock, on 6th May 1725, and admitted in Glas-  
gow, 8th March 1750
11. Dr. John Burns \*; he was chosen Assistant to Mr.  
Hill in 1770, and ordained on 26th May 1774
12. \_\_\_\_\_ 18

*Gorbals Chapel and Church.*

The Barony of Gorbals originally formed a part of Govan Parish, from which it is distant about two miles.

In the year 1729, a Chapel of Ease was built in Gorbals, by subscription of the inhabitants; the Preachers were simply Probationers, till 20th February 1771, when a disjunction took place, erecting the Barony into a separate Parish, with right of patronage in favour of the College of Glasgow, stipulating that the Heritors should be bound to provide an annual money stipend, not less than 67*l.* sterling, and 29*l.* in lieu of manse and glebe. The College, on the 6th of March in the same year, presented Mr. William Anderson, the then Preacher, to be the first Minister of the Parish of Gorbals. And immediately thereafter, they sold the right of patronage to the Heritors and Elders of Gorbals, for the sum of 1000 merks Scots, reserving the whole tithes to the Parish of Govan, of which they are Patrons.

The Chapel was opened, and a Sermon preached by the Rev. John M'Laurin, Minister of the North-West Church, Glasgow, in 1732.

In the year 1760, the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered in the Chapel, for the first time, by the Rev. William Thom, Minister of Govan.

*Preachers.*

SETTLED IN

1. Mr. Anderson was the first Preacher. 1732
2. Mr. John Corse; he went to be Minister of the Tron Church, Glasgow, in 1743.
3. Mr. M'Knight; he went to Edinburgh.
4. Mr. Wait; he went to Galston about 1754.
5. Mr. Peter Maxwell; he went to New Monkland about 1759.
6. Mr. Charles Nisbet; he went to Montrose about 1763; he was afterwards made Doctor of Divin-

SETTLED IN

ity, and elected President of the College of Prince-Town, America.

7. Mr. James Oliphant; he went to Kilmarnock about 1766, and to Dumbarton about 1773.
8. Mr. Wallace; he died in Gorbals, in 1769.
9. Mr. Dun; he also died in Gorbals.
10. Mr. William Anderson was admitted a Preacher in 1766

*Ministers.*

1. Mr. William Anderson was the first Minister of the Parish; he was ordained on 9th May 1771
  2. Dr. James M'Lean \*; he was ordained on 30th April † ° 1793
  3. \_\_\_\_\_ 18
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*Shettleston Chapel of Ease to the Barony Parish.*

Prior to the year 1752, there was only one place of worship for this extensive Parish. At this period, a Chapel was built, by subscription, at Shettleston, a small Village about 3 miles east from Glasgow. The Incumbents were all Probationers, excepting Mr. Mushet, who was ordained by the Presbytery of Stirling in 1783, to qualify him for the cure of a Presbyterian Meeting-House in Carlisle.

*Preachers.*

SETTLED IN

1. Mr. Neil Roy was the first Preacher. 1756
  2. Mr. Thomas Linning. ° 1759
  3. Mr. John Maitland. 1762
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† The Gorbals Chapel sederunt book having been mislaid for a considerable time past, the above information respecting the preachers has been received from an intelligent Heritor.

## SETTLED IN

4. Mr. Robert Rentoul; he afterwards went to Ireland. 1769  
 5. Mr. Colin Gillies. 1772

Mr. Gillies went to the West Parish of Greenock, as Assistant and Successor to Mr. Turner, and was afterwards a Minister in Paisley.

6. Mr. Joseph Hodgson; he went to Carmunnock. 1774  
 7. Mr. John Bower; he went to Old Monkland. 1776  
 8. Mr. James M'Nair; he went to Slamannan. 1783  
 9. Mr. Henry Mushet \*; he was removed from Carlisle to Workington, and admitted in Shettleston in 1788  
 10. \_\_\_\_\_ 18
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*College Chapel.*

Previous to the year 1763, the Professors and Students attended Divine Service in the Black Friars, or College Church. At this period, the number of Students had so much increased, that it was thought proper to retire from the Black Friars Church, and to have Divine Service performed in the Common Hall by a Chaplain of their own, where the Students would be more under the immediate observation of the Professors; accordingly, four young men, distinguished for their talents, were selected, who preached on Sundays, *per vices*, for a number of years, from November till May, for which they received a moderate compensation, there being no endowment for a Chaplain in the College. Of late years, the duty has been performed by such of the Professors as are in Holy Orders, but without any permanent establishment. Among the first Preachers in the College Chapel, were the late Dr. Meek, Cambuslang; Dr. Muttrie, Kirkcudbright; Mr. Wright; Pro-



fessor Arthur; Mr. Bell; Mr. Taylor, &c. &c.; and latterly, Dr. M'Turk; and now, Professor Mylne.

*Canon-Street Chapel.*

For a number of years previous to 1766, the people of Glasgow, had a certain share in the choice of their Ministers, through the representation of their Elders. At this date, the Magistrates and Council, of themselves, presented Mr. Bannatyne to the Wynd Church; which giving offence to a number of Elders and others, they built the Chapel in Canon-Street, and gave it the name of the Meeting-House of the Free Presbyterian Society, and its Members joined the Presbytery of Relief as soon as circumstances would permit. On the 3d of June 1767, the Society made choice of Mr. William Cruden to be their Minister; who remained with them till 1774, when he left Glasgow to be Pastor of a Presbyterian Religious Society who met in Crown-Court, Bow-Street, London. At this period, the Society in Canon-Street, applied to the Presbytery of Glasgow, and was received by them into the Establishment, under the denomination of a Chapel of Ease.

SETTLED IN

1. Mr. James Furlong was the first Minister; he was admitted 20th July 1775  
Mr. Furlong resigned his charge, and was admitted Minister of Rutherglen, 17th August 1780.
- 2-3. Messrs. John M'Leod and James Steven were ordained Colleagues in the Chapel, on 9th February 1782  
Mr. Steven resigned his charge, in August 1788.
4. Mr. Archibald Williamson was ordained Colleague to Mr. M'Leod, in 1791  
Mr. Williamson died on 10th February 1810; since which period, Mr. M'Leod has discharged the whole duties of the Ministerial office in the Chapel.

SETTLED IN

5. \_\_\_\_\_ 18

*Ingram-Street Gaelic Chapel.*

Previous to the year 1777, there were a number of Highlanders in Glasgow, who were not capable of receiving religious instruction in the English language; a subscription was therefore set on foot, and a Chapel built in Ingram-Street, in 1777, where divine service is performed in the Gaelic language in the forenoon, and in the English in the afternoon.

SETTLED IN

1. Mr. Hugh M'Dearmit was the first Minister. 1778

Mr. M'Dearmit left Glasgow in 1781, and went to Comrie.

2. Mr. John Fraser; he was admitted in 1782

Mr. Frazer left Glasgow in 1791, and went to Kiltarlity.

3. Mr. Angus M'Intosh; he was admitted in 1792

Mr. M'Intosh left Glasgow in 1797, and went to Tain.

4. Mr. John M'Laren \*, from Comrie; he was ordained in Mull, and admitted in Glasgow, in 1797

5. \_\_\_\_\_ 18

*Calton Chapel of Ease to Barony Parish.*

The population having greatly increased in the Calton, a Chapel was built by subscription, in 1793.

1. Mr. James Begg was the first Minister; he was ordained, 29th May

1794

SETTLED IN

Mr. Begg resigned his charge, having accepted a call to be Minister of the New Monkland Parish in 1801.

- |  |      |
|--|------|
| 2. Mr. James Wood; he was admitted on 23d June                                 | 1802 |
| Mr. Wood came from Falstone, in Northumberland, and returned to it in 1804.    |      |
| 3. Mr. Matthew Graham *; he was ordained in the Chapel, on the 19th of January | 1805 |
| 4. _____   | 18   |
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*Duke-Street Gaelic Chapel.*

Owing to the great increase of Northern Highlanders in Glasgow, a second Gaelic Chapel was built by subscription, in 1798. Divine service is performed in the Gaelic language in the forenoon, and English in the afternoon.

SETTLED IN

- |   |      |
|---|------|
| 1. Mr. J. M'Kenzie was the first Minister; he was admitted in October | 1798 |
| Mr. M'Kenzie resigned his charge in June 1809, and went to Aberdeen.  |      |
| 2. Mr. David Carmont *, from Croy; he was admitted in April           | 1810 |
| 3. _____  | 18   |
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*Anderston Chapel of Ease to Barony Parish.*

This Chapel was built, by subscription, in 1799.

SETTLED IN

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|--|------|
| 1. Mr. John Love *, from London, was the first Minister; he was admitted in February | 1800 |
|--|------|

SETTLED IN

2. \_\_\_\_\_ 18

*Gorbals Gaelic Chapel.*

The Gorbals old Church was purchased in 1813, and the Presbytery of Glasgow have since erected it into a Gaelic Chapel, where divine service is performed in the Gaelic language in the forenoon, and English in the afternoon.

SETTLED IN

1. Mr. J. M'Kenzie was the first Minister; he was  
admitted in 1814
2. \_\_\_\_\_ 18

**MINISTERS WHO HAVE SECEDED OR DISSENTED FROM THE  
CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, AND EPISCOPALIAN AND ROMAN  
CATHOLIC CLERGYMEN.**

*Scotch Episcopalians; vulgarly called Jacobites, from their  
former attachment to the Royal House of Stuart.*

The Scotch Episcopalians were the first religious body, not connected with the Church of Scotland, who regularly met for worship, in Glasgow, after the Revolution.

SETTLED IN

1. Bishop Alexander Duncan, formerly Minister of  
New Kilpatrick, was the first officiating Clergy-  
man; he was admitted in 1715

The congregation, at this period, met in a dwelling-house in Bell-Sreet.

SETTLED IN

2. Mr. George Graham, from Perthshire; he succeeded  
Bishop Duncan, in 1740  
During Mr. Graham's incumbency, the congregation removed to a larger dwelling-house, in Candlerigg-Street.
3. Mr. Thomas Lyon, from St. Andrews; he was admitted in 1750  
About the year 1754, the congregation had so much increased, that it was removed to a large hall in Stockwell-Street.
4. Mr. Andrew Wood, from Perthshire; he was admitted in 1778  
Mr. Wood was afterwards settled in America.
5. Mr. Andrew M'Donald; he was admitted in 1787  
Mr. M'Donald was Domestic Chaplain to Mr. Oliphant of Gask, in Perthshire, who procured him a living in London, in the same year.
6. Mr. Alexander Jamieson \*, from Marykirk, Kincardineshire; he was admitted in 1788  
In the year 1800, the congregation was removed to a large hall in George's Street, which has been very commodiously fitted up as a place of worship.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ 18
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*English Episcopal Chapel.*

The Episcopal Chapel, situated behind St. Andrew's Square, was built in 1750.

SETTLED IN

1. Mr. James Riddoch was the first Minister; he was admitted in 1750

SETTLED IN

Mr. Riddoch was afterwards preferred to be Minister of St. Paul's, Aberdeen.

2. Mr. John Falconer; he was admitted in 1751

Mr. Falconer was ordained by the Bishop of Carlisle, at Rose Castle, and was Minister of Musselburgh, before he came to Glasgow.

3. Mr. ——— Sanderson; he was admitted as junior Minister, in 1789

Mr. Sanderson left Glasgow, in 1785.

4. Mr. William Andrews; he was admitted as junior Minister, in 1788

Mr. Andrews was an American Royalist, who took refuge in this country soon after the breaking out of the war in 1774; he left Glasgow in 1787.

5. Mr. James Franks; he was admitted as junior Minister, in 1788

Mr. Franks was preferred to a cure in Halifax, Yorkshire, and left Glasgow in 1791.

6. Mr. James Forster; he was admitted as junior Minister, in 1791

Mr. Forster was a Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge; he left Glasgow in 1794.

7. Mr. Francis Grant was admitted as junior Minister, in 1794

Mr. Grant was son to Sir James Grant of Money Musk; he left Glasgow in 1795.

8. Mr. William Routledge\*; he was admitted as junior Minister, on 20th April 1795

Mr. Routledge was from St. Bridges, in Cumberland; he was ordained Deacon, by the Bishop of Carlisle, in 1791; and Priest, by the Archbishop of York, in 1794. Mr. Falconer died in 1806; since which period, Mr. Routledge has

performed the whole clerical duties of the Chapel †.

9. \_\_\_\_\_ 18

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*The Friends, commonly called Quakers.*

From the year 1716, down to this present day, the Friends, although often but few in number, have had a Meeting-House

† An Organ was put up in the Chapel in 1775, which was the only one that had been in a place of worship in Glasgow since the Reformation.

Prior to 1806, the Scotch and English Episcopalians in Scotland were considered as distinct bodies; the latter, although strictly Episcopal, had not the privilege of being placed under the immediate control of any ecclesiastical superior, the English Bishops having no jurisdiction in Scotland since the Revolution. In the beginning of 1806, a junction took place, when the English Episcopalian Clergymen in Scotland, (with the approbation of all concerned,) gave in their submission to the Scotch Bishops; and Glasgow was then united in a Diocese with Edinburgh and Fife. Till this important junction took place, the English Episcopalians, resident in Scotland, could not receive the ordinance of confirmation.

The first diet of confirmation which took place in Glasgow, was on the 15th of May 1806. On this occasion, the Right Rev. William Abernethy Drummond, D. D. Bishop of the United Diocese of Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Fife, confirmed - - - - - 90 persons.

On 4th May 1808, Bishop Drummond confirmed - - - - - 49 do.

On 5th December 1811, the Right Rev. Daniel Sandford, D. D.

Bishop of the United Diocese of Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Fife,

confirmed - - - - - 56 do.

On 3d August 1815, Bishop Sandford confirmed - - - - - 72 do.

Total confirmed in Glasgow, - - - - - 267 do.

*The number of Members, during the last seven years, were as follows:*

In 1809, during the four festivals, viz. Easter Day, Whitsunday, Michaelmas and Christmas Day, the communicants amounted to 675.—In 1810, to 643.—In 1811, to 733.—In 1812, to 675.—In 1813, (during this year, the Chapel was under repair for several months,) to 301.—In 1814, to 827.—In 1815, to 904.

In 1800, the baptisms amounted to 285.—And in 1815, to 1016.

in Glasgow. About 80 years ago, they had a Meeting-House and a separate burying-ground near the east end of Stirling-Street. The ground was afterwards disposed by the Society, on the express condition that the bones of their friends should not be disturbed in all time coming. From that period down to 1815, they uniformly rented an apartment to meet in; and, in 1816, they have built a large Meeting-House in Portland-Street, and are now in the habit of burying their dead in a separate piece of ground in the neighbourhood of Partick.

#### THE ASSOCIATE BURGHERS.

The Burghers were the first religious body, who had broke off from the Church of Scotland, that had a place of worship in Glasgow.

#### *Shuttle-Street Meeting-House.*

Shuttle-Street Meeting-House was built in 1740.

SETTLED IN

- |  |      |
|--|------|
| 1. Mr. James Fisher was the first Minister; he was admitted in                   | 1741 |
| 2. Mr. George Henderson was admitted Colleague and Successor to Mr. Fisher, in   | 1771 |
| 3. Mr. Alexander Pirie was admitted Colleague and Successor to Mr. Henderson, in | 1782 |
| 4. Dr. John Dick * was admitted Colleague and Successor to Mr. Pirie, in         | 1810 |
| 5. _____   | 18   |
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#### *Campbell-Street Meeting-House.*

Campbell-Street Meeting-House was built in 1791.

SETTLED IN

- |   |      |
|---|------|
| 1. Mr. William Kidston was the first Minister; he was admitted in | 1792 |
|---|------|



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|--|------------|
|  | SETTLED IN |
| 2. Mr. W. Brash *; he was admitted Colleague and<br>Successor to Mr. Kidston, in | 1815       |
| 3. _____   | 18         |
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*Campbell-Street Meeting-House, O. L.*

Campbell-Street Meeting-House was built in 1800.

- |   |            |
|---|------------|
|   | SETTLED IN |
| 1. Mr. William Watson was the first Minister; he<br>was admitted in | 1802       |
| 2. Mr. Alexander Turnbull *; he was ordained in                     | 1813       |
| 3. _____  | 18         |
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THE ASSOCIATE ANTIBURGHERS.

*Havannah-Street Meeting-House.*

Havannah-Street Meeting-House was built in 1752.

- |  |            |
|--|------------|
|  | SETTLED IN |
| 1. Mr. John Jamieson was the first Minister; he<br>was ordained in   | 1753       |
| 2. Mr. James Ramsay; he was ordained Colleague<br>and Successor to Mr. Jamieson, in<br>Mr. Ramsay resigned his charge in 1800.     | 1772       |
| 3. Mr. Robert Muter *; he was ordained in<br>The Meeting-House was rebuilt in 1801,<br>having fronts to Havannah and Duke Streets. | 1800       |
| 4. _____   | 18         |
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*Anderston Meeting-House.*

**Anderston Meeting-House** was built in 1792.

- |   | SETTLED IN |
|---|------------|
| 1. Dr. John Mitchell * was the first Minister; he was<br>ordained in August | 1798       |
| 2. _____  | 18         |
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**REFORMED PRESBYTERIANS.**

**The Meeting-House** was built in Calton, in 1756.

- |   | SETTLED IN |
|---|------------|
| 1. Mr. Innes was the first Minister; he was ordained<br>in              | 1757       |
| 2. Mr. Lothian succeeded Mr. Innes.                                     | —          |
| 3. Mr. Duncan succeeded Mr. Lothian.                                    | —          |
| 4. Mr. Thomson succeeded Mr. Duncan.                                    | —          |
| 5. Mr. M'Millan, Sen. succeeded Mr. Thomson.                            | —          |
| 6. Mr. Fairlie succeeded Mr. M'Millan.                                  | —          |
| 7. Mr. Armstrong * succeeded Mr. Fairlie; he was<br>settled in February | 1815       |
| 8. _____  | 18         |
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**CHURCH OF RELIEF.***Anderston Meeting-House.*

**Anderston Meeting-House** was built in 1770.

- |  | SETTLED IN |
|--|------------|
| 1. Mr. Joseph Neil was the first Minister; he was<br>admitted in | 1771       |
| 8. Mr. James Stewart *; he was ordained in                       | 1775       |

*Dovehill Meeting-House.*

Dovehill Meeting-House was built in 1774.

SETTLED IN

- |  |      |
|--|------|
| 1. Mr. Thomas Bell was the first Minister; he was<br>admitted in | 1775 |
| 2. Mr. John Brodie; he was admitted in                           | 1803 |
| 3. Mr. John Barr *; he was ordained in                           | 1812 |
| 4. _____   | 18   |
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*Campbell-Street Meeting-House.*

Campbell-Street Meeting-House was built in 1791.

SETTLED IN

- |   |      |
|---|------|
| 1. Mr. James Dunn was the first Minister; he was<br>admitted in September | 1792 |
| 2. Mr. Robert Brodie *; he was ordained in                                | 1807 |
| 3. _____  | 18   |
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*John-Street Meeting-House.*

John-Street Meeting-House was built in 1799.

SETTLED IN

- |  |      |
|--|------|
| 1. Mr. John Watson * was the first Minister; he was<br>admitted in | 1800 |
| 2. _____   | 18   |
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*Gorbals Meeting-House.*

Gorbals Meeting-House was built in 1801.

SETTLED IN

1. Mr. William Thomson \* was the first Minister;  
he was admitted in August 1801
  2. \_\_\_\_\_ 18
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*Tollcross Meeting-House.*

Tollcross Meeting-House was built in 1806.

SETTLED IN

1. Mr. William M'Ilwham \* was the first Minister;  
he was admitted, 21st April 1807
  2. \_\_\_\_\_ 18
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*Bridgeton Meeting-House.*

Bridgeton Meeting-House was built in 1806.

SETTLED IN

1. Mr. John Reston was the first Minister; he was  
admitted on 17th March 1808  
Mr. Reston retired on the 10th of May 1810.
  2. Mr. John M'Farlane \*; he was admitted, 20th Sept. 1810
  3. \_\_\_\_\_ 18
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## ROMAN CATHOLICS.

Prior to 1779, popular prejudice, in the minds of a number of the citizens of Glasgow, against the Roman Catholic religion, had arisen to such a height, that its professors durst not publicly avow their principles. They were few in number, and

met in a clandestine manner, in a room off a dwelling-house in Blackstock's Land, near the foot of Saltmarket-Street. Bishop Hay †, who was settled at Edinburgh, and his coadjutor, Bishop Geddes, came to Glasgow four times in the year, *per vices*, when mass was celebrated, and other religious rites performed.

In the year 1792, when the spirit of emigration among the Highlanders was carried to an alarming height, particularly in those districts where the inhabitants were chiefly Roman Catholics, the manufacturers of Glasgow, as an incitement to those hardy labourers to settle among them, rented a large apartment in Mitchell-Street, formerly the Tennis Court, to be used as a Roman Catholic Chapel; and, having, with concurrence of the Magistrates, guaranteed the free exercise of their religion, they agreed to pay the rent, and the greater part of the Priest's stipends. From this period, their numbers rapidly increased, so that, in 1797, they built a Chapel, near the Barracks, which accommodates 600 persons. And, in 1816, they are building a new Chapel, in Clyde-Street, to contain 2,220 persons. When this Chapel is opened, it is proposed to abandon the old one as a place of worship.

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† "Bishop George Hay was of the Annathill Family, in the Parish of New Monkland, County of Lanark, and was educated a Protestant. His father was a Writer to the Signet in Edinburgh, and a strict Member of the Scotch Episcopalian Church, (Jacobites,) and his son was brought up in the same principles. It was not till young Hay had finished his academic education at Edinburgh, and had gone to London for the improvement of his business as a Surgeon, that he espoused the principles of the Roman Catholic religion, and determined on a monastic life. He soon after this became very zealous for the Catholic faith; and, having studied at Rome, he was ultimately consecrated a Bishop by the Pope. During a long life, he was highly respected; and his memory is held in great veneration by all sincere Catholics who had the pleasure of knowing him. The Bishop wrote several tracts in vindication of his religious principles, which are much valued by his followers. In 1780, a mob, which has been vulgarly termed the Popish Mob, destroyed the Bishop's library and dwelling-house in Edinburgh; and, in 1782, when on a visit to his relations in Glasgow, (the family of the writer hereof,) he found it necessary to retire in a clandestine manner to escape persecution."

SETTLED IN

- |  |      |
|--|------|
| 1. Mr. Alexander M'Donald was the first Priest; he<br>was settled in | 1792 |
| 2. Mr. John Farquharson; he was settled in                           | 1795 |
| 3. Mr. Andrew Scott *; he was settled in                             | 1805 |
| 4. _____   | 18   |
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## METHODISTS.

In the year 1799, the Methodists rented a Hall in Stockwell-Street, where Mr. John Wesley frequently preached, in his tours through Scotland. At this period, the members of the Society were but few in number.

*John-Street Meeting-House.*

This Meeting-House was built in 1786, and is supplied with itinerant Preachers, by the Conference in London.

*Tradestown Meeting-House.*

This Meeting-House was built in 1813, and is supplied with Preachers, as above.

*Great Hamilton-Street Meeting-House.*

This Meeting-House was built in 1816, and is to be supplied with Preachers, by the Conference.

## INDEPENDENTS.

*Tabernacle.*

The Circus in Jamaica-Street was fitted up as a place of worship, under the denomination of the Tabernacle; and was opened by the Rev. Rowland Hill, of London, on 28th February 1799. Mr. Greville Ewing, who was formerly one of the Ministers of Lady Glenorchy's Chapel, Edinburgh, was

admitted at the above period, and continued to discharge the duties of his office in this place of worship, which belonged to Mr. Haldane, till 1810, when the congregation withdrew to a Meeting-House of their own, which they have built in Nile-Street.

*Nile-Street Meeting-House.*

	SETTLED IN
1. Mr. Greville Ewing *; he was admitted in	1799
2. _____	18

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*Albion-Street Chapel.*

Albion-Street Chapel was built in 1802.

	SETTLED IN
1. Mr. Ralph Wardlaw * was the first Minister; he was ordained in	1803
2. _____	18

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*Gorbals Chapel.*

In 1812, -13, a congregation was organized in the Trades' Hall, by Mr. Campbell; whose friends, in 1814, have built a Meeting-House in Gorbals.

	SETTLED IN
1. Mr. William Campbell * was the first Minister; he was admitted in	1814
2. _____	18

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*Unitarian Chapel, Union-Place.*

The Unitarian Chapel was built in 1812.

SETTLED IN

- |  |      |
|--|------|
| 1. Mr. James Yates was the first Minister; he opened |      |
| the Chapel, in                                       | 1812 |
| 2. Mr. Benjamin Mardon * succeeded Mr. Yates, in     | 1816 |
| 3. _____   | 18   |
- 
- 
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Stipend† and Amount of Accommodation in the various Places of Worship connected with the Establishment, and the Chapels in communion with the Churches of England and Rome, and in the Meeting-Houses of the Seceders and Dissenters within the City, and those parts of the Suburbs to which the Population List extends:—

<i>Churches.</i>	<i>Sittings.</i>	<i>Incumbents.</i>	<i>Stipend.</i>
Outer High Church,.....	1362	Dr. Balfour,.....	£400
Town Church,.....	1277	Dr. Chalmers,.....	400
Carried forward,.....	2639	Carried forward,.....	800

	<i>Sterling.</i>
† In 1638, the Stipend of the Ministers of Glasgow was } £58 : 16 : 11½	
£706 : 3 : 4, Scots, or.....	
In 1642, (High Church, in full of Manse and Glebe.) } 66 : 13 : 4	
£800 Scots, or.....	
In 1643, Do. do. £946 Scots, or.....	78 : 16 : 8
In 1723, 2000 Merks Scots, or.....	111 : 2 : 2.66
In 1762, 2500 do. or.....	138 : 17 : 9.25
In 1778,.....	165 : 0 : 0
In 1796,.....	200 : 0 : 0
In 1801,.....	250 : 0 : 0
In 1808,.....	300 : 0 : 0
In 1814,.....	400 : 0 : 0



<i>Churches.</i>	<i>Sittings.</i>	<i>Incumbents.</i>	<i>Stipend.</i>
Brought forward,.....	2639	Brought forward,.....	£800
Barony Church,.....	1248	Dr. Burns, tiends & glebe, suppose.....	500
Black Friars Church,.....	1218	Dr. Lockhart,.....	400
St. George's Church,.....	1195	Dr. Muir,.....	400
North-West Church,.....	1183	Dr. Ranken,.....	400
Inner High Church,.....	1165	Dr. Taylor, P. G. C. tiends and glebe, suppose.....	500
St. Andrew's Church,.....	910	Dr. Gibb,.....	400
St. Enoch's Church,.....	822	Dr. Taylor, Jun.....	400
The Magistrates and Council have resolved to build two additional Parish Churches, <i>viz.</i> one at the north termination of M <sup>r</sup> Farlane Street, to contain 1750 sitters, and another at the west end of the Town, to contain 1450 sitters,..	3200	Stipend for the Ministers of the two new Churches,...	800
Number of Sittings in the Parish Churches within the Royalty,.....	13,580	Total of Stipends for the Ministers in the Parish Churches within the Roy- alty,.....	£4,600
<i>Chapels.</i>			
College Chapel,.....	990	Mr. Mylne, Chaplain dur- ing the Session,.....	£ 50
Chapel of Ease, Canon- Street,.....	1696	Mr. M <sup>r</sup> Leod,.....	200
Gælic Chapel Ingram-St.,	1090	Mr. M <sup>r</sup> Laren,.....	200
Gælic Chapel Duke-Street,	1500	Mr. Carmont,.....	200      650
Carried forward,.....	18,656	Carried forward,.....	£5,250

By a decision of the Court of Tiends, in 1815, the stipends of the Ministers of the Inner High and Barony Parishes, are henceforth to be wholly paid from the tiends; they have also glebes, which are feued out for building on; and are the only clergymen, in the parish churches in the City, who are not to receive their stipend from the Corporation funds. The arrangements for the transfer being still incomplete, the amount is not yet ascertained; it is understood, however, that the living will average at least 500*l.* sterling, per annum.

<i>Chapels.</i>	<i>Sittings.</i>	<i>Incumbents.</i>	<i>Stipend.</i>
Brought forward.....	13,580	Brought forward,.....	£4,600
Sittings in Chapels within the Royalty,.....	5,076	Stipend for the Ministers of the Chapels within the Royalty,.....	650
<hr/>		<hr/>	
Total Sittings connected with the Establishment within the Royalty,.....	18,656	Total Stipend for the Clergy- men belonging to the Estab- lishment within the Roy- alty,.....	5,250
<hr/>			
<i>In Suburbs.</i>			
Gorbals Church,.....	1600	Dr. M'Lean,.....	£250
Gorbals Gaelic Chapel,.....	1050	Mr. M'Kenzie,.....	200
Shettleston Chapel,.....	934	Mr. Mushet,.....	120
Calton Chapel,.....	1400	Mr. Graham,.....	250
Anderston Chapel,.....	1250	Mr. Love,.....	200
<hr/>		<hr/>	
Total Sittings connected with the Establishment in the Royalty and Sub- urbs,.....	6,234 24,890	Total Stipend connected with the Establishment in the Royalty and Sub- urbs,.....	1,020 6,270
Scotch Episcopalians,.....	60	Mr. Jamieson,.....	40
English Episcopalians,.....	641	Mr. Routledge,.....	300
<hr/>		<hr/>	
Total Sittings,.....	701	Total Stipend,.....	340
Roman Catholic,.....	2,220	Mr. Scott,.....	70
Burgher, Shuttie-Street,...	1550	Dr. Dick,.....	320
Burgher, Campbell-Street,...	1296	Messrs. Kidston and Brash, each 200l. ....	400
Do. do. do. ....	1500	Mr. Turnbull,.....	210
<hr/>		<hr/>	
Total Burgher Sittings,....	4,346	Total Stipend of Burghers, .....	930
Antiburgher, Duke-Street,...	1300	Mr. Muter,.....	280
Do Anderston,....	1000	Dr. Mitchell,.....	300
<hr/>		<hr/>	
Total Antiburgher Sitt- ings,.....	2,300	Total Stipend of Antiburgh- ers,.....	580
Reformed Congregation,...	600	Mr. Armstrong,.....	150
Relief, Anderston,.....	1140	Mr. Stewart,.....	200
Do Dovehill,.....	1250	Mr. Barr,.....	270
Do Gorbals,.....	1700	Mr. Thompson,.....	200
Do Campbell-Street,...	1250	Mr. Brodie,.....	200
Do John-Street,.....	1400	Mr. Watson,.....	210
<hr/>		<hr/>	
Carried forward,.....	6740 35,057	Carried forward,.....	£1080 £8,340

<i>Churches.</i>	<i>Sittings.</i>	<i>Incumbents.</i>	<i>Stipend.</i>
Brought forward,.....	6740	Brought forward,.....	£1080
Relief, Bridgeton,.....	1320	Mr. M'Farlane,.....	200
Do. Tolcross,.....	1350	Mr. M'Ilwham,.....	180
Total Relief Sittings,.....	9,410	Total Stipend of Relief	
		Church.....	1,460
Independents, Nile-Street, 1550		Mr. Ewing,.....	300
Ditto, Albion-Street,.....	900	Mr. Wardlaw,.....	300
Ditto, Gorbals,.....	900	Mr. Campbell,.....	150
Total Independents Sittings,.....	3,350	Total Stipend of Independents,.....	750
Methodists, John-Street, ...1000		Money and allowance, including a dwelling-house, &c. equal to.....	180
Do. Tradestown,....	1200	Ditto,.....	180
Do. Great Hamilton-Street,.....	1400	Ditto,.....	180
Do. Ingram-Street, 100		Ditto,—Vacant,.....	0
Total Methodists Sittings,.....	3,700	Total Stipend of Methodists,.....	540
Unitarians,.....	600	Mr. Mardon,.....	120
Total of Sittings in the several places of worship within the Royalty and Suburbs, where the service is conducted by Clergymen†,.....	52,117	Total of Ministers' Stipend within the Royalty and Suburbs,.....	£11,210

The average rent of each seat, in the before-mentioned places of worship, necessary to pay the Minister's stipends, is 4s. 3d. and a fraction; and the whole stipend payable to the Clergy within the population district, is in the proportion of 1s. 10d. and a fraction, to each member of the community.

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† The Magistrates and Council are Patrons of all the Parish Churches in the City, except the Inner High and Barony, which are vested in the Crown.

*Meeting-Houses within the Royalty, where the Worship is conducted by Lay Elders, who receive no Stipend.*

<i>Meeting-Houses.</i>	<i>Sittings.</i>
Old Independents, Grey Friars Wynd,.....	500
Baptists, George's Street,.....	400
Do. Morison's Court,.....	350
Do. John-Street *,.....	30
Do. South Albion-Street *,.....	15
	— 795
Quakers, Portland-Street,.....	400
Glassites, Dovehill,.....	200
Bereans, Brunswick-Street *,.....	74
Do. Shuttle-Street *,.....	8
	— 82
Universalists, John-Street *,.....	63
Old Light Antiburghers, King-Street *,.....	60
Particular Independents, Shuttle-Street *,.....	28
Unitarian Baptists *,.....	10
	—
Total of Sittings,.....	2138

Sittings where the worship is conducted by Clergymen, 52,117  
 Do. do. by Lay Elders, 2,138

Total Sittings in the whole Places of Worship within  
 the population district, ..... 54,255

Those marked thus (\*) denote the number of members, as the Meeting-Houses are not exclusively their places of worship.

The number of Seats in the City Churches, and in the College and Canon-Street Chapels, have been ascertained by actual measurement; and the numbers of the others have been received from the respective Secretaries.

*Proportion of Church Sitings, in the City and Suburbs, to the Population.*

Population within the Royalty, (See Population List)	-	63,635	
Deduct one-half, being two-thirds of the supposed number of examinable persons within the Royalty,	- - - -	31,817½	
		<u>31,817½</u>	
Church accommodation connected with the Establishment within the Royalty,	- - - - -	18,656	
Deduct Barony Church,	- - - - -	1,248	
		<u>17,408</u>	
Deficiency in Established Church accommodation, within the Royalty,	- - - - -	14,409½	
Church accommodation, of whatever description, within the Royalty,		37,563	
Supposed number of examinable persons, brought down,	-	31,817½	
		<u>5,745½</u>	
Overplus of accommodation within the Royalty, conformable to the scale of two-thirds of examinable persons †,	- - -	5,745½	
Population of the City and Suburbs,	- - - -	120,000	
Deduct one-half, as above,	- - - - -	60,000	
		<u>60,000</u>	
Church accommodation connected with the Establishment,	-	34,890	
Do. not connected with the Establishment,	- - -	27,227	52,117
Population in the City and Suburbs, for which there is no Church accommodation of any description, conformable to the foregoing rate,	- - - - -		7,883

† As doubts had arisen respecting the church accommodation, which should be legally provided for the population of a Parish, the Presbytery of Glasgow appointed a Committee of their number to examine into the matter. Accordingly, on the 2d of August 1809, the Committee reported, "that by the Acts of Parliament, 9th May 1563, ch. 75, and 1572, James VI. 3d Par. ch. 54, the Bishops were invested with powers for fixing the necessary accommodation, and, considering that Presbyteries have come in place of the Bishops, in as far as is consistent with the Presbyterian form of church government, they have had reference to a case in point, wherein the Presbytery of Dingwall decerned against the Heritors of the Parish of Dingwall, and ordained them to provide church accommodation for two-thirds of all the examinable persons in the Parish; the Heritors having disputed the power of the Presbytery in this case, and protested against the sentence, the matter was carried before the Court of Session; and, on the 22d of June 1787, the Supreme Court finally decided against the Heritors." On hearing this Report, and considering its import at great length, the Presbytery came to the following resolution, viz. "Upon the whole, it appears that the law anent church accommodation in Parish Churches is

*Comparison between the Churches of the City of Edinburgh and Glasgow, in 1816.*

(Those marked thus † are Single Charges, and those marked ‡ are Collegiate.)

Glasgow has 10 Parish Churches, all  
Single Charges.

Edinburgh has 11 Parish Churches,  
six of them are Collegiate.

	<i>Sitters.</i>		<i>Sitters.</i>
Outer High Church contains	1362	† St. George's Church * contains	1476
Tron, - - - -	1277	‡ High Church, - - -	1248
Black Friars, - - -	1218	† Lady Yester's, - - -	1114
St. George's, - - -	1195	† New Grey Friars, - - -	1089
North-West, - - -	1183	‡ St. Andrew's, - - -	1060
Inner High, - - -	1165	‡ Old Grey Friars, - - -	975
St. Andrew's, - - -	910	† College, - - - -	874
St. Enoch's, - - -	822	‡ Tron, - - - -	812
Two New Churches, - -	3200	† Little, or Haddow's Hold, -	799
	-----	‡ Tolbooth, - - - -	767
	12,332	‡ Old, - - - -	707
	-----		-----
			10,197

Rental of Church Seats in Glasgow,	- - -	£4718 : 14 : 0
Stipend for Nine Ministers, at 400 <i>l</i> .	- - -	3600
Stipend for One Minister, at 500 <i>l</i> .	- - -	500
	-----	4100 : 0 : 0

Rental of Church Seats in Edinburgh,	- - -	£5078 : 0 : 1
Stipend for Seventeen Ministers, at 520 <i>l</i> .	- - -	£8840 : 0 : 0

The Average Rent of each Seat, in the Parish Churches of Glasgow, necessary to pay the Ministers' Stipends, is 6*s*. 7*d*. and a fraction. And in Edinburgh, 16*s*. 2*d*. and a fraction.

sufficiently clear, and provides (as far as statute and decision can provide) room in said Churches for two-thirds of the Parishioners above twelve years of age, usually designed examinable persons, whether these be rich or poor. According to the tables of population, framed by ingenious men, such as Price, Wallis, and Playfair, one-fourth of the Population of a County is below thirteen years of age, and three-fourths above it; of course, two-thirds of the population above twelve years of age, will comprehend at least one-half of the population of a Parish."

\* The Rental of this Church, in 1815-16, under the ministration of Mr. Andrew Thomson, is 1,656*l*. 15*s*. The Seats in the Area are let at 27*s*. 6*d*. each; Back Seats under the Gallery, 18*s*. each; Front of the Gallery, 42*s*. each; Middle of Gallery, 21*s*. each; Back Gallery Seats, 12*s*. each.

A COMPLETE LIST OF THE PROVOSTS OF GLASGOW, IN SUCCESSION, FROM THE YEAR 1472 TO 1604, AND OF THE PROVOSTS AND BAILLIES, FROM THAT PERIOD DOWN TO 1815.

Richard De Dunidovis is said to have been Provost in 1268; but, as there is a great blank in the records after this period, the list has been restricted to the year 1472.

*Provosts.*

John Stuart of Minto,	1472	Robert Lindsay of Dun-	
Sir T. Stuart of Minto,	1480	rod,	1560
Allan Stuart,	1507	Sir John Stuart of Min-	
Sir John Stuart of Min-		to,	1569
to *,	1513	Lord Boyd,	1574
Sir Robert Stuart of		Thomas Craufurd of	
Minto,	1528	Jordan-Hill,	1577
Archibald Dunbar of		Earl of Lennox,	1578
Baldoon,	1538	Sir M. Stuart of Minto,	1580
Lord Belhaven,	1541	Earl of Montrose,	1583
John Stuart of Minto,	1543	Lord Kylsyth,	1584
Andrew Hamilton of		Sir M. Stuart of Minto,	1586
Middop,	1545	Sir George Elphinstone	
Andrew Hamilton of		of Blythswood,	1600
Cochney,	1553		

*Provosts and Baillies.*

*October 3d, 1604.*

Sir G. Elphinstone, *Provost.*  
*Baillies.*

William Anderson,  
Thomas Mure,  
John Anderson.

*October 2d, 1605.*

Sir G. Elphinstone, *Provost.*  
*Baillies.*

William Anderson,  
Archibald Faulds,  
Robert Rowat.

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\* Provost Stuart was slain at the Battle of Flowden.

*December 22d, 1606.***Sir G. Elphinstone, Provost.***Baillies.***Matthew Turnbull,****Thomas Mure,****Robert Rowat.***October 1st, 1611.***James Inglis, Provost.***Baillies.***James Stewart,****Matthew Turnbull,****James Braidwood.***October 6th, 1607.***Sir John Houston, Provost.***Baillies.***Matthew Turnbull,****James Inglis,****James Braidwood.***October 6th, 1612.***James Inglis, Provost.***Baillies.***James Stewart,****Matthew Turnbull,****James Braidwood.***October 4th, 1608.***Sir John Houston, Provost.***Baillies.***Matthew Turnbull,****James Inglis,****James Braidwood.***October 5th, 1613.***James Stewart, Provost.***Baillies.***Matthew Turnbull,****James Hamilton,****J. Anderson.***October 3d, 1609.***James Inglis \*, Provost.***Baillies.***Matthew Turnbull,****George Muir,****James Braidwood.***October 4th, 1614.***James Hamilton, Provost.***Baillies.***James Bell,****Colin Campbell,****James Braidwood.***October 2d, 1610.***James Inglis, Provost.***Baillies.***Matthew Turnbull,****James Stewart,****James Braidwood.***October 3d, 1615.***James Hamilton, Provost.***Baillies.***James Bell,****Colin Campbell,****James Braidwood.**


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\* Mr. Inglis was the first resident citizen of Glasgow who was Provost.



*October 1st, 1616.*James Hamilton, *Provost.**Baillies.*Matthew Turnbull,  
James Bell,  
Robert Rowat.*September 30th, 1617.*James Stewart, *Provost.**Baillies.*Gabriel Cunningham,  
William Weems,  
Robert Rowat.*October 6th, 1618.*James Stewart, *Provost.**Baillies.*Gabriel Cunningham,  
William Stewart,  
James Braidwood.*October 5th, 1619.*James Inglis, *Provost.**Baillies.*Matthew Turnbull,  
Robert Fleming,  
Patrick Maxwell.*October 3d, 1620.*James Inglis, *Provost.**Baillies.*Matthew Turnbull,  
William Stewart,  
Patrick Maxwell.*October 2d, 1621.*James Hamilton, *Provost.**Baillies.*Gabriel Cunningham,  
Robert Fleming,  
Thomas Morson.*October 6th, 1622.*James Hamilton, *Provost.**Baillies.*Gabriel Cunningham,  
John Rowat,  
Thomas Morson.*September 30th, 1623.*Gabriel Cunningham, *Provost.**Baillies.*John Rowat,  
John Cunningham,  
Walter Douglas.*October 1st, 1624.*Gabriel Cunningham, *Provost.**Baillies.*William Stewart,  
George Barclay,  
John Peadie.*October 4th, 1625.*James Inglis, *Provost.**Baillies.*George Barclay,  
Patrick Bell,  
John Peadie.

*October 3d, 1626.***James Inglis, Provost.***Baillies.***Patrick Bell,  
James Stewart,  
William Neilson.***October 4th, 1631.***Gabriel Cunningham, Provost.***Baillies.***James Stewart,  
John Anderson,  
John Peadie.***October 2d, 1627.***James Hamilton, Provost.***Baillies.***James Stewart,  
George Barclay,  
William Neilson.***October 2d, 1632.***Gabriel Cunningham, Provost.***Baillies.***George Barclay,  
John Barns,  
John Anderson.***September 30th, 1628.***James Hamilton, Provost.***Baillies.***Colin Campbell,  
George Barclay,  
John Peadie.***October 1st, 1633.***William Stuart, Provost.***Baillies.***George Muir,  
John Maxwell,  
William Howie.***October 6th, 1629.***Gabriel Cunningham, Provost.***Baillies.***Colin Campbell,  
James Stewart,  
John Peadie.***September 30th, 1634.***Patrick Bell, Provost.***Baillies.***John Dunlop,  
James Hamilton,  
Ninian Anderson.***October 5th, 1630.***Gabriel Cunningham, Provost.***Baillies.***George Barclay,  
Walter Stirling,  
Thomas Morison.***October 6th, 1635.***Patrick Bell, Provost.***Baillies.***Colin Campbell,  
Henry Glen,  
Gavin Nisbet.**

*October 4th, 1636.*Colin Campbell, *Sen. Provost.**Baillies.*John Barns,  
James Bell,  
William Neilson.*October 5th, 1641.*James Stewart, *Provost.**Baillies.*John Anderson,  
James Bell,  
Manasses Lyle.*October 3d, 1637.*James Stewart, *Provost.**Baillies.*John Anderson,  
Colin Campbell,  
Ninian Anderson.*October 4th, 1642.*William Stuart, *Provost.**Baillies.*Walter Stirling,  
James Hamilton,  
John Anderson.*October 2d, 1638.*Patrick Bell, *Provost.**Baillies.*Henry Glen,  
Matthew Hamilton,  
William Neilson.*October 3d, 1643.*James Bell, *Provost.**Baillies.*John Barns,  
Colin Campbell,  
Gavin Nisbet.*October 1st, 1639.*Gabriel Cunningham, *Provost.**Baillies.*John Anderson,  
George Potterfield,  
Richard Allan.*October 1st, 1644.*James Bell, *Provost.**Baillies.*John Anderson,  
Matthew Hamilton,  
William Neilson.*October 6th, 1640.*James Stewart, *Provost.**Baillies.*Henry Glen,  
Colin Campbell,  
William Neilson.*October 11th, 1645.*George Potterfield, *Provost.**Baillies.*Robert Hamilton,  
Peter Johnston,  
John Taylor.

*October 6th, 1646.***George Potterfield, Provost.***Baillies.***J. Anderson, Sen.****Colin Campbell,****William Neilson.***October 2d, 1649.***George Potterfield, Provost.***Baillies.***William Dunlop,****William Thom,****Ninian Galhazie.***October 5th, 1647.***James Stewart, Provost.***Baillies.***Robert Mack,****John Graham,****William Lightbody.***October 1st, 1650.***John Graham, Provost.***Baillies.***James Hamilton,****Thomas Brown,****William Lightbody.**

After the above Magistrates  
had served eight months,  
there was a new Election on  
the 4th of June 1648, so  
that there were two sets of  
Magistrates for this year,  
*viz.*

*September 30th, 1651.***George Potterfield, Provost.***Baillies.***Robert Mack,****James Kincaid,****Thomas Campbell.***October 5th, 1652.***Colin Campbell, Sen. Provost.***Baillies.***John Anderson,****James Tran,****William Neilson.****Daniel Wallace, Provost.***Baillies.***John Anderson, Sen.****James Pollock,****Walter Neilson \*.***October 3d, 1648.***George Potterfield, Provost.***Baillies.***Ninian Anderson,****Thomas Allan,****Peter Johnston.***October 2d, 1655.***John Anderson, Sen. Provost.***Baillies.***John Anderson,****William Walkinshaw,****William Neilson.**


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\* The Magistrates of 1652, and their Council, continued in office three years

*September 30th, 1656.*

John Anderson, Sen. *Provost.*  
*Baillies.*

Thomas Allan,  
Andrew Cunningham,  
John Hall, Surgeon.

*October 2d, 1660.*

Colin Campbell, of Blyth-  
wood, *Provost.*

*Baillies.*  
John Walkinshaw,  
James Barns,  
John Ker.

The Election of Magistrates  
was deferred by desire of  
the Lord Protector, con-  
formable to his letter, dated  
30th September 1657.

*October 1st, 1661.*

Colin Campbell, *Provost.*  
*Baillies.*

Patrick Bell,  
William Cummin,  
Andrew Moodie.

*March 2d, 1658.*

John Anderson, Jun. *Provost.*  
*Baillies.*

John Walkinshaw,  
James Barns,  
Walter Neilson.

*October 6th, 1662.*

John Bell, *Provost.*  
*Baillies.*

James Campbell,  
Robert Rae,  
James Colquhoun.

*October 5th, 1658.*

John Bell, *Provost.*  
*Baillies.*

Frederick Hamilton,  
Robert Rae,  
Andrew Moodie.

*October 5th, 1663.*

The Magistrates were conti-  
nued as last year; but this  
to be no precedent in time  
coming.

*October 4th, 1659.*

John Bell, *Provost.*  
*Baillies.*

James Campbell,  
James Pollock,  
James Colquhoun.

*October 4th, 1664.*

William Anderson, *Provost.*  
*Baillies.*

James Pollock,  
John Herbertson,  
John Ker.

*October 3d, 1665.***William Anderson, Provost.***Baillies.*

John Walkinshaw,  
 Peter Gemmell,  
 John Miller.

*October 4th, 1670.***William Anderson, Provost.***Baillies.*

Frederick Hamilton,  
 Hugh Nisbett,  
 James Colquhoun.

*October 2d, 1666.***William Anderson, Provost.***Baillies.*

Robert Rae,  
 John Anderson;  
 William Boyd.

*October 3d, 1671.***William Anderson, Provost.***Baillies.*

Robert Rae,  
 John Caldwell,  
 William Wallace.

*October 1st, 1667.***John Anderson, Sen. Provost.***Baillies.*

James Pollock,  
 John Caldwell,  
 John Ker.

*October 2d, 1672.***William Anderson, Provost.***Baillies.*

Peter Gemmell,  
 D. M'Gilchrist,  
 James Ferrie.

*October 6th, 1668.***William Anderson, Provost.***Baillies.*

John Walkinshaw,  
 Peter Gemmel,  
 James Ferrie.

*October 1st, 1673.***William Anderson, Provost.***Baillies.*

John Walkinshaw,  
 Hugh Nisbett,  
 John Hall, Surgeon.

*October 5th, 1669.***James Campbell, Provost.***Baillies.*

Ninian Anderson,  
 James Kerr,  
 John Wilson.

*October 6th, 1674.***John Bell, Provost.***Baillies.*

John Anderson,  
 John Johnston,  
 James Colquhoun.

*October 5th, 1675.*John Bell, *Provost.**Baillies.*Ninian Anderson,  
Robert Campbell,  
John Wallace.*October 5th, 1680.*John Bell, *Provost.**Baillies.*Hugh Nisbett,  
John Johnston,  
Duncan Campbell.*October 3d, 1676.*James Campbell, *Provost.**Baillies.*Patrick Bell,  
John Barns, Sen.  
John Miller.*October 5th, 1681.*Sir John Bell, *Provost.**Baillies.*John Barns,  
John Corse,  
John Wallace.*October 2d, 1677.*James Campbell, *Provost.**Baillies.*John Johnston,  
John Campbell,  
James Colquhoun.*October 3d, 1682.*John Barns, *Provost.**Baillies.*John Fleming,  
Alexander Zuil,  
Alexander Ross.*October 1st, 1678.*John Bell, *Provost.**Baillies.*Ninian Anderson,  
George Johnston,  
George Graham.*October 2d, 1683.*John Barns, *Provost.**Baillies.*Hugh Nisbett,  
John Anderson,  
George Graham.*September 30th, 1679.*

The above Magistrates continued another year, by an order from the Privy Council, at Edinburgh.

*September 30th, 1684.*John Johnston, *Provost.**Baillies.*George Johnston,  
John Crawford,  
William Watson.

*October 6th, 1685.*

John Johnston, *Provost.*

*Baillies.*

Robert Corse,

John Bryson,

John Hall, Surgeon.

in consequence of which,  
the Magistrates and Council  
were elected by a poll  
vote of all the Burgesses,  
on the 2d of July 1689,  
*viz.*

*November 18th, 1686.*

John Barns, *Provost.*

*Baillies.*

John Anderson,

James Hamilton.

John Wallace.

Hon. John Anderson, of Dow-  
hill, *Provost.*

*Baillies.*

John Leckie, Esq.

John Gibson, Esq.

George Nisbett, Esq.

*January 3d, 1687.*

Walter Gibson, *Provost.*

*Baillies.*

Colin Bell,

John Galhazie,

John Wardrop.

*September 30th, 1690.*

Hon. John Anderson, *Provost.*

*Baillies.*

William Napier, Esq.

John Aird, Sen. Esq.

Robert Brock, Esq.

*October 2d, 1688.*

Walter Gibson, *Provost.*

*Baillies.*

James Gibson,

James Crawford,

J. Paterson.

*October 6th, 1691.*

Hon. James Peadie, *Provost.*

*Baillies.*

Matthew Cummin, Esq.

James Sloss, Esq.

Simon Tennent, Esq.

The above Magistrates continued only nine months.

The Revolution was confirmed in England, on the 13th of February, and in Scotland, on the 11th of April, 1689;

*October 4th, 1692.*

Hon. James Peadie, *Provost.*

*Baillies.*

John Cross, Esq.

John Aird, Jun. Esq.

John Wardrop, Esq.



*October 3d, 1693.*Hon. William Napier, *Provost.**Baillies.*

John Aird, Sen. Esq.

John Leckie, Esq.

George Nisbett, Esq.

*October 4th, 1698.*Hon. James Peadie, *Provost.**Baillies.*

James Sloss, Esq.

William Wardrop, Esq.

George Buchanan, Esq.

*October 4th, 1694.*Hon. William Napier, *Provost.**Baillies.*

James Sloss, Esq.

James Stewart, Esq.

Simon Tennent, Esq.

*October 3d, 1699.*Hon. John Anderson, *Provost.**Baillies.*

Robert Rodger, Esq.

Matthew Cummin, Esq.

George Nisbett, Esq.

*October 1st, 1695.*Hon. John Anderson, *Provost.**Baillies.*

John Cross, Esq.

Robert Rodger, Esq.

George Buchanan, Esq.

*October 1st, 1700.*Hon. John Anderson, *Provost.**Baillies.*

John Aird, Sen. Esq.

Robert Zuil, Esq.

John Wardrop, Esq.

*October 6th, 1696.*Hon. John Anderson, *Provost.**Baillies.*

John Aird, Sen. Esq.

Matthew Cummin, Esq.

George Nisbett, Esq.

*September 30th, 1701.*Hon. Hugh Montgomerie, *Pr.**Baillies.*

John Aird, Jun. Esq.

Thomas Peter, Esq.

Thomas Hamilton, Esq.

*October 5th, 1697.*Hon. James Peadie, *Provost.**Baillies.*

John Aird, Jun. Esq.

George Muirhead, Esq.

John Wardrop, Esq.

*October 6th, 1702.*Hon. Hugh Montgomerie, *Pr.**Baillies.*

Robert Rodger, Esq.

James Montgomerie, Esq.

George Buchanan, Esq.

*October 5th, 1703.***Hon. John Anderson, *Provost.****Baillies.***Robert Zuil, Esq.****James Coulter, Esq.****George Robertson, Esq.***October 3d, 1704.***Hon. John Anderson, *Provost.****Baillies.***James Sloss, Esq.****John Bowman, Esq.****John King, Esq.***October 2d, 1705.***Hon. John Aird, Jun. *Provost.****Baillies.***Robert Rodger, Esq.****William Dickie, Esq.****George Buchanan, Esq.***October 1st, 1706.***Hon. John Aird, Jun. *Provost.****Baillies.***James Coulter, Esq.****Henry Smith, Esq.****Thomas Hamilton, Esq.**

The union between Scotland  
and England commenced  
on the 1st of May, 1707.

*September 30th, 1707.***Hon. Robert Rodger, *Provost.****Baillies.***John Bowman, Esq.****Thomas Smith, Esq.****John Brown, Esq.***October 5th, 1708.***Hon. Robert Rodger, *Provost.****Baillies.***William Dickie, Esq.****Michael Coulter, Esq.****Matthew Gilmour, Esq.***October 4th, 1709.***Hon. John Aird, *Provost.****Baillies.***Henry Smith, Esq.****William Smith, Esq.****Thomas Hamilton, Esq.***October 3d, 1710.***Hon. John Aird, *Provost.****Baillies.***John Bowman, Esq.****William Donaldson, Esq.****John Brown, Esq.***October 2d, 1711.***Hon. Robert Rodger, *Provost.****Baillies.***William Dickie, Esq.****Peter Murdoch, Esq.****Thomas Hamilton, Esq.**

*September 30th, 1712.*Hon. Robert Rodger, *Provost.**Baillies.*

Thomas Peter, Esq.

Robert Bogle, Sen. Esq.

Thomas Hamilton, Esq.

*October 1st, 1717.*Hon. John Aird, *Provost.**Baillies.*

Robert Alexander, Esq.

Robert Robertson, Esq.

John Armour, Esq.

*October 6th, 1713.*Hon. John Aird, *Provost.**Baillies.*

John Bowman, Esq.

William Anderson, Esq.

Patrick Mitchell, Esq.

*September 30th, 1718.*Hon. John Aird, *Provost.**Baillies.*

Charles Miller, Esq.

John Whitehill, Esq.

Matthew Gilmour, Esq.

*October 5th, 1714.*Hon. John Aird, *Provost.**Baillies.*

Peter Murdoch, Esq.

Robert Alexander, Esq.

John Graham, Esq.

*October 6th, 1719.*Hon. John Bowman, *Provost.**Baillies.*

Peter Murdoch, Esq.

John Orr, Esq.

Stephen Crawford, Esq.

*October 4th, 1715.*Hon. John Bowman, *Provost.**Baillies.*

William Dickie, Esq.

Charles Miller, Esq.

Thomas Hamilton, Esq.

*October 4th, 1720.*Hon. John Bowman, *Provost.**Baillies.*

Robert Alexander, Esq.

Robert Tennent, Esq.

John Armour, Esq.

*October 2d, 1716.*Hon. John Bowman, *Provost.**Baillies.*

Henry Smith, Esq.

John Stirling, Esq.

Stephen Crawford, Esq.

*October 3d, 1721.*Hon. John Aird, *Provost.**Baillies.*

Charles Bogle, Esq.

Robert Bogle, Jun. Esq.

James Mitchell, Esq.

*September 30th, 1722.*Hon. John Aird, *Provost.**Baillies.*

Peter Murdoch, Esq.

Andrew Ramsay, Esq.

Matthew Gilmour, Esq.

*October 3d, 1727.*Hon. James Peadie \*, *Provost.**Baillies.*

Peter Murdoch, Esq.

Walter Stirling, Esq.

James Mitchell, Esq.

*October 1st, 1723.*Hon. Charles Miller, *Provost.**Baillies.*

Robert Tennent, Esq.

Samuel M'Call, Esq.

John Armour, Esq.

*October 1st, 1728.*Hon. John Stirling, *Provost.**Baillies.*

Hugh Rodger, Esq.

Walter Blair, Esq.

Robert Robertson, Esq.

*October 6th, 1724.*Hon. Charles Miller, *Provost.**Baillies.*

John Stirling, Esq.

James Johnston, Esq.

James Mitchell, Esq.

*September 30th, 1729.*Hon. John Stirling, *Provost.**Baillies.*

William Craig, Esq.

William Gordon, Esq.

George Stirling, Esq.

*October 5th, 1725.*Hon. John Stark, *Provost.**Baillies.*

Robert Bogle, Jun. Esq.

Arthur Tran, Esq.

Matthew Gilmour, Esq.

*October 6th, 1730.*Hon. Peter Murdoch, *Provost.**Baillies.*

Walter Stirling, Esq.

John Coulter, Esq.

James Peacock, Esq.

*October 4th, 1726.*Hon. John Stark, *Provost.**Baillies.*

Robert Alexander, Esq.

William Craig, Esq.

Robert Reid, Esq.

*October 5th, 1731.*Hon. Peter Murdoch, *Provost.**Baillies.*

George Hamilton, Esq.

Andrew Aiton, Esq.

Robert Peacock, Esq.

\* Provost Peadie died in July 1728.

*October 3d, 1732.*Hon. Hugh Rodger, *Provost.**Baillies.*

William Craig, Esq.

George Bogle, Esq.

George Buchanan, Esq.

*October 4th, 1737.*Hon. John Coulter, *Provost.**Baillies.*

Andrew Aiton, Esq.

Andrew Cochran, Esq.

Andrew Armour, Esq.

*October 2d, 1733.*Hon. Hugh Rodger, *Provost.**Baillies.*

John Coulter, Esq.

John Luke, Esq.

Robert Robertson, Esq.

*October 3d, 1738.*Hon. Andrew Aiton, *Provost.**Baillies.*

Laurence Dinwiddie, Esq.

Richard Allan, Esq.

George Buchanan, Esq.

*October 1st, 1734.*Hon. Andrew Ramsay, *Pro.**Baillies.*

Andrew Aiton, Esq.

Laurence Dinwiddie, Esq.

John Craig, Esq.

*October 2d, 1739.*Hon. Andrew Aiton \*, *Provost.**Baillies.*

Archibald Buchanan, Esq.

Robert Cross, Esq.

Robert Leitch, Esq.

*September 30th, 1735.*Hon. Andrew Ramsay, *Pro.**Baillies.*

William Craig, Esq.

Andrew Cathcart, Esq.

George Buchanan, Esq.

*September 30th, 1740.*Hon. Andrew Buchanan, *Pro.**Baillies.*

Andrew Cochran, Esq.

Archibald Hamilton, Esq.

Robert Mackie, Esq.

*October 5th, 1736.*Hon. John Coulter, *Provost.**Baillies.*

John Luke, Esq.

Archibald Buchanan, Esq.

Thomas Wardrop, Esq.

*October 6th, 1741.*Hon. Andrew Buchanan, *Pro.**Baillies.*

Laurence Dinwiddie, Esq.

George Murdoch, Esq.

Allan Dreghorn, Esq.

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\* The foundation-stone of St. Andrew's Church was laid by Provost Aiton.

*October 5th, 1742.***Hon. Lawrence Dinwiddie, *Pr.****Baillies.*

Richard Allan, Esq.

John Brown, Esq.

Andrew Armour, Esq.

*October 6th, 1747.***Hon. John Murdoch, Jun. *Pro.****Baillies.*

George Murdoch, Esq.

Colin Dunlop, Esq.

James Clark, Esq.

*October 4th, 1743.***Hon. Lawrence Dinwiddie, *Pr.****Baillies.*

Archibald Hamilton, Esq.

Alexander Stirling, Esq.

James Smith, Esq.

*October 4th, 1748.***Hon. Andrew Cochran, *Pro.****Baillies.*

John Brown, Esq.

Robert Christie, Esq.

Thomas Napier, Esq.

*October 2d, 1744.***Hon. Andrew Cochran, *Pro.****Baillies.*

George Murdoch, Esq.

John Murdoch, Jun. Esq.

John M'Indoe, Esq.

*October 3d, 1749.***Hon. Andrew Cochran, *Pro.****Baillies.*

John Murdoch, Sen. Esq.

James Donald, Esq.

Robert Barbour, Esq.

*October 1st, 1745.***Hon. Andrew Cochran, *Pro.****Baillies.*

Richard Allan, Esq.

George Carmichael, Esq.

Robert Donaldson, Esq.

*October 2d, 1750.***Hon. John Murdoch, Jun. *Pro.****Baillies.*

George Black, Esq.

William Dunlop, Esq.

Thomas Scott, Esq.

*September 30th, 1746.***Hon. John Murdoch, Jun. *Pro.****Baillies.*

John Murdoch, Sen. Esq.

George Black, Esq.

Thomas Scott, Esq.

*October 1st, 1751.***Hon. John Murdoch, Jun. *Pro.****Baillies.*

Matthew Bogle, Esq.

John Glassford, Esq.

James Whytlaw.

*October 3d, 1752.*

Hon. John Brown, *Provost.*  
*Baillies.*

John Murdoch, Sen. Esq.  
 Thomas Dunmoor, Esq.  
 Robert Finlay, Esq.

*October 4th, 1757.*

Hon. Robert Christie, *Provost.*  
*Baillies.*

Alexander Spiers, Esq.  
 Alexander Campbell, Esq.  
 Daniel Munro, Esq.

*October 2d, 1753.*

Hon. John Brown, *Provost.*  
*Baillies.*

James Donald, Esq.  
 Archibald Ingram, Esq.  
 James Buchanan, Esq.

*October 3d, 1758.*

Hon. John Murdoch, Jun. *Pro.*  
*Baillies.*

Archibald Ingram, Esq.  
 Walter Brisbane, Esq.  
 J. Robertson, Esq.

*October 1st, 1754.*

Hon. George Murdoch, *Pro.*  
*Baillies.*

George Carmichael, Esq.  
 William Crawford, Esq.  
 James Glen, Esq.

*October 2d, 1759.*

Hon. John Murdoch, Jun. *Pro.*  
*Baillies.*

John Murdoch, Sen. Esq.  
 John Jamieson, Esq.  
 James Wotherford.

*September 30th, 1755.*

Hon. George Murdoch, *Pro.*  
*Baillies.*

Robert Christie, Esq.  
 James Spreull, Esq.  
 James Whytlaw, Esq.

*September 30th, 1760.*

Hon. Andrew Cochran, *Pro.*  
*Baillies.*

Alexander Campbell, Esq.  
 Walter Brock, Esq.  
 Thomas Napier, Esq.

*October 5th, 1756.*

Hon. Robert Christie, *Provost.*  
*Baillies.*

Thomas Dunmoor, Esq.  
 Alexander Wilson, Esq.  
 Robert Finlay, Esq.

*October 6th, 1761.*

Hon. Andrew Cochran, *Pro.*  
*Baillies.*

Colin Dunlop, Esq.  
 James Baird, Esq.  
 J. Robertson, Esq.

*October 5th, 1762.***Hon. Archibald Ingram, *Pro.****Baillies.***Alexander Spiers, Esq.****John Alston, Esq.****James Buchanan, Esq.***October 6th, 1767.***Hon. George Murdoch, *Pro.****Baillies.***John Gray, Esq.****William Lang, Esq.****William Ewing, Esq.***October 4th, 1763.***Hon. Archibald Ingram, *Pro.****Baillies.***Walter Brock, Esq.****Alexander Mackie, Esq.****Duncan Niven, Esq.***October 4th, 1768.***Hon. James Buchanan, *Pro.****Baillies.***George Brown, Esq.****J. Brown, Jun. Esq.****John Jamieson, Esq.***October 2d, 1764.***Hon. John Bowman, *Provost.****Baillies.***John Jamieson, Esq.****John Gray, Esq.****John Miller, Esq.***October 4th, 1769.***Hon. James Buchanan, *Pro.****Baillies.***J. C. Campbell, Esq.****J. Brown, Sen. Esq.****William Craig, Esq.***October 1st, 1765.***Hon. John Bowman, *Provost.****Baillies.***John Alston, Esq.****Robert Donald, Esq.****George Buchanan, Jun. Esq.***October 2d, 1770.***Hon. Colin Dunlop, *Provost.****Baillies.***Arthur Connell, Esq.****John Tilloch, Esq.****William Ewing, Esq.***September 30th, 1766.***Hon. George Murdoch, *Pro.****Baillies.***James Buchanan, Esq.****Neil Bannatyne \*, Esq.****Peter Murdoch †, Esq.****James Clark, Esq.***October 1st, 1771.***Hon. Colin Dunlop, *Provost.****Baillies.***Archibald Snellie, Esq.****Hugh Wylie, Esq.****James Brodie, Esq.**

\* Baillie Bannatyne died on the 4th of March 1767.

† Mr. Murdoch was elected a Baillie on the 12th of March 1767.



*October 6th, 1772.*Hon. Arthur Connell, *Provost.**Baillies.*

J. Shortridge, Esq.

Alexander Gordon, Esq.

Walter Lang, Esq.

*September 30th, 1777.*Hon. Robert Donald, *Provost.**Baillies.*

James Murdoch, Esq.

John Campbell, Esq.

George Milne, Esq.

*October 5th, 1773.*Hon. Arthur Connell, *Provost.**Baillies.*

Robert Donald, Esq.

William French, Esq.

William Simpson, Esq.

*October 6th, 1778.*Hon. William French, *Pro.**Baillies.*

Andrew Buchanan, Esq.

Richard Marshall, Esq.

John Craig, Esq.

*October 4th, 1774.*Hon. James Buchanan, *Pro.**Baillies.*

Hugh Wylie, Esq.

John Clark, Esq.

James Brodie, Esq.

*October 5th, 1779.*Hon. William French, *Pro.**Baillies.*

Alexander Donald, Esq.

Alexander Brown, Esq.

William Craig, Esq.

*October 3d, 1775.*Hon. James Buchanan, *Pro.**Baillies.*

Alexander Gordon, Esq.

Alexander M'Caul, Esq.

Duncan Niven, Esq.

*October 3d, 1780.*Hon. Hugh Wylie, *Provost.**Baillies.*

Patrick Colquhoun, Esq.

Walter Stirling, Esq.

Alexander Buchanan, Esq.

*October 1st, 1776.*Hon. Robert Donald, *Provost.**Baillies.*

William French, Esq.

George Crawford, Esq.

Robert Mann, Esq.

*October 2d, 1781.*Hon. Hugh Wylie \*, *Provost.**Baillies.*

Alexander M'Caul, Esq.

Walter Neilson, Esq.

George Milne, Esq.

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\* Provost Wylie died on the 20th of February 1782, and Patrick Colquhoun, Esq. was elected Provost on the 26th current.

*October 1st, 1782.*Hon. Patrick Colquhoun, *Pro.**Baillies.*

Alexander Brown, Esq.

John Riddell, Esq.

John M'Aslan, Esq.

*October 2d, 1787.*Hon. John Riddell, *Provost.**Baillies.*

John Laurie, Esq.

Gilbert Hamilton, Esq.

Robert Mann, Esq.

*September 30th, 1783.*Hon. Pat. Colquhoun \*, *Pro.**Baillies.*

Robert Findlay, Esq.

Joseph Scott, Esq.

Robert Smith, Esq.

*September 30th, 1788.*Hon. J. Campbell, Jun. *Pro.**Baillies.*

John Dunlop, Esq.

John Alston, Jun. Esq.

Ninian Glen, Esq.

*October 5th, 1784.*Hon. J. C. Campbell, *Provost.**Baillies.*

Alexander Low, Esq.

John Laurie, Esq.

James Muirhead, Esq.

*October 6th, 1789.*Hon. J. Campbell, Jun. *Pro.**Baillies.*

James M'Dowall, Esq.

James Gordon, Esq.

James M'Lehose, Esq.

*October 4th, 1785.*Hon. J. C. Campbell, *Provost.**Baillies.*

John Brown, Jun. Esq.

John Dunlop, Esq.

John M'Aslan, Esq.

*October 5th, 1790.*Hon. James M'Dowall, *Pro.**Baillies.*

Richard Marshall, Esq.

John Hamilton, Jun. Esq.

Robert Mann, Esq.

*October 3d, 1786.*Hon. John Riddell, *Provost.**Baillies.*

J. Campbell, Jun. Esq.

James M'Dowall, Esq.

James M'Ewan, Esq.

*October 4th, 1791.*Hon. James M'Dowall, *Pro.**Baillies.*

John Alston, Esq.

David Dale, Esq.

David Hendry, Esq.

\* Mr. Colquhoun, now LL. D. and Chief Police Magistrate, Queen's Square, Westminster, is the father of the City of Glasgow.

*October 2d, 1792.*Hon. Gilbert Hamilton, *Pro.**Baillies.*

Robert Muirhead, Esq.

Laurence Craigie, Esq.

Robert Robertson, Esq.

*October 3d, 1797.*Hon. James M'Dowall, *Pro.**Baillies.*

\* William Bogle, Esq.

Geo. Buchanan, Yngst, Esq.

Archibald Newbigging, Esq.

*October 1st, 1793.*Hon. Gilbert Hamilton, *Pro.**Baillies.*

John Hamilton, Jun. Esq.

John Buchanan, Esq.

John Tennent, Esq.

*October 2d, 1798.*Hon. Laurence Craigie, *Pro.**Baillies.*

Robert Muirhead, Esq.

Thomas Hopkirk, Esq.

Robert Austin, Esq.

*September 30th, 1794.*Hon. John Dunlop, *Provost.**Baillies.*

David Dale, Esq.

William Bogle, Esq.

Robert Waddell, Esq.

*October 1st, 1799.*Hon. Laurence Craigie, *Pro.**Baillies.*

John Hamilton, Esq.

James Black, Esq.

John Morrison, Esq.

*October 6th, 1795.*Hon. John Dunlop, *Provost.**Baillies.*

Laurence Craigie, Esq.

George Lothian, Esq.

John Paul, Esq.

*September 30th, 1800.*Hon. John Hamilton, *Provost.**Baillies.*

William Wardlaw, Esq.

Peter Bald, Esq.

Robert Tennent, Esq.

*October 4th, 1796.*Hon. James M'Dowal, *Pro.**Baillies.*

Robert Carrick, Esq.

William Wardlaw, Esq.

William Pinkerton, Esq.

*October 6th, 1801.*

This year, an additional Merchant and Trades' Baillie were added to the Magistracy, by an Act of the Convention of Royal Burghs.

Hon. John Hamilton, *Provost.*

*Baillies.*

William Smith, Esq.

James M'Kenzie, Esq.

Alexander Stewart, Esq.

Robert Austin, Esq.

Andrew Paton, Esq.

*October 5th, 1802.*

Hon. Laurence Craigie, *Pro.*

*Baillies.*

James M'Kenzie, Esq.

Robert Dunlop, Esq.

Archibald Campbell, Esq.

Robert Austin, Esq.

David Scott, Esq.

*October 4th, 1803.*

Hon. Laurence Craigie, *Pro.*

*Baillies.*

Archibald Campbell, Esq.

James Robertson, Esq.

William Cuthbertson, Esq.

David Scott, Esq.

William Aird, Esq.

*October 2d, 1804.*

Hon. John Hamilton, *Provost.*

*Baillies.*

William Cuthbertson, Esq.

Kirkman Finlay, Esq.

John M'Caul, Esq.

William Aird, Esq.

Andrew Paton, Esq.

*October 1st, 1805.*

Hon. John Hamilton, *Provost.*

*Baillies.*

John M'Caul, Esq.

Daniel M'Kenzie, Esq.

Robert M'Nair, Esq.

Andrew Paton \*, Esq.

Robert Robertson, Esq.

Basil Ronald, Esq.

*September 30th, 1806.*

Hon. James M'Kenzie, *Pro.*

*Baillies.*

Robert M'Nair, Esq.

Alexander Stewart, Esq.

James Dennistoun, Esq.

Basil Ronald, Esq.

James Cleland, Esq.

*October 6th, 1807.*

Hon. James M'Kenzie, *Pro.*

*Baillies.*

James Dennistoun, Esq.

Nicol Brown, Esq.

William Glen, Esq.

John Ballantyne, Esq.

George Lyon, Esq.

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\* Baillie Paton died soon after his re-election, and Mr. Robertson was elected in his stead.

*October 4th, 1808.*

Hon. James Black, *Provost.*  
*Baillies.*

William Glen, Esq.  
 George Rutherford, Esq.  
 Joshua Heywood, Esq.  
 John Ballantyne, Esq.  
 Robert Waddell, Esq.

*October 6th, 1812.*

Hon. Kirkman Finlay, *Pro.*  
*Baillies.*

Joshua Heywood, Esq.  
 Charles S. Parker, Esq.  
 William Leckie, Esq.  
 Robert Tennent, Esq.  
 William Rodger, Esq.

*October 3d, 1809.*

Hon. James Black, *Provost.*  
*Baillies.*

George Rutherford, Esq.  
 Henry Monteith, Esq.  
 John Berry, Esq.  
 Robert Waddell, Esq.  
 Walter Ferguson, Esq.

*October 5th, 1813.*

Hon. Kirk. Finlay, M. P. *Pro.*  
*Baillies.*

Charles S. Parker, Esq.  
 Samuel Hunter, Esq.  
 William Dalglish, Esq.  
 William Rodger, Esq.  
 Archibald Newbigging, Esq.

*October 2d, 1810.*

Hon. John Hamilton, *Provost.*  
*Baillies.*

Henry Monteith, Esq.  
 John Guthrie, Esq.  
 Samuel Hunter, Esq.  
 Walter Ferguson, Esq.  
 Robert Ferrie, Esq.

*October 4th, 1814.*

Hon. Henry Monteith, *Pro.*  
*Baillies.*

William Dalglish, Esq.  
 Andrew Templeton, Esq.  
 William Eccles, Esq.  
 Archibald Newbigging, Esq.  
 Robert Hood, Esq.

*October 1st, 1811.*

Hon. John Hamilton, *Provost.*  
*Baillies.*

John Guthrie, Esq.  
 Joshua Heywood, Esq.  
 Andrew Templeton, Esq.  
 Robert Ferrie, Esq.  
 Robert Tennent, Esq.

*October 3d, 1815.*

Hon. Henry Monteith, *Pro.*  
*Baillies.*

Andrew Templeton, Esq.  
 William Leckie, Esq.  
 William Muir, Esq.  
 Robert Hood, Esq.  
 Robert Jamieson, Esq.

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## DEANS OF GUILD, FROM THE YEAR 1604 TO 1816.

Matthew Turnbull,	1604	James Hamilton,	1687
Matthew Turnbull,	1605	Walter Stirling,	1638
Archibald Faulds,	1606	Walter Stirling,	1639
William Seymour,	1607	James Bell,	1640
George Muir,	1608	John Barns,	1641
James Bell,	1609	John Barns,	1642
James Bell,	1610	Henry Glen,	1643
William Weems,	1611	Henry Glen,	1644
James Bell,	1612	Andrew Cunningham,	1645
James Bell,	1613	James Hamilton,	1646
John Lawson,	1614	William Dunlop,	} 1647
John Rowat,	1615	James Hamilton,	
John Rowat,	1616	William Dunlop,	1648
Colin Campbell,	1617	John Graham,	1649
Colin Gampbell,	1618	William Dunlop,	1650
John Rowat,	1619	William Dunlop,	1651
John Rowat,	1620	James Hamilton,	1652
Colin Campbell,	1621	James Hamilton,	1653
Matthew Turnbull,	1622	James Hamilton,	1654
Matthew Turnbull,	1623	John Bell,	1655
Patrick Bell,	1624	John Bell,	1656
Matthew Turnbull,	1625	James Campbell,	1657
Colin Campbell,	1626	James Campbell,	1658
Colin Campbell,	1627	James Barns,	1659
Patrick Bell,	1628	Frederick Hamilton,	1660
Patrick Bell,	1629	Frederick Hamilton,	1661
John Barns,	1630	John Barns,	1662
John Barns,	1631	John Barns,	1663
Henry Glen,	1632	Frederick Campbell,	1664
Henry Glen,	1633	James Pollock,	1665
John Barns,	1634	John Walkinshaw,	1666
John Barns,	1635	John Walkinshaw,	1667
James Hamilton,	1636	Robert Rae,	1668

*Deans of Guild.*

John Anderson,	1669	John Aird, Jun. Esq.	1703
Robert Rae,	1670	John Aird, Jun. Esq.	1704
John Walkinshaw,	1671	John Bowman, Esq.	1705
John Walkinshaw,	1672	John Bowman, Esq.	1706
John Caldwell,	1673	Thomas Peter, Esq.	1707
Frederick Hamilton,	1674	Thomas Peter, Esq.	1708
Frederick Hamilton,	1675	Thomas Smith, Esq.	1709
Ninian Anderson,	1676	Thomas Smith, Esq.	1710
Ninian Anderson,	1677	Robert Zuill, Esq.	1711
Robert Campbell,	1678	Robert Zuill, Esq.	1712
Robert Campbell,	1679	Thomas Smith, Esq.	1713
Ninian Anderson,	1680	Thomas Smith, Esq.	1714
Hugh Nisbett,	1681	Adam Montgomrie, Esq.	1715
Hugh Nisbett,	1682	Adam Montgomrie, Esq.	1716
J. Fleming,	1683	Thomas Thomson, Esq.	1717
Robert Corse,	1684	Thomas Thomson, Esq.	1718
George Johnstone,	1685	James Peadie, Esq.	1719
Robert Campbell,	1686	James Peadie, Esq.	1720
Robert Campbell,	1687	Gilbert Buchanan, Esq.	1721
William Napier, Esq.	1688	Gilbert Buchanan, Esq.	1722
William Napier, Esq.	1689	John Stark, Esq.	1723
James Peadie, Esq.	1690	John Stark, Esq.	1724
John Leckie, Esq.	1691	James Peadie, Esq.	1725
John Leckie, Esq.	1692	James Peadie, Esq.	1726
John Cross, Esq.	1693	Hugh Rodger, Esq.	1727
John Cross, Esq.	1694	Andrew Buchanan, Esq.	1728
John Aird, Jun. Esq.	1695	Andrew Buchanan, Esq.	1729
John Aird, Jun. Esq.	1696	Wm. Cunningham, Esq.	1730
Robert Rodger, Esq.	1697	Wm. Cunningham, Esq.	1731
Robert Rodger, Esq.	1698	Andrew Ramsay, Esq.	1732
John Aird, Jun. Esq.	1699	Andrew Ramsay, Esq.	1733
John Aird, Jun. Esq.	1700	Arthur Tran, Esq.	1734
Robert Zuill, Esq.	1701	Arthur Tran, Esq.	1735
Robert Zuill, Esq.	1702	John Gartshore, Esq.	1736



*Deans of Guild.*

John Gartshore, Esq.	1737	George Brown, Esq.	1771
James Robertson, Esq.	1738	James Buchanan, Esq.	1772
James Robertson, Esq.	1739	James Buchanan, Esq.	1773
George Bogle, Esq.	1740	John C. Campbell, Esq.	1774
George Bogle, Esq.	1741	John C. Campbell, Esq.	1775
Matthew Bogle, Esq.	1742	Hugh Wylie, Esq.	1776
Matthew Bogle, Esq.	1743	Hugh Wylie, Esq.	1777
George Bogle, Esq.	1744	Alexander M'Caul, Esq.	1778
George Bogle, Esq.	1745	Alexander M'Caul, Esq.	1779
John Brown, Esq.	1746	John C. Campbell, Esq.	1780
John Brown, Esq.	1747	John C. Campbell, Esq.	1781
George Bogle, Esq.	1748	James M'Grigor, Esq.	1782
George Bogle, Esq.	1749	James M'Grigor, Esq.	1783
George Murdoch, Esq.	1750	Alexander Brown, Esq.	1784
George Murdoch, Esq.	1751	Alexander Brown, Esq.	1785
Robert Christie, Esq.	1752	William Coats, Esq.	1786
Robert Christie, Esq.	1753	William Coats, Esq.	1787
John Bowman, Esq.	1754	Alexander Low, Esq.	1788
John Bowman, Esq.	1755	Alexander Low, Esq.	1789
Archibald Ingram, Esq.	1756	Gilbert Hamilton, Esq.	1790
Archibald Ingram, Esq.	1757	Gilbert Hamilton, Esq.	1791
Colin Dunlop, Esq.	1758	John Dunlop, Esq.	1792
Colin Dunlop, Esq.	1759	John Dunlop, Esq.	1793
Archibald Ingram, Esq.	1760	John Laurie, Esq.	1794
Archibald Ingram, Esq.	1761	John Laurie, Esq.	1795
George Brown, Esq.	1762	Robert Findlay, Esq.	1796
George Brown, Esq.	1763	Robert Findlay, Esq.	1797
Arthur Connel, Esq.	1764	Archibald Smith, Esq.	1798
Arthur Connel, Esq.	1765	Archibald Smith, Esq.	1799
John C. Campbell, Esq.	1766	John Lawrie, Esq.	1800
John C. Campbell, Esq.	1767	John Lawrie, Esq.	1801
Archibald Smellie, Esq.	1768	Robert Carrick, Esq.	1802
Archibald Smellie, Esq.	1769	Robert Carrick, Esq.	1803
George Brown, Esq.	1770	John Lawrie, Esq.	1804



*Convener of the Trades' House.*

Thomas Morson, coop.	1620	Manasses Lyle, skinner,	1653
John Peadie, skinner,	1621	Manasses Lyle, skinner,	1654
Walter Douglas, malt.	1622	Walter Neilson, malt.	1655
John Peadie, skinner,	1623	Walter Neilson, malt.	1656
David Shearer, cooper,	1624	Manasses Lyle, skinner,	1657
William Neilson, malt.	1625	Patrick Bryce, weaver,	1658
Ninian Anderson, cord.	1626	John Buchanan, weaver,	1659
Ninian Anderson, cord.	1627	Manasses Lyle, skinner,	1660
William Neilson, malt.	1628	Manasses Lyle, skinner,	1661
William Neilson, malt.	1629	John Miller, tailor,	1662
J. Anderson, cordiner,	1630	John Miller, tailor,	1663
J. Anderson, cordiner,	1631	Walter Neilson, malt.	1664
Ninian Anderson, cord.	1632	Walter Neilson, malt.	1665
Ninian Anderson, cord.	1633	John Miller, tailor,	1666
Gavin Nisbet, tailor,	1634	John Miller, tailor,	1667
Ninian Galhazie, malt.	1635	Manasses Lyle, skinner,	1668
Ninian Galhazie, malt.	1636	William Wallace, malt.	1669
Richard Allan, tanner,	1637	William Wallace, malt.	1670
Richard Allan, tanner,	1638	James Ferrie, hammer.	1671
Ninian Galhazie, malt.	1639	Patrick Bryce, maltman,	1672
Ninian Galhazie, malt.	1640	Patrick Bryce, maltman,	1673
William Neilson, malt.	1641	William Wallace, malt.	1674
William Neilson, malt.	1642	James Ferrie, hammer.	1675
Manasses Lyle, skinner,	1643	James Ferrie, hammer.	1676
Manasses Lyle, skinner,	1644	William Watson, tailor,	1677
Ninian Galhazie, malt.	1645	William Watson, tailor,	1678
Manasses Lyle, skinner,	1646	James Ferrie, hammer.	1679
Thomas Scott, baker, }	1647	James Ferrie, hammer.	1680
Manasses Lyle, skin. }		Alexander Ross, wright,	1681
W. Lightbody, maltman,	1648	Robert Telfer, hammer.	1682
W. Lightbody, maltman,	1649	John Wallace, maltman,	1683
Peter Johnston, tailor,	1650	John Smith, hammer.	1684
W. Lightbody, maltman,	1651	John Smith, hammer.	1685
Manasses Lyle, skinner,	1652	John Wallace, maltman,	1686

*Conveners of the Trades' House.*

John Wallace, maltman, 1687	Mat. Gilmour, Esq. ham. 1721
Jn. Wardrop, Esq. cord. 1688	Jas. Mitchell, Esq. malt. 1722
John Gilchrist, Esq. tail. 1689	Jas. Mitchell, Esq. malt. 1723
John Gilchrist, Esq. tail. 1690	John Armour, Esq. tail. 1724
Jn. Wardrop, Esq. cord. 1691	John Armour, Esq. tail. 1725
Sim. Tennent, Esq. tail. 1692	Jas. Mitchell, Esq. malt. 1726
Sim. Tennent, Esq. tail. 1693	Robert Reid, Esq. wri. 1727
George Nisbet, Esq. wri. 1694	Robert Reid, Esq. wri. 1728
George Nisbet, Esq. wri. 1695	John Clark, Esq. tail. 1729
Sim. Tennent, Esq. tail. 1696	John Clark, Esq. tail. 1730
Sim. Tennent, Esq. tail. 1697	John Craig, Esq. ham. 1731
Jn. Wardrop, Esq. cord. 1698	John Craig, Esq. ham. 1732
Jn. Wardrop, Esq. cord. 1699	Walter Lang, Esq. ham. 1733
Sim. Tennent, Esq. tail. 1700	Rt. Robertson, Esq. malt. 1734
Sim. Tennent, Esq. tail. 1701	James Drew, Esq. malt. 1735
Tho. Hamilton, Esq. tail. 1702	James Drew, Esq. malt. 1736
Tho. Hamilton, Esq. tail. 1703	Tho. Wodrop, Esq. malt. 1737
Geo. Robertson, Esq. tail. 1704	Tho. Wodrop, Esq. malt. 1738
Geo. Robertson, Esq. tail. 1705	And. Armour, Esq. tail. 1739
Ge. Buchanan, Esq. malt. 1706	And. Armour, Esq. tail. 1740
Ge. Buchanan, Esq. malt. 1707	Robt. Mackie, Esq. ham. 1741
John Brown, Esq. cord. 1708	Robt. Mackie, Esq. ham. 1742
John Brown, Esq. cord. 1709	Thomas Scott, Esq. bak. 1743
Mat. Gilmour, Esq. ham. 1710	Thomas Scott, Esq. bak. 1744
Mat. Gilmour, Esq. ham. 1711	Mat. Gilmour, Esq. ham. 1745
John Graham, Esq. tail. 1712	Mat. Gilmour, Esq. ham. 1746
John Graham, Esq. tail. 1713	Jn. Hamilton, Esq. ham. 1747
Ste. Crawford, Esq. tail. 1714	Jn. Hamilton, Esq. ham. 1748
Ste. Crawford, Esq. tail. 1715	Robt. Finlay, Esq. cord. 1749
Mat. Gilmour, Esq. ham. 1716	Robt. Finlay, Esq. cord. 1750
Mat. Gilmour, Esq. ham. 1717	Jas. Buchanan, Esq. tail. 1751
John Armour, Esq. tail. 1718	Jas. Buchanan, Esq. tail. 1752
John Armour, Esq. tail. 1719	James Clark, Esq. tail. 1753
Mat. Gilmour, Esq. ham. 1720	James Clark, Esq. tail. 1754

*Conveners of the Trades' House.*

George Nisbet, Esq. wri. 1755	Ninian Glen, Esq. wri. 1786
George Nisbet, Esq. wri. 1756	Jn. Tennent, Esq. malt. 1787
J. Wotherford, Esq. ham. 1757	Jn. Tennent, Esq. malt. 1788
J. Wotherford, Esq. ham. 1758	Jn. M'Aslan, Esq. gard. 1789
Daniel Munro, Esq. tail. 1759	Jn. M'Aslan, Esq. gard. 1790
Daniel Munro, Esq. tail. 1760	Jas. M'Lehose, Esq. malt. 1791
Duncan Niven, Esq. bar. 1761	Jas. M'Lehose, Esq. malt. 1792
Duncan Niven, Esq. bar. 1762	W. Auchincloss, Esq. coo. 1793
James Clark, Esq. tail. 1763	W. Auchincloss, Esq. coo. 1794
James Clark, Esq. tail. 1764	Rt. Robertson, Esq. coop. 1795
Fr. Crawford *, Esq. wri. 1765	Rt. Robertson, Esq. coop. 1796
John Jamieson, Esq. skin. 1766	Rob. Waddell, Esq. wri. 1797
G. Buchanan, Esq. malt. 1767	Rob. Waddell, Esq. wri. 1798
G. Buchanan, Esq. malt. 1768	Ar. Newbigging, Esq. wea. 1799
Walter Lang, Esq. bak. 1769	Ar. Newbigging, Esq. wea. 1800
Walter Lang, Esq. bak. 1770	John Morrison, Esq. wri. 1801
William Craig, Esq. wri. 1771	John Morrison, Esq. wri. 1802
William Craig, Esq. wri. 1772	George Lyon, Esq. ham. 1803
Will. Ewing, Esq. bak. 1773	George Lyon, Esq. ham. 1804
Will. Ewing, Esq. bak. 1774	Robert Austin, Esq. gard. 1805
John Craig, Esq. bak. 1775	Robert Austin, Esq. gard. 1806
John Craig, Esq. bak. 1776	William Brand, Esq. dy. 1807
Duncan Niven, Esq. bar. 1777	William Brand, Esq. dy. 1808
Duncan Niven, Esq. bar. 1778	James Cleland, Esq. wri. 1809
J. Jamieson, Esq. skin. 1779	James Cleland, Esq. wri. 1810
J. Jamieson, Esq. skin. 1780	Basil Ronald, Esq. skin. 1811
R. Auchincloss, Esq. coop. 1781	Basil Ronald, Esq. skin. 1812
R. Auchincloss, Esq. coop. 1782	Wal. Ferguson, Esq. bar. 1813
Robert Mann, Esq. wri. 1783	Wal. Ferguson, Esq. bar. 1814
Robert Mann, Esq. wri. 1784	Robert Ferrie, Esq. wri. 1815
Ninian Glen, Esq. wri. 1785	_____ 1816

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\* Mr. Crawford died in office. His funeral was attended by the Members of the Trades' House, and the Fourteen Incorporations.

*Conveners of the Trades' House.*


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Number of Conveners, from the erection of the House in 1604 }  
down to 1816, ..... } 213

Of whom there were,

Tailors,.....	44
Maltmen,.....	44
Hammermen,.....	37
Cordiners,.....	22
Wrights,.....	21
Skinnera,.....	18
Coopers,.....	11
Bakers,.....	9
Barbers,.....	6
Weavers,.....	4
Gardeners,.....	4
Dyers,.....	2
Skippers,.....	1

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## TREASURERS, FROM THE YEAR 1604 TO 1816.

William Wilson,	1604	Thomas Pollock,	1642
John Orr,	1605	Walter Neilson,	1643
Alexander Reid,	1606	James Fleming,	1644
Alexander Pollock *,	1607	Andrew Moodie,	1645
David Shearer,	1615	John Anderson,	1646
William Howie,	1616	John Miller,	1647
Gabriel Liston,	1617	James Kincaid,	1648
John Cunningham,	1618	Thomas Inglis,	1649
John Peadie,	1619	Henry Glen,	1650
John Robertson,	1620	Patrick Bryce,	1651
William Howie,	1621	John Luke,	1652
Robert Barr,	1622	John Luke,	1653
William Neilson,	1623	John Luke,	1654
Thomas Norval,	1624	Matthew Aitken,	1655
Gavin Nisbet,	1625	John Liston,	1656
Andrew Faulds,	1626	Donald McGilchrist,	1657
James Peadie,	1627	James Colquhoun,	1658
Thomas Young,	1628	Colin Campbell,	1659
Robert Paterson,	1629	John Moodie,	1660
Ninian Galhazie,	1630	Hugh Nisbet,	1661
John Wilson,	1631	Robert Campbell,	1662
Ninian Paterson,	1632	Robert Campbell,	1663
Richard Allan,	1633	John Watson,	1664
John Marshall,	1634	Thomas Peadie,	1665
J. Anderson, Jun.	1635	Robert Scott,	1666
William Robertson, Jun.	1636	Robert Scott,	1667
Robert Hodzyard,	1637	Thomas Scott,	1668
Andrew Martin,	1638	John Luke,	1669
William Coats,	1639	Patrick Bryce,	1670
James Tran,	1640	John Bredie,	1671
John Clarke,	1641	Simon Tennent,	1672

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\* Mr. Pollock remained in office from 1607 to 1615.

*Treasurers.*

John Bryson,	1673	Thomas Thomson, Esq.	1707
Archibald Shields,	1674	Robert Hogg, Esq.	1708
Robert Corse,	1675	John Buchanan, Esq.	1709
David Sharp,	1676	Patrick Mitchell, Esq.	1710
John Govan,	1677	William Gow, Esq.	1711
John Robertson,	1678	John Craig, Esq.	1712
James Corbett,	1679	John Whitehill, Esq.	1713
William Spaldy,	1680	John Armour, Esq.	1714
John Ritchie,	1681	James Smith, Esq.	1715
Andrew Younger,	1682	Francis Hopkirk, Esq.	1716
Robert Finnyson,	1683	John Orr, Esq.	1717
David Crawford,	1684	John Auchincloss, Esq.	1718
Robert M'Millan,	1685	Walter Blair, Esq.	1719
James Hutchison,	1686	John Miller, Esq.	1720
John Purveyance,	1687	James Johnston, Esq.	1721
John Boyd, Esq.	1688	James Luke, Esq.	1722
Thomas Peter, Esq.	1689	Arthur Tran, Esq.	1723
George Buchanan, Esq.	1690	Robert Robertson, Esq.	1724
John Aird, Esq.	1691	Michael Wallace, Esq.	1725
John Robertson, Esq.	1692	George Buchanan, Esq.	1726
Robert Rodger, Esq.	1693	John Coulter, Esq.	1727
George Robertson, Esq.	1694	George Stirling, Esq.	1728
George Muirhead, Esq.	1695	George Bogle, Esq.	1729
Robert Dickie, Esq.	1696	Robert Luke, Esq.	1730
Robert Alexander, Esq.	1697	Robert Boyd, Esq.	1731
Thomas Hamilton, Esq.	1698	John Craig, Esq.	1732
Robert Zuill, Esq.	1699	John Gartshore, Esq.	1733
John Wallace, Esq.	1700	Robert Finlay, Esq.	1734
James Coulter, Esq.	1701	Robert Cross, Esq.	1735
Stephen Crawford, Esq.	1702	Andrew Armour, Esq.	1736
John Bowman, Esq.	1703	George Leitch, Esq.	1737
John Paul, Esq.	1704	Allan Dreghorn, Esq.	1738
John Anderson, Esq.	1705	Arch. Hamilton, Esq.	1739
Matthew Gilmour, Esq.	1706	James Nisbet, Esq.	1740



*Treasurers.*

John Brown, Esq.	1741	Walter Stirling, Esq.	1775
James Buchanan, Esq.	1742	James Brodie, Esq.	1776
George Carmichael, Esq.	1743	James M'Grigor, Esq.	1777
Robert Donaldson, Esq.	1744	Robert Mann, Esq.	1778
John Murdoch, Esq.	1745	James Dennistoun, Esq.	1779
James Clark, Esq.	1746	George Buchanan, Esq.	1780
Arthur Robertson, Esq.	1747	Henry Ritchie, Esq.	1781
Robert Barbour, Esq.	1748	George Buchanan, Esq.	1782
Robert Dunlop, Esq.	1749	James Hopkirk, Esq.	1783
James Whytlaw, Esq.	1750	George Buchanan, Esq.	1784
William Crawford, Esq.	1751	Patrick Colquhoun, Esq.	1785
James Glen, Esq.	1752	James Brodie, Esq.	1786
James Spreull, Esq.	1753	David Dale, Esq.	1787
John Tassie, Esq.	1754	James Brodie, Esq.	1788
Alexander Spiers, Esq.	1755	William Coats, Esq.	1789
John Robertson, Esq.	1756	Will. Auchincloss, Esq.	1790
John Jamieson, Esq.	1757	John Dunlop, Esq.	1791
David Hendry, Esq.	1758	Robert Mann, Esq.	1792
Walter Brock, Esq.	1759	James M'Dowall, Esq.	1793
Duncan Niven, Esq.	1760	James M'Lehose, Esq.	1794
William Lang, Esq.	1761	James M'Dowall, Esq.	1795
John Miller, Esq.	1762	John-M'Aslan, Esq.	1796
Peter Murdoch, Esq.	1763	Robert Muirhead, Esq.	1797
Robert Martin, Esq.	1764	William Pinkerton, Esq.	1798
James Buchanan, Esq.	1765	John Buchanan, Esq.	1799
John Jeffrey, Esq.	1766	Robert Austin, Esq.	1800
John Brown, Esq.	1767	Laurence Craigie, Esq.	1801
William Simpson, Esq.	1768	William Craig, Esq.	1802
John Tilloch, Esq.	1769	John Laurie, Esq.	1803
George Buchanan, Esq.	1770	Robert Austin, Esq.	1804
John Shortridge, Esq.	1771	James Dennistoun, Esq.	1805
Duncan Niven, Esq.	1772	Arch. Newbigging, Esq.	1806
Alexander M'Caul, Esq.	1773	John Hamilton, Esq.	1807
Robert Auchincloss, Esq.	1774	James Cleland, Esq.	1808

*Treasurers.*

James M'Kenzie, Esq.	1809	John Berry, Esq.	1813
Robert Robertson, Esq.	1810	Robert Ferrie, Esq.	1814
Nicol Brown, Esq.	1811	Joshua Heywood, Esq.	1815
Robert Austin, Esq.	1812	_____	1816

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## BAILLIES OF THE RIVER AND FRITH OF CLYDE.

Colin Campbell,	1636	John Wallace,	}	1647
Archibald Faulds,	1637	Walter Stirling,		
Thomas Glen,	1638	Peter Cummin,		1648
Thomas Glen,	1639	Robert Finlay,		1649
Archibald Faulds,	1640	James Kincaid,		1650
Archibald Faulds,	1641	Henry Glen,		1651
Thomas Glen,	1642	John Wilson,		1652
Thomas Glen,	1643	John Wilson,		1653
John Watson,	1644	John Wilson,		1654
Robert Mack,	1645	John Miller,		1655
Thomas Glen,	1646	Alexander M'Kenzie,		1656

*Baillies of the River and Frith of Clyde.*

Alexander M'Kenzie,	1657	Gavin Wood, Esq.	1691
Alexander M'Kenzie,	1658	Peter Corbett, Esq.	1692
John Barns,	1659	George Muirhead, Esq.	1693
John Barns,	1660	John Robertson, Esq.	1694
John M'Kean,	1661	Matthew Cummin, Esq.	1695
John Bell,	1662	Thomas Pollock, Esq.	1696
John Bell,	1663	Gavin Wood, Esq.	1697
John Caldwell,	1664	George Robertson, Esq.	1698
John Caldwell,	1665	Robert Simpson, Esq.	1699
Thomas Peadie,	1666	Thomas Hamilton, Esq.	1700
Thomas Peadie,	1667	Robert Alexander, Esq.	1701
John Miller,	1668	John King, Esq.	1702
Thomas Young,	1669	John Buchanan, Esq.	1703
John Bryson,	1670	William Thomson, Esq.	1704
John Bryson,	1671	William Smith, Esq.	1705
John Breadie,	1672	William Thomson, Esq.	1706
John Breadie,	1673	Hugh Warden, Esq.	1707
John Miller,	1674	John Simpson, Esq.	1708
John M'Kean,	1675	William Donaldson, Esq.	1709
John M'Kean,	1676	John Craig, Esq.	1710
John Miller,	1677	Patrick Mitchell, Esq.	1711
John M'Kean,	1678	John Armour, Esq.	1712
John Bredie,	1679	James Mitchell, Esq.	1713
James Corbett,	1680	Francis Hopkirk, Esq.	1714
John Smith,	1681	John Whitehill, Esq.	1715
John Anderson,	1682	James Smith, Esq.	1716
Andrew Purdon,	1683	Patrick Walker, Esq.	1717
John Purveyance,	1684	John Stevenson, Esq.	1718
Alexander Knox,	1685	John M'Clae, Esq.	1719
James Robertson,	1686	Robert Robertson, Esq.	1720
James Robertson,	1687	William Clark, Esq.	1721
Robert Telfer, Esq.	1688	John Miller, Esq.	1722
John Aird, Esq.	1689	William Selkirk, Esq.	1723
Stephen Crawford, Esq.	1690	Robert Fulton, Esq.	1724

*Baillies of the River and Frith of Clyde.*

William Fleming, Esq.	1725	Daniel Baxter, Esq.	1759
Robert Fulton, Esq.	1726	John Gardner, Esq.	1760
Thomas Peter, Esq.	1727	Thomas Orr, Esq.	1761
Walter Lang, Esq.	1728	George Falconer, Esq.	1762
Robert Johnston, Esq.	1729	Hugh Turner, Esq.	1763
James Cleland, Esq.	1730	William M'Ewan, Esq.	1764
John M'Kenzie, Esq.	1731	Samuel Collier, Esq.	1765
Alexander Forster, Esq.	1732	John Yuille, Esq.	1766
Andrew M'Kenzie, Esq.	1733	James Martin, Esq.	1767
Robert Monach, Esq.	1734	Francis Moor, Esq.	1768
John Rankin, Esq.	1735	Lachlan M'Lean, Esq.	1769
John Todd, Esq.	1736	Robert Miller, Esq.	1770
John Tilloch, Esq.	1737	Hugh Turner, Esq.	1771
Will. M'Kechnie, Esq.	1738	John Yuill, Esq.	1772
John Hunter, Esq.	1739	Hugh Turner, Esq.	1773
John Miller, Esq.	1740	John Adam, Esq.	1774
Adam Tennent, Esq.	1741	James Hervie, Esq.	1175
John Rowan, Esq.	1742	Alexander Moodie, Esq.	1776
John Crawford, Esq.	1743	John Eadie, Esq.	1777
Thomas Mitchell, Esq.	1744	Robert Craig, Esq.	1778
John Wright, Esq.	1745	Robert Knox, Esq.	1779
James Robertson, Esq.	1746	James Buchanan, Esq.	1780
Patrick Clark, Esq.	1747	James Sword, Esq.	1781
Daniel Munro, Esq.	1748	Robert Robertson, Esq.	1782
William Duncan, Esq.	1749	William Trueman, Esq.	1783
George Galbraith, Esq.	1750	John Hutton, Esq.	1784
James M'Dougall, Esq.	1751	John Nicholl, Esq.	1785
James Fulton, Esq.	1752	John Hutton, Esq.	1786
John Campbell, Esq.	1753	George Laurie, Esq.	1787
Archibald M'Lean, Esq.	1754	James Paton, Esq.	1788
William M'Queen, Esq.	1755	James Paton, Esq.	1789
William Campbell, Esq.	1756	Will. M'Kechnie, Esq.	1790
John Gilmour, Esq.	1757	John M'Culloch, Esq.	1791
John Barten, Esq.	1758	John Hood, Esq.	1792

*Baillies of the River and Frith of Clyde.*

William Shaw, Esq.	1793	Alexander Stewart, Esq.	1805
John Paul, Esq.	1794	George Lyon, Esq.	1806
William Wardlaw, Esq.	1795	Daniel M'Kenzie, Esq.	1807
Arch. Newbigging, Esq.	1796	Robert Tennent, Esq.	1808
Peter Bald, Esq.	1797	Joshua Heywood *, Esq.	1809
William Horn, Esq.	1798	John Graham, Esq.	1810
George Buchanan, Esq.	1799	William Leckie, Esq.	1811
Andrew Paton, Esq.	1800	Arch. Newbigging, Esq.	1812
William Muir, Esq.	1801	Andrew Templeton, Esq.	1813
William Aird, Esq.	1802	Robert Jamieson, Esq.	1814
John M'Caul, Esq.	1803	Robert Haddow, Esq.	1815
Charles Household, Esq.	1804.	_____	1816

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\* Mr. Heywood was the first Baillie of the River who wore a gold chain.

## BAILLIES OF THE BARONY OF GORBALS.

Peter Gemmel,	1667	Mungo Cochran, Esq.	1700
Peter Gemmel,	1668	John Wardrop, Esq.	1701
Peter Gemmel,	1669	Robert Alexander, Esq.	1702
Peter Gemmel,	1670	John King, Esq.	1703
D. M'Gilchrist,	1671	Michael Coulter, Esq.	1704
William Wallace,	1672	John Brown, Esq.	1705
Robert M'Ure,	1673	John Anderson, Esq.	1706
James Kerr,	1674	John Baxter, Esq.	1707
James Kerr,	1675	William Smith, Esq.	1708
James Kerr,	1676	Thomas Hamilton, Esq.	1709
John M'Kean,	1677	J. Buchanan, Esq.	1710
John M'Kean,	1678	Patrick Mitchell, Esq.	1711
John M'Kean,	1679	Robert Alexander, Esq.	1712
John M'Kean,	1680	Matthew Gilmour, Esq.	1713
D. Campbell,	1681	Charles Miller, Esq.	1714
D. Campbell,	1682	John Graham, Esq.	1715
James Robertson,	1683	James Smith, Esq.	1716
Alexander Ross,	1684	Francis Hopkirk, Esq.	1717
Alexander Ross,	1685	John Orr, Esq.	1718
Alexander Ross,	1686	James Mitchell, Esq.	1719
J. Paterson,	1687	John Stark, Esq.	1720
J. Purveyance, Esq.	1688	John Armour, Esq.	1721
S. Tennent, Esq.	1689	John Whitehill, Esq.	1722
James Sloss, Esq.	1690	John Miller, Esq.	1723
Peter Corbett, Esq.	1691	William Gordon, Esq.	1724
Thomas Peter, Esq.	1692	James Mitchell, Esq.	1725
John Wardrop, Esq.	1693	James Johnston, Esq.	1726
George Muirhead, Esq.	1694	George Buchanan, Esq.	1727
John Wardrop, Esq.	1695	James Blackburn, Esq.	1728
John Gibson, Esq.	1696	John Armour, Esq.	1729
George Nisbet, Esq.	1697	George Hamilton, Esq.	1730
Matthew Cummin, Esq.	1698	Robert Robertson, Esq.	1731
George Robertson, Esq.	1699	Robert Anderson, Esq.	1732

*Baillies of the Barony of Gorbals.*

John Craig, Esq.	1733	Thomas Scott, Esq.	1767
Richard Allan, Esq.	1734	John Hamilton, Esq.	1768
Thomas Wodrop, Esq.	1735	William Simpson, Esq.	1769
Archibald Hamilton, Esq.	1736	Hugh Wylie, Esq.	1770
Robert Finlay, Esq.	1737	Francis Reid, Esq.	1771
James Smellie, Esq.	1738	John Brown, Esq.	1772
James Nisbet, Esq.	1739	Robert Mann, Esq.	1773
John Corbett, Esq.	1740	John Shortridge, Esq.	1774
William Buchanan, Esq.	1741	David Hendry, Esq.	1775
Arch. Hamilton, Esq.	1742	Walter Stirling, Esq.	1776
Gavin Lawson, Esq.	1743	Alex. Buchanan, Esq.	1777
John Hamilton, Esq.	1744	Patrick Colquhoun, Esq.	1778
William Gemmel, Esq.	1745	Ninian Glen, Esq.	1779
Archibald Smellie, Esq.	1746	John Douglas, Esq.	1780
Thomas Napier, Esq.	1747	James Muirhead, Esq.	1781
George Black, Esq.	1748	Joseph Scott, Esq.	1782
Andrew Armour, Esq.	1749	Robert Auchincloss, Esq.	1783
John Glassford, Esq.	1750	James M'Dowall, Esq.	1784
John Miller, Esq.	1751	William Steel, Esq.	1785
Archibald Ingram, Esq.	1752	James Gordon, Esq.	1786
Robert Finlay, Esq.	1753	John Morison, Esq.	1787
Arthur Robertson, Esq.	1754	Cunning. Corbet, Esq.	1788
James Buchanan, Esq.	1755	Robert Robertson, Esq.	1789
John Coats, Esq.	1756	Rob. Houston Rae, Esq.	1790
James Clark, Esq.	1757	Will. Auchincloss, Esq.	1791
Robert Dreghorn, Esq.	1758	William Bogle, Jun. Esq.	1792
Thomas Napier, Esq.	1759	Robert Waddell, Esq.	1793
James Baird, Esq.	1760	William Wardlaw, Esq.	1794
James Witherford, Esq.	1761	Arch. Newbigging, Esq.	1795
John Pagan, Esq.	1762	Peter Bald, Esq.	1796
Daniel Munro, Esq.	1763	Robert Austin, Esq.	1797
William Coats, Esq.	1764	James Black, Esq.	1798
James Whytlaw, Esq.	1765	John Ballantine, Esq.	1799
James M'Caul, Esq.	1766	Robert Dunlop, Esq.	1800





*Baillies of Port-Glasgow.*

Patrick Parker, Esq.	1727	Robert Douglas, Esq.	1783
Hugh Milliken, Esq.	1728	Stephen Rowan, Esq.	1784
John Lyon, Esq.	1729	Stephen Rowan, Esq.	1785
Thomas Hyndman, Esq.	1731	John Cunningham, Esq.	1786
Hugh Milliken, Esq.	1732	John Cunningham, Esq.	1787
Thomas Forster, Esq.	1733	John Dunlop, Esq.	1788
John Stevenson, Esq.	1736	Colin Campbell, Esq.	1789
John Carnegie, Esq.	1737	John Dunlop, Esq.	1790
John Cantlie, Esq.	1738	James Howie, Esq.	1791
William Gordon, Esq.	1742	William Bell, Esq.	1792
John Forster, Esq.	1743	John Wood, Esq.	1793
John Knox, Esq.	1744	John Ewing, Esq.	1794
John Scott, Esq.	1745	Robert Douglas, Esq.	1795
John Cantlie, Esq.	1746	Stephen Rowan, Esq.	1796
John Cantlie, Esq.	1747	Stephen Rowan, Esq.	1797
John Lyon, Esq.	1748	John Dunlop, Esq.	1798
William Dunlop, Esq.	1749	John Crawford, Esq.	1799
William Dunlop, Esq.	1750	John Crawford, Esq.	1800
John Foster, Esq.	1751	Arch. Falconer, Esq.	1801
John Foster, Esq.	1752	Arch. Falconer, Esq.	1802
John Cantlie, Esq.	1753	Arch. Falconer, Esq.	1803
John Cantlie, Esq.	1754	William Hood, Esq.	1804
John Foster, Esq.	1755	William Hood, Esq.	1805
John Cantlie, Esq.	1756	James M'Leish, Esq.	1806
Robert Laird, Esq.	1761	John Barr, Esq.	1807
John Martin, Esq.	1762	John Barr, Esq.	1808
John Crawford, Esq.	1774	John Smith, Esq.	1809
William Molleson, Esq.	1775	Robert Boyd, Esq.	1810
Hum. Colquhoun, Esq.	1777	Arch. Falconer, Esq.	1811
Hum. Colquhoun, Esq.	1778	David Johnstone, Esq.	1812
James King, Esq.	1779	Peter M'Farlane, Esq.	1813
Patrick Hunter, Esq.	1780	Peter M'Farlane, Esq.	1814
Patrick Hunter, Esq.	1781	Peter M'Farlane, Esq.	1815
Robert Douglas, Esq.	1782		1816

## This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal blue or grey ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There is no handwriting or other markings on the paper.

1. Thomas Pettigrew,	1604	15. John Anderson,	1644
2. John Stewart,	1622	16. Peter Cummin,	1645
3. Thomas Glen,	1625	17. John Luke,	1646
4. William Gibson,	1626	18. Thomas Brown, }	1647
5. George Cook,	1627	19. John Luke,	
6. John Briscott,	1629	20. Edward Robertson,	1648
7. William Anderson,	1630	21. James Gray,	1650
8. Archibald Faulds,	1631	22. Andrew Gibson,	1651
9. James Peadie,	1632	23. James Govan,	1652
10. Peter Gemmel,	1635	24. James Govan,	1653
11. William Henshaw,	1636	25. James Govan, }	1654
12. Peter Cummin,	1639	26. David Scott,	
13. Patrick Park,	1640	27. Adam Ritchie,	1656
14. William Henshaw,	1641	28. William Gray,	1658

*Masters of Works.*

29. Henry Craig,	} 1660	41. William Barclay,	1690
30. William M'Kean,		42. Patrick Cree,	1707
31. John Orr,	1662	43. Robert Scott,	1715
32. James Biskett,	1664	44. T. Hannah,	1727
33. Thomas Bogle,	1667	45. John Robertson,	1731
34. Henry Craig,	1669	46. William Craig,	1740
35. Thomas Bogle,	1670	47. John Cochran,	1742
36. George Campbell,	1674	48. Robert Finlay,	1761
37. Capt. Jn. Anderson,	1682	49. John Carlisle,	1767
38. James Peadie,	1684	50. Robert Finlay,	1768
39. George Campbell,	1687	51. John Brown,	1777
40. William Anderson,	1689	52. Richard Smellie,	1798

From the great increase of the Town, and its public works and buildings, the duty of the Master of Works, for a number of years past, has become very extensive, and of a nature somewhat different from what seems to have been contemplated by the Set of the Burgh, wherein it is stipulated, that the office shall be filled exclusively by a Merchant; although there seems to be no good reason for excluding a Tradesman from the office of Master of Works, the Set is imperative. The Magistrates and Council, therefore, on the demise of Mr. Smellie, resolved to make an alteration in the practical part of the office, without infringing on the constitution; accordingly, on the 6th September 1814, they enacted, that in time coming, the office of Master of Works should, as hitherto, be filled by a Merchant, who should be, *ex officio*, an honorary member of Council, but without having any other duty to perform than that of a common Counsellor, and, of course, to receive no pecuniary consideration, and that, in future, the whole duties hitherto performed by the Master of Works, in addition to others of a professional nature, should be performed by an Officer, to be termed the Superintendent of Public Works, &c. who should attend all meetings of Council, without having

a vote in it, and, for his services, should receive an ample salary, to the exclusion of all fees and perquisites, &c. In addition to other duties assigned the Superintendent, he is to make Designs for Public Works, and conduct Improvements; to examine and docket Tradesmen's Accounts against the City; to dispose of Burying-Grounds, &c.; to let the Corporation Tenements; and to keep the Churches, Markets, Mills, Quarries, and other heritable property, in repair. He is also to represent the Community in the Dean of Guild Court, and to have the charge of making the Streets, and keeping them in repair, and the administration of the Statute Labour Funds.

The salary of the Superintendent to be 500*l.*, subject to the payment of his Clerk; 300*l.* of his salary to be taken from the Corporation Funds, and 200*l.* from the Statute Labour.

*Superintendent of Public Works, &c.*

1. James Cleland; he was elected on the 6th of Sept. 1814
  2. \_\_\_\_\_ 18
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TOWN CLERKS.

ELECTED IN		ELECTED IN	
1. Henry Gibson,	1604	10. William Zair,	1650
2. Archibald Heygate,	1609	11. David Scott,	1654
3. John Thomson,	1620	12. George Anderson;	1685
4. John Hutchison,	1626	13. Robert Park,	1694
5. Henry Gibson,	1640	14. James M'Bride,	1695
6. William Zair,	1645	15. John M'Gilchrist,	1703
7. John Spreull,	1646	16. Alex. Finlayson,	} 1713
8. William Zair, }	1647	17. John M'Gilchrist, }	
9. John Spreull, }	1648	18. William Miller,	} 1748
		19. Al. Finlayson, Jun. }	

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These marked } were in office together, either as Principal and Depute,  
or as joint Clerks.

ELECTED IN		ELECTED IN	
20. Rob. Colquhoun,	} 1754	26. Richard Hender-	} 1800
21. Th. Miller, <i>Advo.*</i>		son, <i>W. S.†</i>	
22. Ar. M'Gilchrist	} 1766	27. Ja. Reddie, <i>Advo.‡</i>	} 1804
23. John Wilson, Sen.		28. Robert Thomson,	
24. John Orr, <i>Advo.</i>	} 1781	<i>M. F.§</i>	} 1804
25. John Wilson, Jun.		29. _____	
	1790		18

## CHAMBERLAINS.

The office of Chamberlain is not recognised by the Set of the Burgh; the duties of the office were performed by the Treasurers, for more than 130 years, without any remuneration. When the Town's business became so extensive that the Treasurers could not be expected to keep the books, and discharge the other duties, gratuitously, even with the temporary assistance they occasionally received, the Council appointed an Officer to do the duty, who should receive a salary, and have the title of Accountant and Chamberlain.

1. Arthur Robertson was the first Chamberlain; he  
was elected on the 18th of June 1755  
Mr. Robertson resigned his office on the 5th  
of January 1780, and
2. Andrew Buchanan was appointed on the 19th of Jan. 1780
3. Walter Logan succeeded Mr. Buchanan, on the  
24th of June 1784
4. James Spreull \*; he was elected on the 8th of May 1798
5. \_\_\_\_\_ 18

\* Mr. Miller was afterwards Lord Justice Clerk, and was created a Baronet, on being made Lord President of the Court of Session.

† 1st Town Clerk.

‡ 2d Town Clerk.

§ 3d Town Clerk.

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 CHAP. IX.

## PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, &amp;c.

*Merchants' House—Trades' House—Fourteen Incorporations—Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons—Faculty of Procurators—Hutchison's Hospital—St. Nicholas' Hospital—Mitchell's Mortification—Tennent's Mortification—Wilson's Charity—Coulter's Mortification—Millar's Charity—Buchanans' Society—Highland Society—Grahams' Society—Humane Society—Town's Hospital—Royal Infirmary—British and Foreign Bible Society—Auxiliary Bible Society—Society of the Sons of the Clergy—Sunday Schools' Society—Female Society—Anderston and Calton Sabbathday School Society—Magdalene Asylum—Lunatic Asylum—Lock Hospital—M'Alpine's Mortification—Lancasterian School Society—Auxiliary Society for Gaelic Schools—Association for Translating the Scriptures—Religious Tract Society—Old Man's Friend Society—Aged Women's Friend Society—Sick and Destitute Stranger's Friend Society—Deaf and Dumb Auxiliary Society—Benevolent Society—Ruth Society—Stirlingshire Society—Glasgow Dispensary—Benevolent Society for Clothing the Poor—Charity Sewing School—Teachers' Society—Dumfriesshire Society—Grocers' Society—Badge of Merit Highland Society—Fleishers' Free School—Ayrshire Society—Browns' Society—Watsons' Society—Stationers' Company—Thistle and Rose Society—Glasgow Galloway Brotherly Society—Sons of Freemen Bakers' Society—General Charities—Private Charities.*

## PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, &amp;c.

AN Account of the principal Institutions, Benefit Societies, and Charitable Foundations of the City, with a note of the sums distributed by each at their last balance, viz. in 1815-16.

*Merchants' House.*

JAMES EWING, Esq. *Dean of Guild.*

The funds of this body politic, arise from lands, donations, interest of money, fees from entrants, burgess fines, &c. from which the Managers have distributed in pensions,

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In the year 1694, Provost Anderson kept the Towns' Books for 15*l.* per annum, a tolerable proof of the extent of Corporation business, and the value of money at that period.



The Trades' House have established a Circulating Juvenile Library, for the use of the School. Deacon William Tassie, of the Incorporation of Skinners, in 1811, bequeathed the whole of his library to the Trades' House School Juvenile Library, and the House have subsequently voted a sum to be laid out in books, yearly, for its farther increase.

The fourteen Incorporated Bodies, connected with the Trades' House, gave to their poor, in 1815, *viz.*

Hammermen,	-	-	-	-	-	£178	6	6
Tailors,	-	-	-	-	-	576	18	6
Cordiners,	-	-	-	-	-	150	0	0
Maltmen,	-	-	-	-	-	195	14	6
Weavers,	-	-	-	-	-	412	0	6
Bakers,	-	-	-	-	-	250	18	4
Skinners,	-	-	-	-	-	118	16	6
Wrights,	-	-	-	-	-	379	17	0
Coopers,	-	-	-	-	-	40	0	0
Fleahers,	-	-	-	-	-	200	0	0
Masons,	-	-	-	-	-	108	9	3
Gardiners,	-	-	-	-	-	31	8	6
Barbers,	-	-	-	-	-	190	0	3
Dyers,	-	-	-	-	-	9	18	3
						<hr/>		
						£2777	3	1

The funds of these Incorporations arise from lands, interest of money, and admission fines; the management is vested in the respective Deacons and Master-Courts.

*Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons.*

Dr. ROBERT WATT, *Preses.*

During the early part of the reign of James VI., the lieges, in the western district of Scotland, suffered much from the quackery of untutored practitioners: to effect a remedy, the King, with the advice of his privy Council, granted a Royal Charter, in November one thousand five hundred fourscore



and nineteen years, in favour of Mr. Peter Low, who is therein styled our Chirurgéon, and chief Chirurgéon to our dearest son, the Prince, with the assistance of Mr. Robert Hamilton, Professor of Medicine\*, and their successors in office, indwellers in Glasgow, granting them, and their successors, full power to summon and convene before them, the whole practitioners in the Burghs and Baronies of Glasgow, Renfrew, Dunbriton, and our Sheriffdoms of Clydesdale, Renfrew, Lanark, Kyle, Carrick, Ayr, and Cunningham, in order to examine them upon their literature, knowledge, and practice; and, if found worthy, to admit, allow, and approve them, give them testimonials according to their art and knowledge, so that they may be found worthy to exercise; thereafter receive their oath, authorise them as accords, and to discharge them from practising what they do not understand; so that our subjects be not abused. And every one so cited, shall bring testimonials from a Minister and Elder, or Magistrate, of their life and conversation. And every person who shall be contumacious, or practise without said authority, after being lawfully summoned, shall be outlawed in the sum of forty pounds, for every repeated offence, one half to the judge, and the other half to be at the disposal of the visitors. The Charter, of which the above is an abstract, prohibits every person from selling drugs in the City of Glasgow, except the same be sighted by the visitors of the Corporation, under pain of confiscation, that none shall sell rat's poison, arsenic, or sublimate, except Apothecaries, as aforesaid, and that it shall not be lawful for any person within the bounds, to exercise medicine, (that is, to act as a Physician,) without a testimonial

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\* When the Charter was granted, the term of Professor of Medicine seems to have been synonymous with Doctor of Medicine or Physician, as the appointment of a Professor to teach Medicine in the University did not take place for many years after that period.

from a famous University where medicine is taught\*; also, that the visitors belonging to the Corporation, shall visit every hurt, murdered, poisoned, or any other person taken away extraordinarily, and report to the Magistrates; and the said visitors, and their successors, shall convene, the first Monday of ilk month, at some convenient place, to visit and give counsel to poor diseased folks, gratis; and for all these services, the members of the said Corporation shall be exempt from all Weapon-shawing, Redes, Hosts, Bearing of Armour, Watching, Warding, Stenting, Taxations, or Assize, Inquests, Justice Courts, Sheriff, Burgh Courts, in actions Criminal or Civil, notwithstanding of our acts, laws, and constitutions, thereof, to the contrary, except in giving their counsel appertaining to the said arts. The Charter from which the foregoing has been extracted, was afterwards confirmed by an Act of the Scotch Parliament, in 1672.

At an early period, the Faculty obtained from the Supreme Court, general letters of horning against irregular practitioners, which enabled them in a summary manner to commit the delinquents to prison, until they paid the fine, and came under an obligation to desist from practising in future. The practice of granting general letters of horning, although it was in some cases, as in the present, advantageous for the community, was upon the whole found to be improper in its principles, and, for a century back, has been disused in Scotland, except, it is believed, in cases of Clergymen against their Heritors for recovery of stipends. When the Faculty was deprived of the general letters, they had no other means of preventing ignorant persons from practising, but by applying to the ordinary courts of law, which often became troublesome and expensive. The Faculty, at length taking into their consideration, that the duty

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\* Any medical man who has received the M. D. diploma, from any of the Universities, may practise as a Physician within the bounds, without undergoing an examination by the Faculty.

imposed upon them by their charter, of examining and licencing practitioners, was for the benefit of the community at large in the four Counties over which their jurisdiction extends; that, although as a public body, they might have some interest in the respectability of their brethren residing in Glasgow, they could have none whatever in the character or talents of those who resided many miles distant from them; that, by clauses in their Charter, it was evident that the several Magistrates and Public Functionaries within the district, were bound to assist them in the execution of the duty imposed upon them for the public advantage; and that, independent of the Charter, an irregular unskilful practitioner of Medicine or Surgery, is, and ought to be considered as one of the worst species of public delinquents, and, consequently, should be prosecuted and put down at the public expense. The Faculty having made several unsuccessful attempts to establish this kind of reasoning, resolved to examine those only who voluntarily came before them, declining to pursue the arduous duty of clearing at their expense the four populous Counties of Lanark, Ayr, Renfrew, and Dumbarton, of irregular practitioners. In process of time, the evil, as might have been easily foreseen, wrought its own cure. The number increased rapidly. Their mal-practices produced effects disgraceful to a civilized state; some of them too melancholy to be here detailed, although recently exhibited in a court of public justice. From imperious considerations, the Faculty were advised, on high authority, to present a memorial on the subject, to the High Court of Justiciary, which they did in January 1812, narrating the clauses in their Charter which applied to the subject, stating the reasons which had prevented them for a number of years past from exercising these duties, pointing out the means which seemed to them best adapted to remedy the evil, and declaring their readiness to resume all the duties imposed upon them by their Charter, provided they were supported by the several Magistrates throughout the district. On the 14th of March, the Court having taken the memorial into consid-

eration, issued thereon an act of adjournal \*; and, since that time, the Faculty have made considerable exertions; but the evil being of considerable standing, it will be some time before it can be thoroughly rooted out.

Before a candidate is taken upon examination, either as a Member of Faculty, or a Licenciate, he must produce certificates to prove that he has attended Medical lectures, either

*\* Curia Justiciaria.*

J. D. N. Regis tenta in Nova Sessionis domo de Edinburgh, decimo quarto die Martii, Millesimo Octingentesimo et duo desimo. Per Honorabiles viros, Davidem Boyle, Armigerum, Dominum Gulielmum Honeyman, de Armadale Baronetum. Georgium Ferguson, de Hermand, et Adamum Gillies, Armigerum, Dominos Commissionarios Justiciaræ dicti S. D. N. Regis.

*Curia legitime affirmata.*

The which day, the Lord Justice Clerk, and Lords Commissioners of Justiciary, having taken into their consideration a Memorial presented to them by the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow, relative to the late increase of the number of unlicensed Practitioners in Medicine and Surgery, within the limits specified in a Royal Charter, granted by King James VI., and afterwards ratified by an Act of the Scottish Parliament, passed in the year sixteen hundred and seventy-two, and being fully impressed with the great importance of protecting, as far as possible, the public, and particularly the lower orders of the Community, from the evils that necessarily result from ignorant and unskilful persons practising Medicine and Surgery, and vending of Medicines and Drugs; the Court did, and hereby do highly approve of the views and motives set forth in the said Memorial, and recommended, and hereby recommend to the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow, to persevere in the exercise of the powers conferred by the said Royal Charter and Parliamentary Ratification; and, at the same time, the Court did, and hereby do enjoin and require all Sheriffs and other Magistrates, with their respective Procurator's Fiscal, within the limits mentioned in the foresaid Charter and Act of Parliament, to be aiding and assisting to the Memorialists in the proper execution of the duty therein pointed out, and on due information, to prosecute all persons illegally practising Medicine or Surgery within their respective Jurisdictions, in time coming. And the said Lord Justice Clerk, and Lords Commissioners of Justiciary, ordained this Act to be entered in the Books of Adjournal of the Court, and authorised the Clerk of Justiciary to grant Extracts thereof to all concerned.—Extracted by

(Signed) JA. ANDERSON, DCA

in a University, or delivered by resident Members of the College of Physicians or of Surgeons, of London, or of Edinburgh, or of Dublin, or by Members of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow, *viz.* if he has not served an apprenticeship of three years, to a regular practitioner of Surgery or Pharmacy, two courses of Anatomy and Surgery, one of the Theory, and one of the Practice of Physic, one of *Materia Medica*, one of Chemistry, and one of Midwifery, and twelve months in a public Hospital, with a certificate of his having regularly studied practical Pharmacy, in a Surgeon's or Apothecary's shop, for six months, and this in the course of three winter sessions; if he has served an apprenticeship of three years, although the whole of the above lectures must be attended, it may be done in the space of two winter sessions.

The Candidate thus qualified, is examined on his knowledge of Anatomy, Surgery, and Pharmacy, by a Committee of twelve, who appoints him an essay on some appropriate subject; if found qualified by the Committee, he undergoes another examination before the Faculty, and is then usually admitted a Member of that body, on paying 150*l.* When a person qualified as above, (who has no desire to become a Member of Faculty,) applies to them for a licence to practise, he undergoes the same examinations, and pays a fee of twenty guineas, as the dues of his diploma, to practise in the City; and five guineas in the Country.

Notwithstanding the specific exemptions in the Charter, the Members of Faculty are only exempted from being balloted for the Regular and Local Militia, from having soldiers billeted on them, and from passing upon Assize.

In 1816, one decayed Member received 25*l.*, and the daughter of a Member, who is not entitled to any provision from the Widow's Fund, received 10*l.* from the Public Fund of the Faculty.

The testimonial or diploma of the Faculty, which is never given but after a strict and impartial examination, has been

found of such consequence to young men, in all parts of the world, as a recommendation of their qualifications, that the number licensed by them is very considerable.

In 1814, the Country Licentiates amounted to	-	-	47
In 1815, do. do.	-	-	67
From 1st January till 3d June 1816,	-	-	53
Total in 2 years and 5 months,	-	-	167

#### *Vaccination.*

In the year 1801, the Faculty appointed two of their number to attend in the Faculty-Hall, every Monday, to vaccinate the Children of the Poor, gratis. The Institution commenced on the 15th of May 1801, and, from an official report made to the National Vaccine Establishment, it appears, that, from its commencement, down to the 7th of January 1811, there were vaccinated 14,500 Children.

Vaccinated from 1801 to 1811,	-	-	-	14,500
Do. in 1812,	-	-	-	950
Do. in 1813,	-	-	-	1,162
Do. in 1814,	-	-	-	875
Do. in 1815,	-	-	-	926
Do. in 1816, up till 15th May,	-	-	-	568

Total number of Children vaccinated in the  
Faculty-Hall, gratis, from 15th May 1801 till  
15th May 1816, - - - - 18,981

For each child that is vaccinated, the bearer deposits 2s., which is returned on a given day, when the child's arm is examined by the attending Surgeons, and matter taken from it, if necessary.

The funds of the Faculty arise from rents of houses, interest of money, fees of entrants, &c.

*Fund for the Widows and Children of Members of the Faculty  
of Physicians and Surgeons.*

HUGH MILLER, Esq.\* *Collector.*

From the admission-money exigible from entrants with the Faculty, 87*l.* 15*s.* is applied to the Widow's Fund, instituted in 1792, which entitles the Widow of the entrant to be placed on the third, or lowest, rate of the fund, by which she will receive 34*l.* per annum, during the period of her widowhood; for the second rate, which entitles the Widow to receive 40*l.* per annum, the Member must pay the sum of 22*s.* 6*d.* annually; and for the first rate of 46*l.* per annum, the sum of 45*s.* yearly. If the Member leaves no Widow, his Child or Children, if under 20 years of age, receives a sum equal to what seven years of their mother's annuity would have been; and if above 20 years of age, they receive, if on the first rate, 215*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*; on the second, 182*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.*; and if on the third, 150*l.* If the Widow dies or is married before she has received seven years annuity, her children, if under 20 years of age, are entitled to receive whatever part of the seven years annuity is not exhausted; and the children above 20 years of age are entitled to receive a proportion similar thereto. No person above 60 years, can be admitted to an interest in the fund; and if above 28 years of age, at entrance, he must pay an additional rate conformable to an equitable scale. In 1816, annuities, amounting to 383*l.* 18*s.* 3*d.* have been paid, per advance, to nine Widows, and 215*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* to one family of Children above 20 years of age.

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\* The Faculty, on the 4th of May 1812, voted a valuable piece of plate to Mr. Miller, in testimony of the high sense they entertain of useful and important services rendered by him to the Faculty.

*Faculty of Procurators.*

JAMES HILL, Esq. *Dean of Faculty.*

The Society of Procurators, which had existed for more than three centuries, was erected into a Corporation, by Royal Charter, in 1796.

Applicants to be admitted apprentices, must be 15 years of age, and have received four years instruction in the Latin language; no person can be admitted a Member of Faculty, unless he has paid a fee of 30*l.*, and served five years as an apprentice with a Member of Faculty, and one year as a Clerk, and have studied Scotch Law in a University, at least one session \*. Before admission, the applicant undergoes private and public examinations by a Committee of Faculty, regarding his knowledge of Law, and the practice of the Courts; and if found qualified, he is admitted a Member, on paying 50*l.*

The funds of this body arise from interest of money, fees of entrants, and a small sum for every cause that is brought before the Burgh, Sheriff, and Commissary Courts. The sum collected in the Courts, on an average of the last ten years, amounted to upwards of one hundred pounds per annum. In 1815, the Faculty distributed to decayed Members, 74*l.*

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\* From time immemorial, to the date of the Royal Charter, strangers, duly qualified, were admitted Members of the Procurator's Society, on their paying triple entrance-money. A clause having been inserted in the Royal Charter for the exclusion of strangers, the Faculty have invariably refused to admit them, which has given rise to litigation before the Supreme Court. The Lord Ordinary, after bearing parties, has confirmed the clause of exclusion, and the parties now (June 1816) wait the decision of the Inner House.



*Fund for the Widows and Children of Members of the Faculty  
of Procurators.*

ANDREW M'GEORGE, Esq. *Collector.*

This Fund was instituted on the 2d of February 1812; and is chiefly derived from the capital belonging to the Faculty, from the sum of 50*l.*, paid by Members of Faculty, at entrance; 20*l.* is applied to this Fund, which entitles the Widow to an annuity of 18*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*, with the privilege of an increase, proportioned to the increase of capital, provided the Member do regularly pay 30*s.* per annum, or twenty guineas prompt in lieu thereof; if there be no Widow left, the Child or Children of the deceased Member, receives a sum equal to what five years of their mother's annuity would have been. By a regulation of the Faculty, their stock is restricted to one thousand pounds, the overplus to be transferred to the Widows' Fund. In 1815, the annuities amounted to 205*l.*

*Hutchisons' Hospital.*

In the year 1639, -40, and -41, Messrs. George and Thomas Hutchison, of Lambhill, (brothers,) mortified certain lands and sums of money for founding an Hospital, which has been called after their name. The executors of their will, in conjunction with the Town Council and Trades' House, purchased the lands and barony of Gorbals, which being afterwards disjoined, Hutchison-town has been built on that part which came to the share of the Hospital. The rents and feus of their whole property are now applied to the purposes of the charity; the capital stock of this Hospital has been subsequently increased by other benevolent persons. In 1713, Mr. James Blair, one of the partners of the West Sugar House, mortified to the Hospital, 10,000 merks; and Mr. Daniel Baxter, Bookseller in this City, in 1784, mortified the sum of 2,700*l.* sterling; in 1798, Mr. John Snow, Barber, bequeathed one-half of his heritable and moveable property to the Charity, subject to a life-rent use for his wife. The interest

of these conjoined funds are distributed in life pensions, for the maintenance of decayed men of fifty years of age, who are Burgesses of three years standing, with the exception of Blair's, where it is not necessary that they be Burgesses. The Patrons, on 15th September 1737, found it expedient to admit female pensioners to an interest in these funds; and, by a subsequent arrangement, it is provided, that the applicants be Widows of Burgesses, fifty years of age, or forty, if they have two Children, under ten years of age, living at their expense. The Daughters of Burgesses are eligible to these Charities, in the same manner as Widows. But Wives, although of Burgesses, cannot be admitted. The applicants must be of honest life and conversation, conformable to the deeds of Mortification. On Hutchisons' Fund, the name of Hutchison is to be preferred; on Blair's, the names of Blair and Gemmil, in this order; on Baxter's, the names of Baxter, Barr, Wingate, Cunningham, and Cameron, in the like order.

A proportion of the Hospital Funds is set apart for Maintaining, Clothing, and Educating, a specified number of Boys, sons of Burgesses. The Patrons consists of the Magistrates and Council, and the Ministers of the Established Churches in the City, with the exception of the common Counsellors, in Blair's.

*Pensions from Five to Twenty-Five Pounds per Annum.*

Men-Pensioners on Hutchisons' Fund in 1815,	-	-	87	.
Do. on Blair's Fund,	-	-	-	3
Do. on Baxter's Fund,	-	-	-	3
				<hr/>
Total of Men-Pensioners,	-	-	-	93
Women-Pensioners on Hutchisons' Fund, in 1815,	116			
Do. on Baxter's Fund,	-	-	3	119
				<hr/>
Total of Men and Women Pensioners,	-			212
Amount of Men's Pensions on Hutchisons'				
Fund,	-	-	-	£825 0 0
Carried forward,				
2 E				

Brought forward,	-	£825	0	0
Amount of Women's Pensions on ditto,	-	976	5	0
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Total of Men and Women's Pensions on Hutchisons' Fund,	- - - - -	£1801	5	0
Amount of Pensions on Baxter's Fund,	- -	50	0	0
Do. do on Blair's Fund,	-	16	13	0
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Total of Pensions on Hutchisons', Baxter's, and Blair's Funds, in 1815,	- - - - -	£1867	18	0
<i>Hutchisons' School.</i>				

The School consists of eighty Boys, *viz.* sixty-eight from Hutchisons', eight from Baxter's, and four from Blair's; they receive instruction in Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, and Church Music, during four years. The qualifications for Hutchisons' School are, that the Boys be sons of Burgesses, above seven, and not exceeding eight years of age, on the first of March, in the year they apply for admission. In the election of Boys for Hutchisons' Fund, the Patrons are instructed to prefer the names of Hutchison and Herbertson.

The qualifications for Blair's are, that the applicants be poor and indigent; the Boys were formerly admitted to the School in their sixth, but now in their ninth year; the name of Blair is only to be preferred.

The Boys on Baxter's Fund must be sons of Burgesses, not under eight, nor above ten years of age, at their admission to the School; the relatives of the Mortifier in the first, second, third, and fourth degree, and the names of Baxter, Barr, Wingate, Cunningham, and Cameron, in this order, are to be preferred. It is necessary that the applicants for either of these Charities, have attended an English School for a period of six months, and produce a Surgeon's Certificate, that they are not afflicted with any infectious distemper. Each Boy, on these Foundations, receives a complete suit of Clothes, in April, and, in October, a Shirt, a pair of Stockings and Shoes; they also receive three pounds per annum, paid half-yearly, at the terms of Martinmas and Whitsunday, in lieu of board, with the

exception of the four Boys in Blair's, who receive no compensation for board. When the Boys leave the School, they are presented with a Bible; and, on their being bound Apprentices, they receive gratis Indentures.

Expense of the School, in 1815, - - - £ 712 4 11

Amount of Pensions, brought forward, - 1867 18 0

Total expenditure for Pensions and School, - £2580 2 11

The Hall of the School adjoins the Hospital, in Ingram-Street.

The Boys attend Divine Service on Sundays, in St. George's Church.

*St. Nicholas' Hospital.*

JOHN HAMILTON, Esq. *Preceptor.*

This Institution was endowed by Bishop Muirhead, in the Reign of James III., for the maintenance of twelve old Laymen and a Priest; the funds have been reduced by some cause now unknown. In 1815, there were only ten pensioners on the Foundation, at three pounds each per annum, 30*l*.

The Magistrates and Town Council are the Patrons.

*Mitchell's Mortification.*

MISS E. ORR, *Patroness.*

In 1729, Mr. William Mitchell, a merchant in London, and a native of this City, mortified the sum of two thousand pounds; the interest to be divided by his heirs among decayed Burgesses or their families, 100*l*.

*Tennent's Mortification.*

ROBERT CARRICK, Esq. *President.*

In 1741, Mr. Robert Tennent, a Tobacconist in this City, made certain bequests and mortifications, among others, he gave Plate and Napiery to the then six Churches of the City, and mortified 21,000 merks Scots, to be applied as follows, viz. 5,000 towards the support of two Charity Schools, 6,000 for the maintenance of three Widows\*, and 10,000 to be lent out in small sums, for five years at a time, free

\* Relics of such as have been Ministers, Merchants, or Tradesmen, within the City.

of interest, to certain descriptions of persons carrying on business in the City. As the state of society, and other circumstances therewith connected, have rendered the lending of small sums of money, free of interest, inexpedient, the Managers have expended the net proceeds of the capital, in 1815, as follows, *viz.*

For 96 Pair of Shoes, to the Children in two of the Charity Schools, under the immediate management of the General Session, -	£18	8	0
— 96 Pair of Stockings, for do. - - -	6	8	0
— 96 Pair of Shoes mended, - - -	8	0	0
To 3 Widows, 80 Merks (or 4 <i>l.</i> 8 <i>s.</i> 10½ <i>d.</i> ) each,	13	6	8
	<hr/> £46 2 8		

*Wilson's Charity.*

Rev. Dr. WILLIAM MUIR, *President.*

In 1778, Mr. George Wilson, a Merchant in London, and a native of this City, mortified 3000*l.* for Clothing and Educating a certain number of Boys. This sum has been partially increased by subsequent donations; and the money which is collected at the Church doors, when an annual sermon is preached before the Governors and Children of the several Charities of the City, is given to this Institution. At present there are 48 Boys on the Foundation; the qualifications are, that they be not under seven years of age, nor above eight, on the 1st of March following their application; a certificate of their having been six months at an English School, and that they are free from infectious disorders, must be produced. They receive four years instruction in Reading, Writing, and Church Music. In April, each Boy receives a complete suit of Clothes; in October, a Shirt, and a pair of Shoes and Stockings; on leaving the School, they are presented with a Bible, and, on being bound Apprentices, a gratis Indenture. In 1653, Sir

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It is not necessary that applicants for pensions or education from St. Nicholas' Hospital, Blair's, Wilson's, Coulter's, or Millar's Charities, be Burgesses, or the sons or daughters of Burgesses.

John Scott, of Scotstarvet, one of the Senators of the College of Justice, mortified the lands of Puckie and Puckiemill, lying in the Parish of St. Leonards, and Sherifffdom of Fife, for the purpose of appointing apprentice-fees, "for Scotch Bairns within the Burgh of Glasgow, in preference to any in Edinburgh." These lands being placed under the management of the Magistrates and Council of Glasgow, were let on lease, in 1799, for 19 years, at a rent to advance in certain proportions to 90*l.* per annum. The improved state of trade and manufactures having rendered fees to masters, for teaching apprentices, unnecessary, the Magistrates and Council, and the Representative of Scotstarvet, in 1797, agreed, that in lieu of apprentice-fees, twelve Boys should be placed in Hutchisons' School, and, by a subsequent arrangement, they have been placed in Wilson's, where they enjoy the same privileges as the Boys on that establishment. Scotstarvet Patronage is vested jointly in the Magistrates and Council, and in his Grace the Duke of Portland, as representing his Duchess, formerly Miss Scott, the Patroness.

Mr. Wilson nominated certain of his friends and others to be the first Patrons, with power to them to elect their successors.

The expenditure of Wilson's and Scotstarvet's establishment in 1815, amounted to 214*l.* 1*s.* 7*d.*

The Boys attend Divine Service on Sundays, in St. Andrew's Church.

*Coulter's Mortification.*

HON. HENRY MONTEITH, Lord Provost, *President.*

In 1788, Mr. James Coulter, late Merchant in this City, exclusive of 400*l.* which he gave towards the erection of a Bridewell, and of 200*l.*, its interest or a medal of same value, to be given yearly to any Mechanic, Manufacturer, or Merchant, living in or within ten miles of Glasgow, who shall invent or improve any Machine by which trade may be benefited, the Lord Provost, Dean of Guild, three Members from the Merchants, and three from the Trades' Houses, to be judges whether the Machine be prize-worthy, and also, exclusive of 500*l.*, which he gave, in conjunction with his brother, towards the forma-

tion of a Humane Society in this City, mortified the sum of 1200*l.*, the interest to be paid to worthy and deserving persons in indigent circumstances, in life-pensions of not less than 4*l.*, nor more than 10*l.* per annum.

The patronage is vested in the Ministers of the Established Church in the City, and an equal number delegated from the Town Council. The Lord Provost, or, in his absence, the senior Magistrate, to be President; the relations of the Mortifier and his wife, to be preferred to the Charity, and then the name of Coulter and Peddie, in this order, provided they be of good character, and otherwise qualified.

Amount of pensions, per annum, 60*l.*

*Millar's Charity.*

Rev. Dr. THOMAS CHALMERS, *President.*

In 1790, Mr. Andrew Millar, a Merchant in this City, mortified his whole Estate, amounting to 7074*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* for the purpose of Clothing and Educating a certain number of indigent Girls, and vested the management in the Principal of the College, Professor of Divinity, the Ministers of the City, and one Elder from each of the Kirk Sessions; the qualifications are, that the Girls be eight years of age complete, and not nine, on the first of March following their application; a certificate of their having been six months at a school, and that they are free from infectious diseases, must be produced. At present, there are 60 Girls in the School, who receive Clothing and Instruction, during three years, in Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic, Knitting, Sewing, Church Music, and in the principles of Religion.

The expenditure in 1815, amounted to 264*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.*

The Girls attend Divine Service on Sundays, in the North-West Church.

*Buchanan's Society.*

JAMES BUCHANAN, Esq. (Dowanhill) *President.*

This Society was instituted in 1725, for the relief of persons of the name of Buchanan, and those who have sprung from, or are connected with, their clan, viz. M'Aslan, Risk, and

**Leney.** This Institution has been very fortunate, in consequence of its Managers having vested a considerable part of their funds in heritable property.

The Society, in 1815, enacted, that, in future, the Managers shall present a Student of Philosophy, connected with their clan, to a bursary of twenty-five pounds per annum, in the University of Glasgow, for four years. Master Thomas Buchanan, son of Mr. John Buchanan, farmer in Trean of Leney, parish of Calender, is the first bursar.

The funds arise from 5*l.* paid by each Member at entrance, and from the rental of houses and shops.

*Highland Society.*

ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, Esq. *Preses.*

This Society was instituted in 1727, by a few Gentlemen, natives of the Highlands, for the purpose of Clothing, Educating, and putting to Trades, a certain number of Boys, whose parents belonged to the Highlands of Scotland, and are in indigent circumstances. At present, there are 60 Boys on the funds of the Society, who are apprenticed to any suitable trade they make choice of; they receive Clothing, a free Indenture, and instruction in Reading, Writing, and Church Music, after working hours, during the period of three years. Twenty of the senior Boys leave the School, yearly, when they receive the present of a Bible, and a wholesome advice from the Managers; and all those who have conducted themselves attentively, diligently, and irreproachably at School, and during their apprenticeships, and who have thereby merited the approbation of the Managers, during their regular diets of visitation at the Schools and Workshops, receive a Silver Medal, with the following inscription, *viz.* "Badge of Merit, from the Highland Society of Glasgow, to A. B. in testimony of his good behaviour and exemplary conduct during his education and apprenticeship." Prizes of books are distributed at the annual examination, in the Society's Hall, Black Bull Inn Buildings.



The Boys attend Divine Service on Sundays, in the Ingram-Street Gaelic Chapel.

The Funds of this Institution arise from two guineas, paid by every Member at admission, and from the rent of the Bull Inn and Buildings connected with it. As the debt, which was necessarily contracted when these Buildings were lately enlarged, is regularly diminishing, the Society will have it in their power, in a few years, to extend their sphere of usefulness. This Institution has hitherto been very fortunate in being placed under the patronage of persons of influence, zealous for its success. To Mr. James Graham, and a few of his friends, the Society owed its existence and support, till it was taken under the protection of the late George M'Intosh of Dunchattan, Esq. whose unwearied and successful exertions for the Society, has rendered his memory dear to all those who have the education and best interests of poor Highlanders at heart. Since Mr. M'Intosh's death, which happened at Moffat, on the 22d July 1807, the Society has found an able and zealous patron, in the person of the present Preses, Mr. Campbell of Halyards.

Disbursement, in 1815, for Educating and Clothing the Boys, 375*l.* 7*d.*

*Grahams' Society.*

JAMES BAIRD, Esq. *Preses.*

This Society was instituted for the relief of indigent persons of the name of Graham, or of their wife's name; the funds arise from five guineas, which each stranger pays at admission. The Society laid out a considerable part of their funds in the purchase of heritable property; and have distributed, in 1815, to decayed Members, 164*l.* 6*s.* 1*d.*

*Humane Society.*

JOSHUA HEYWOOD, Esq. *President.*

This Society was instituted in 1790, for restoring Animation suspended by Drowning. The late Messrs. Coulters, of this City, gave a donation of 500*l.* to this Institution, and the res-

idue of the funds has been raised by subscription. The expenditure in 1815, for premiums to those who have hazarded their lives to save fellow-creatures from a watery grave, repair of apparatus, &c. amounted to 49*l.* 19*s.*

Exclusive of the house which the Society erected on the north bank of the Clyde, in the High Green, where they have a complete set of apparatus, steam-bath, boats, drags, hand carriages, &c. under the immediate management of Mr. Robert Duncan, their resident Operator, they have placed a set of apparatus, drags, hand carriages, mattresses, blankets, rubbing cloths, &c. at the following stations, viz. at the Broomielaw, in the house of Mr. James Cooper, Vintner; at Meikle Govan, in the house of Mr. John Shaw, Weaver; at Port-Dundas, in the house of Mr. Robert Orrock, Vintner; and at Rutherglen Bridge, in the house of Mr. John Campbell, Chandler.

#### TOWN'S HOSPITAL.

DAVID CRAWFORD, Esq. *Preceptor.*

(Vacant) *Vice-Preceptor.*

ROBERT THOMSON, Jun. Esq. *Treasurer.*

This Institution, which commenced its operations in 1738, is supported by fixed contributions, from the Town Council,

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The friends of humanity are deeply indebted to Dr. John Nimmo, the Society's Secretary, alike for his disinterested, professional, and general services. From a Report which he has lately made to the Society, it appears, that from its commencement to 16th February 1816, there have been 156 persons saved from a watery grave, by aid of the Institution; of that number, 26 were saved during 1815. Mr. Duncan, the Society's Operator, has been very successful in saving bathers, by the use of Daniel's Life Preserver, which is a kind of Leather Bag simply thrown over the shoulders, and then inflated with air, from the wearer's mouth, similar to the bagpipe, by which, in the space of one minute, he may safely throw himself into the deep, and relieve those who may be in danger of drowning, although he cannot swim. For the information of such as may wish to purchase a machine so useful, address to the successors of the late Mr. Daniel, Grove Cottage, Mile-end Green, London; the charge of the Life Preserver fitted for a boy, is two guineas, and for an adult, three guineas.

the Merchants' and Trades' Houses, and General Session, but chiefly from an assessment on the inhabitants, made by fifteen of their fellow-citizens not connected with the Town Council; these Assessors are annually elected by the Magistrates and Council, and are sworn to assess the lieges faithfully and impartially. The mode now sanctioned by practice, is, to assess every person within the Burgh, who is supposed, from his property or business, to be worth 300*l.*; if the fuedal holder neither lives nor is connected in any business carried on within the Burgh, he is exempted from the tax, however great the value of his property may be. The general affairs of the Hospital are managed by the Preceptor, Vice-Preceptor, Treasurer, and forty-eight Managers chosen annually, *viz.* twelve from the Town Council, of whom the Magistrates form a part; twelve from the Merchants' House, of whom the Dean must be one; twelve from the Trades' House, including the Convener; and twelve from the General Session, of whom four Ministers, in rotation, are a part. These Managers hold stated quarterly meetings in the Hospital, and elect all the office-bearers. When the business of the meeting is over, the whole of the house-pensioners, men, women, and children, who are able, appear before the Managers, and join in family worship, performed by one of the Clergymen. A Committee of eight persons, *viz.* two from each body, is selected annually from the Managers, who, with the Preceptor and Vice-Preceptor, form the weekly Committee, whose duty is to conduct the particular arrangements of the Hospital; a minute statement of their transactions is regularly laid before the Managers at the quarterly meetings. In the year ending 9th August 1815, there were 436 persons in the Hospital; 540 out-door pensioners, who received money; 668 out-pensioners, who received meal from the Hospital; making a total of 1644 persons on the funds. The average cost of each person in the Hospital, during the year 1815, was 9*l.* 3*s.*; the quantity of meal used in the same period, was 2190 bolls and 8 pecks; the price of meal per boll, 20*s.* 6*d.* The rate

of assessment on every 100*l.* of supposed property and profits arising from business within the Burgh, for that year, was 3*s.* 1*d.*; valuation \* 6,447,900*l.*

Amount of Assessment,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	£9940	10	3
Sum contributed by the Town Council,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	220	0	0
Do. by the Merchants' House,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	110	0	0
Do. by the Trades' House,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	120	0	0
Do. by the General Session,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	300	0	0
Profit resulting from general Work performed in the										
Hospital,	-	-	-	-	-	-	£ 93	13	6	
Profit from the Manufacturing of Thread Lace,	-	-	-	-	-	-	171	0	9	
Profit from Sale of Ashes, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	69	0	0	
										333 14 3

An Annual Gift from a Chartered Bank, doing business in the

Town, whose Directors do not reside in the Burgh,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	70	0	0
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Total Fund for Support of the Hospital, 1815, - - - £11094 4 6

The Children are instructed in Reading, Writing, and Church Music. Every person capable of work, is employed; the young make Bobbin Lace and fill in Fleece Cards; the old Spin, Weave, make Clothes, Shoes, or tease Oakum, &c.

The Children, accompanied by the Chaplain, attend Divine Service on Sundays, in the College Church.

The number of out-door Pensioners on nursing wages and meal, in 1815, was - - - - - 1208

Of whom there belonged to the Established Church †,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	998	
Roman Catholics,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	58	
Church of Relief,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44	
Burghers,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	
Methodists,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	
Episcopal Church,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	
Reformed Congregation,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	
Baptists,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	
Antiburghers,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	
Independents,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	
No Religious Profession,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	
									1208

\* The valuation of the Assessors, is not to be taken as a just criterion of the value of property within the Burgh, as a number of properties are under the value of 300*l.*, and a great number of proprietors neither live nor carry on business in the Town, and are, therefore, (conformable to established practice,) not assessable for the maintenance of the poor. On the other hand, there are a number of persons who have not property equal to the sum they are assessed for.

† The Dissenters retain all the money which is collected at their Meeting-House doors. Several of them support the greater part of their own poor.

## A GENERAL

*Of the Numbers in the Town's Hospital, Children upon Nursing - -  
and at what price; the Rate of Assessment per £100, the total - -  
from 9th August 1781 to 9th August 1816.*

Period to which the annexed Table refers.				Numb. in the Hospit.	Numb. upon Nurs- ing Wages.	Fami- lies on Meal.	Total on the Funds of the Hospit.			
Statement for the Year ending 9th August 1782,				278	114	165	557	-	-	-
Do.	do.	do.	1783,	287	123	182	592	-	-	-
Do.	do.	do.	1784,	299	105	125	529	-	-	-
Do.	do.	do.	1785,	292	99	136	527	-	-	-
Do.	do.	do.	1786,	288	106	136	530	-	-	-
Do.	do.	do.	1787,	303	90	118	511	-	-	-
Do.	do.	do.	1788,	280	93	128	501	-	-	-
Do.	do.	do.	1789,	289	107	133	531	-	-	-
Do.	do.	do.	1790,	319	105	171	595	-	-	-
Do.	do.	do.	1791,	314	115	207	636	-	-	-
Do.	do.	do.	1792,	355	111	203	671	-	-	-
Do.	do.	do.	1793,	373	107	223	703	-	-	-
Do.	do.	do.	1794,	375	132	260	767	-	-	-
Do.	do.	do.	1795,	352	290	573	1215	-	-	-
Do.	do.	do.	1796,	352	290	706	1348	-	-	-
Do.	do.	do.	1797,	365	217	451	1033	-	-	-
Do.	do.	do.	1798,	397	234	425	1056	-	-	-
Do.	do.	do.	1799,	385	266	367	1038	-	-	-
Do.	do.	do.	1800,	412	270	367	1049	-	-	-
Do.	do.	do.	1801,	410	412	488	1310	-	-	-
Do.	do.	do.	1802,	407	487	725	1619	-	-	-
Do.	do.	do.	1803,	322	334	423	1079	-	-	-
Do.	do.	do.	1804,	353	330	367	1050	-	-	-
Do.	do.	do.	1805,	384	390	433	1207	-	-	-
Do.	do.	do.	1806,	365	306	410	1081	-	-	-
Do.	do.	do.	1807,	353	334	387	1074	-	-	-
Do.	do.	do.	1808,	377	402	404	1183	-	-	-
Do.	do.	do.	1809,	389	410	454	1253	-	-	-
Do.	do.	do.	1810,	410	412	406	1228	-	-	-
Do.	do.	do.	1811,	420	453	479	1352	-	-	-
Do.	do.	do.	1812,	443	565	596	1604	-	-	-
Do.	do.	do.	1813,	484	795	738	2017	-	-	-
Do.	do.	do.	1814,	479	630	689	1798	-	-	-
Do.	do.	do.	1815,	436	540	668	1644	-	-	-
Do.	do.	do.	1816,					-	-	-
Do.	do.	do.	1817,					-	-	-
Do.	do.	do.	1818,					-	-	-
Do.	do.	do.	1819,					-	-	-
Do.	do.	do.	1820,					-	-	-
Do.	do.	do.	1821,					-	-	-

Meal is sold in Glasgow by Dutch weight, consisting of 17 ounces and 7 drams, - - -  
1 boll; and 2 bolls, 1 load.—In 1816, the meal is contracted for, at 16s. per boll; rate - - -

## LIST

... *Wages, Families on Meal, with the quantities distributed Weekly,*  
 ... *Valuation, with the Amount raised by Assessment for each year,*

	Cost of each in the House.	Quantity of Meal given Weekly.	Price of Meal per Boll.	Rate per 100ℓ.	Valuation.	Amount of Assessment.
	£ s. d.	bls. pks. lbs.	£ s. d.	s. d.	£	£ s. d.
...	4 16 0	8 15 2	0 12 6	.....	.....	1,057 0 0
...	4 16 0	9 7 2	0 15 0	.....	.....	1,200 0 0
...	4 16 0	5 5 0	0 15 0	.....	.....	1,055 0 0
...	4 16 0	6 0 4	0 18 8	1 2½	2,096,600	1,092 0 0
...	4 16 0	5 14 4	0 14 8	1 0½	2,010,200	1,047 0 0
...	4 16 0	5 1 6	0 14 8	1 1	2,030,800	1,204 0 0
...	4 16 0	5 6 2	0 17 4	1 0½	1,980,600	1,031 0 0
...	5 5 0	5 15 2	0 15 0	1 2	2,094,200	1,220 0 0
...	5 0 0	7 11 6	0 14 0	1 4	2,103,700	1,420 0 0
...	5 0 0	9 3 4	0 16 0	1 4	2,192,600	1,480 0 0
...	5 0 0	9 0 0	0 16 0	1 5	2,359,700	1,673 0 0
...	4 10 0	9 11 4	0 16 0	1 3½	2,341,000	1,610 0 0
...	5 0 0	12 0 6	0 16 0	1 7	2,518,000	1,993 0 0
...	5 10 7½	27 12 6	0 17 4	2 8	2,540,200	3,387 0 0
...	5 13 5¼	33 14 2	0 16 0	3 0½	2,538,740	3,861 0 0
...	6 10 0	29 2 6	0 16 0	3 0	2,652,000	3,978 0 0
...	7 0 0	27 1 2	0 18 0	3 0	2,803,333	4,205 0 0
...	6 10 0	24 5 2	0 18 0	2 8	2,940,000	3,920 0 0
...	6 14 4½	23 2 0	1 5 0	3 0	3,022,666	4,534 0 0
...	8 6 2½	30 3 2	1 17 4	4 3	3,390,575	7,205 0 0
...	9 2 2	42 4 6	1 8 0	4 6	3,535,555	7,955 0 0
...	7 7 6	23 11 2	0 17 0	2 1	3,782,400	3,940 0 0
...	7 9 10	21 8 0	1 0 0	2 2	4,015,400	4,350 0 0
...	7 11 9	25 13 4	1 2 0	2 5	4,357,250	5,265 0 0
...	8 1 0	24 4 2	1 4 0	2 0½	4,765,733	4,863 0 0
...	6 17 5	22 8 6	1 4 0	2 0	4,815,000	4,815 0 0
...	8 1 4	23 2 6	1 4 0	2 0	5,200,000	5,220 0 0
...	8 3 8	26 7 4	1 4 0	2 1½	5,647,066	6,000 0 0
...	8 4 11	27 2 0	1 4 0	1 11	6,121,600	5,866 10 8
...	8 2 6	28 14 0	1 4 0	1 11	5,989,600	5,740 0 0
...	8 0 0	35 13 2	1 6 0	2 7	5,875,800	7,589 11 6
...	9 15 0	44 6 6	1 12 0	3 6	5,830,700	10,273 14 6
...	9 16 0	45 12 0	1 4 9½	3 6	6,119,800	10,709 13 0
...	9 3 0	42 2 0	1 0 6	3 1	6,447,900	9,940 10 3

... *Averdupois, to the pound; 8 pounds make 1 peck; 4 pecks, 1 firiot; 4 firlots,*  
 ... *of assessment, 2s. 7d.; valuation, 7,016,900ℓ.; amount of assessment, 9063ℓ. 9s. 11d.*

## ROYAL INFIRMARY.

(Supported by Voluntary Contribution.)

The Hon. HENRY MONTEITH, *Lord Provost, Preses of the Managers and the General Court of Directors.*

JAMES SYM, Esq. *Treasurer.*

The affairs of the Infirmary, are, by its Charter, placed under the management of twenty-five Directors, viz. the Lord Provost, the Member of Parliament for the City, the Dean of Guild, the Convener of the Trades' House, the Professor of Medicine, the Professor of Anatomy, one Member from the Town Council, one from the Merchants' House, one from the Trades' House, one from the College, three from the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, one from the Ministers, and ten chosen by ballot from the General Court, who meet on the first Monday of January, yearly. The Office-Bearers are chosen by the Managers; they consist of two Physicians, four Surgeons, a Treasurer, Secretary, and Clerk, an Apothecary, a Chaplain, a Surgeon's Clerk, two Physicians' Clerks; a Matron, and Porter.

*Contributors are entitled to recommend, as follows:*

Donation of 10*l.* or annual subscription of 1*l.* 1*s.* one Patient.

Do. 20*l.* or do. 2*l.* 2*s.* two do.

Do. 50*l.* or do. 3*l.* 3*s.* four do.

Do. 100*l.* or do. 5*l.* 5*s.* six do.

*Incorporations, or Societies whose Representatives are permanent.*

Donation of 50*l.* or annual subscription of 3*l.* 3*s.* two Patients.

Do. 100*l.* or do. 5*l.* 5*s.* four do.

In case of the death of a Patient, the Recommender engages either to remove the body from the Infirmary, or pay 13*s.* as the expense of the coffin and funeral charges.

*List of Patients Admitted and Discharged, from 1st January  
1815, to 1st January 1816.*

Patients remaining in the House, 31st December 1814,										132
Admitted since, - - - - -										1360
<hr/>										
Medical, 958	}	1492	Men, 866	}	In all, 1492					
Surgical, 534			Women, 626							
Cured,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	779
Convalescent,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	80
Relieved,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	164
Advice,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46
Desire,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	114
Improper,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Incurable,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23
Irregular,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
Remitted,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19
Dead,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	96
										<hr/>
										1340
Patients remaining 31st December 1815, - - -										152
										<hr/>
										1492

In the course of the year, 56 operations have been performed, many of them of a difficult and delicate nature. Since the opening of the Infirmary, in 1794, 16,396 Patients have been received; 11,104 of whom have been cured, and a large number of the residue relieved. During the period of 21 years, more than 40,000 out-door Patients have received gratuitous advice.

**Ordinary Expenses of the House, for the year**

ending 31st December 1815, - - -	£3593	4	7
Annual Subscriptions, in 1815, £1832	15	6	
Contributions and Collections, 481	18	0	
<hr/>			
Carried forward, - £2314	13	6	£3593 4 7



Brought over, -	£2314	13	6	£3593	4	7
Legacies, Benefits, and Fines,	837	10	6			
Fees from Students for leave to attend the Infirmary, at the rate of Three Guineas each, and Ten Guineas additional for leave to attend the Drug Shop connected with it, -	376	11	3			
	<hr/>			£3528	15	3
Residue taken from interest of Capital, - - - -	64	9	4			
	<hr/>			£3593	4	7

*General State of the Funds.*

1815.

Dec. 30, Five thousand, 3 per Cent. Consols, (cost) - - - -	£3248	17	4
Heritable Bond for - - -	2000	0	0
City of Glasgow's Bond, - - -	7500	0	0
Do. Bill for - - -	50	0	0
Half of a House and Steading at Port-Dundas, left to the Hospital by Mr. Snow, - - - -	53	10	0
Cash advanced to the Contractors, on account of the New Buildings,	1970	0	0
Due by Thistle Bank, in account, -	1640	0	0
Cash in the hands of the Treasurer,	3	14	3
Total of Stock, - - -	<hr/>		
	£16,466	1	7

*The Management and Direction of the Affairs of the Infirmary,  
for the year 1816, are vested in the following Gentlemen:*

**The Hon. Henry Monteith, Lord Provost.**

**Kirkman Finlay, Esq. M. P.**

**James Ewing, Esq. Dean of Guild.**

**Robert Ferrie, Esq. Convener of the Trades' House.**

**Dr. Robert Freer, Professor of Medicine in the University.**

**Dr. James Jeffrey, Professor of Anatomy in the University.**

**Dr. Robert Watt, President of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons.**

**Andrew Templeton, Esq. from the Town Council.**

**Daniel M'Kenzie, Esq. from the Merchants' House.**

**Robert Hood, Esq. from the Trades' House.**

**Dr. William Meikleham, from the University.**

**Dr. John Nimmo, from the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons.**

**Hugh Miller, Esq. do. do.**

**John M'Arthur, Esq. do. do.**

**Rev. Dr. Robert Balfour, from the Ministers of Glasgow.**

*From the general Court of Contributors.*

**William Jamieson, Esq.**

**Dr. Richard Millar.**

**John More, Esq.**

**Robert Findlay, Esq.**

**James Sym, Esq.**

**William Stirling, Esq.**

**Septimus Ellis, Esq.**

**John Machen, Esq.**

**John M'Caul, Esq.**

**William Harley, Esq.**

*Office-Bearers.*

Dr. Robert Watt \*, *Physician.*

Dr. Robert Graham, *do.*

Benjamin King, Esq. *Surgeon.*

John Towers, Esq. *do.*

William Anderson, Esq. *do.*

Granville Pattison, Esq. *do.*

Mr. Thomas Christie, *Secretary and Clerk.*

Rev. Robert Riddell, *Chaplain.*

Mr. William Heron, *Apothecary.*

Mr. James Armour, *Surgeon's Clerk.*

Mr. James Sym, *Physician's Clerk.*

Mr. Robert Cowan, *do.*

Miss Hitherwick, *Matron.*

James Reid, *Porter and Collector of Donations & Subscriptions.*

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\* The Physicians and Surgeons in the Infirmary executed the arduous duties of their office, during a period of twelve years, without any remuneration. In 1806, the Managers enacted, that, in future, Physicians who had discharged the duties for two years, gratis, should have a salary during the time they are in office, of fifty pounds per annum; and Surgeons, so circumstanced, twenty pounds per annum. The Surgeons' and Physicians' Clerks live in the house, and have bed, board, and washing; the Secretary, Clerk, Chaplain, Apothecary, Matron, and Porter, have each salaries.

## BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.

(Supported by Voluntary Contribution.)

This Society was instituted in London, on 7th March 1804, under the auspices of a number of persons of the first rank and consideration in the Kingdom. The fundamental laws and regulations of the Society, are as follows, viz. The sole object of the Institution is to encourage a wider circulation of the Holy Scriptures, without note or comment: the only copies in the languages of the United Kingdom, to be circulated by the Society, shall be the authorised version. The Society shall not only circulate the Scriptures throughout the British dominions, but shall also, according to its ability, extend its influence to other countries, whether Christian, Mahometan, or Pagan. The business shall be conducted by a Committee of thirty-six Laymen; six of whom shall be Foreigners, resident in London, or its vicinity; half the remainder shall be Members of the Church of England; and the other half, Members of other denominations of Christians. Twenty-seven of the above Members, who shall have most frequently attended, shall be eligible for re-election for the ensuing year.

The President and Vice-Presidents, in 1815-16, are as follows:

*President.*

Right Hon. LORD TEIGNMOUTH.

*Vice-Presidents.*

The Most Rev. The Archbishop of Cashel.  
Hon. and Right Rev. Lord Bishop of Durham.  
Right Rev. Lord Bishop of Salisbury.  
Right Rev. Lord Bishop of St. David's.  
Right Rev. Lord Bishop of Bristol.  
Right Rev. Lord Bishop of Norwich.  
Right Rev. Lord Bishop of Llandaff.

Right Rev. Lord Bishop of Chichester.  
 Right Rev. Lord Bishop of Cloyne.  
 Right Rev. Lord Bishop of Clogher.  
 Right Rev. Lord Bishop of Kildare.  
 Right Rev. Lord Bishop of Meath.  
 Right Rev. Lord Bishop of Derry.  
 The Very Rev. The Dean of Westminster.  
 The Very Rev. The Dean of Carlisle.  
 The Hon. and Very Rev. The Dean of Wells.  
 The Very Rev. The Dean of Bristol.  
 Right Hon. Earl of Romney.  
 Right Hon. Earl of Moira, Governor General of India.  
 Right Hon. Admiral Lord Gambier.  
 Right Hon. Lord Headley.  
 Right Hon. Nicolas Vansittart, M. P., Chancellor of his Majesty's Exchequer.  
 Right Hon. Sir Evan Nepean, Bart., Governor of Bombay,  
 Sir William Pepperell, Bart.  
 Sir Thomas Bernard, Bart.  
 Charles Grant, Esq. M. P.  
 William Wilberforce, Esq. M. P.  
 Thomas Babington, Esq. M. P.

*Treasurer.*

JOHN THORNTON, Esq.

*Secretaries, (gratis.)*

Rev. John Owen, M. A., Rector of Paglesham, Essex.  
 Rev. Joseph Hughes, M. A., Battersea.  
 Rev. Charles Fr. Ad. Steinkopff, M. A., Minister of the  
 German Lutheran Church, Savoy, London.

The organization of this Society was scarcely completed,  
 when the benevolent and active mind of the late David Dale,  
 Esq. of this City, engaged warmly in its interests; being himself

delighted with the simplicity of the system and grandeur of the scale, he embarked in it with his whole soul, and his example was most powerful, for many of his fellow-citizens, of every religious denomination, became immediate members of the Society.

In 1805, the Rev. Presbytery of Glasgow enacted, and its Ministers recommended from their pulpits, and by other modes of communication, that, in future, Annual Collections should be made, in all the Churches and Chapels within the bounds, in aid of the Society. The result of this enactment has been so beneficial to the Parent Institution, that its Managers have uniformly voted their thanks to the Rev. Presbytery: at their meeting in 1815, "On a motion by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Norwich, one of the Vice-Presidents, it was resolved unanimously, That the cordial thanks of the General Meeting of the Society, be presented to the Rev. the Presbytery of Glasgow, for the continuance of their liberal Annual Collections, on behalf of the Society, and for the interest they have taken in behalf of this Institution, and they are hereby requested to accept such thanks."

Mr. Dale commenced his remittances in aid of the Society, on 6th July 1804, and continued to act as Treasurer and Agent for Glasgow, till his lamented death; on which occasion, the friends of the distribution of the Scriptures, recognised in the person of the late William Muir, Esq. that zeal, fidelity, and active benevolence, which eminently fitted him to be the successor of Mr. Dale. Mr. Muir cheerfully accepted the office, and faithfully discharged its duties till his death.

On 1st September 1811, Archibald Newbigging, Esq. an able, vigilant, and disinterested citizen, succeeded Mr. Muir in the important and honourable offices of Treasurer and general Agent for the British and Foreign Bible Society in Glasgow, &c.

*Sums Remitted to London.*

Remitted by David Dale, Esq. for the year ending 1st May			
1805 *,	-	-	£384 18 1
Do.	do.	7th May 1806,	668 4 0
			<hr/> £1053 2 1
By Rev. Dr. William Taylor, Moderator of Glas-			
gow Presbytery, 1806,	-	-	888 1 6
By William Muir, Esq. 6th May 1807, including			
the sums collected by the Presbytery of Glas-			
gow, and Congregations of Dissenters,	-		2026 2 10
By do.	4th May 1808,	do.	2194 8 9
By do.	21st April 1809, -10, -11,	-	4633 17 7
By Archibald Newbigging, Esq. from 1st Sept.			
1811, to 26th Dec. 1812,	-	-	1182 12 8
By do.	31st March to 28th Dec. 1813,		998 0 7
By do.	28th March to 31st Dec. 1814,		1381 1 3
By do.	28th March to 30th Dec. 1815,		1330 8 7
Total sum remitted from Glasgow and its neigh-			
bourhood, from 6th July 1804 till 30th De-			
cember 1815,	-	-	<hr/> £15,687 15 10

* The remittance for the year ending 1st May 1805, was made up as follows, viz.			
Collection at the Independent Meeting-House, Greyfriars-Wynd, of which David			
Dale, Esq. was a distinguished Member; at Albion-Street Independent Chapel,			
Rev. Ralph Wardlaw; and at the Tabernacle, Rev. Greville Ewing, £321 12 1			
David Dale, Esq.	-	-	50 0 0
J. Cuthbertson, Esq. of Lyon Cross, near Glasgow, a Legacy to be			
paid annually,			
	-	-	5 0 0
Rev. Greville Ewing and Friends,	-	-	8 6 0
			<hr/> £384 18 1

Although Mr. Dale died before the Third Report of the Society was drawn up, on 6th May 1807, it appears from the subsequent Reports, that his Executors continue to pay his Annual Donation of 50*l.*, and that his family are on the list of Annual Subscribers.

In 1815, Mr. Dale's Heirs presented the Society with 500 Arabic Bibles, value 375*l.*

From the liberality of the Society, authorising the Agent to order Bibles at prime cost, to the amount of one-half of the subscriptions, a Depository, on an extensive scale, has been established in Glasgow, where the Scriptures are sold to the poor at a cheap rate, or given away gratis, according to existing circumstances. From this arrangement, the Agent has been enabled to supply a number of the Paupers and Prisoners, within the District, with copies of the Scriptures, gratis.

*Issues of Bibles and Testaments by the Society.*

	<i>Bibles.</i>	<i>Test.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
From March 7th 1804, to September 17th 1805; none issued, the Universities not having completed their Stereotype editions.			
From 17th September 1805, to 15th June 1808, (2½ years,) when the present Depository was established, - - - - -	32,336	74,124	106,460
From 15th June 1808, to 25th March 1809, (about 9 months,) - - - - -	21,387	28,820	50,207
From 25th March 1809, to 16th February 1810, (nearly 11 months,) - - - - -	18,662	45,806	64,468
From 16th February 1810, to 25th March 1811, (13 months,) - - - - -	33,609	69,009	102,618
From 25th March 1811, to 21st February 1812, (about 11 months,) - - - - -	35,690	70,733	106,423
From 21st February to 31st December 1812, (10 months,) - - - - -	81,319	121,261	202,580
From 31st December 1812, to 31st December 1813, (one year,) - - - - -	141,941	159,453	301,394
From 31st December 1813, to 31st March 1815, (15 months,) - - - - -	151,535	149,572	301,107
<hr/>			
Total issued in Great Britain, in 9½ years, -	516,479	718,778	1,235,257
Purchased and issued for the Society, on the Con- tinent of Europe, - - - - -	23,835	40,190	64,025
<hr/>			
Total issued on account of the Society, - -	540,314	758,968	1,299,282
<hr/>			
Printed and Printing on the Continent of Europe, by Bible Societies, aided by Donations from the British and Foreign Bible Society, - -	95,000	103,600	198,600



*N. B.* In addition to the above, the Society has expended 2240*l.* for the distribution, by Societies and confidential Agents in various parts of the Continent, of Bibles and Testaments, in the French, German, Swedish, and Danish languages, the exact number of which cannot be ascertained.

*Grants of Money, and Value of Bibles and Testaments given away by the Society.*

First year,	-	-	£	366	2	10
Second year,	-	-		800	6	10
Third year,	-	-		3,816	14	4
Fourth year,	-	-		4,028	9	0
Fifth year,	-	-		9,749	17	0
Sixth year,	-	-		4,955	14	0
Seventh year,	-	-		14,587	8	7
Eighth year,	-	-		10,232	5	1
Ninth year,	-	-		17,976	15	2
Tenth year,	-	-		13,030	2	7
Eleventh year,	-	-		23,703	13	0
				£108,247	8	5

*Expenditure.*

First year,	-	-	£	691	10	2
Second year,	-	-		1,637	17	5½
Third year,	-	-		5,053	18	3
Fourth year,	-	-		12,206	10	3½
Fifth year,	-	-		14,565	19	7½
Sixth year,	-	-		18,543	17	1
Seventh year,	-	-		28,302	13	7
Eighth year,	-	-		32,419	19	7½
Ninth year,	-	-		69,496	13	8
Tenth year,	-	-		84,652	1	5
Eleventh year,	-	-		81,021	12	5
				£348,592	13	6½

*Bibles. Test.*

Copies of the Scriptures issued from 31st March 1814, to		
31st March 1815,	-	-
Bibles and Testaments printed or purchased on the Continent of Europe, and sent to various parts for cheap sale, or gift,	126,156	123,776
	23,835	40,190

*Editions of the Scriptures Printed for the Society, previously to March 31st 1815.*

	<i>Bibles.</i>	<i>Test.</i>		<i>Bibles.</i>	<i>Test.</i>
English, various editions by Stereotype,	429,768	481,340	Danish,	500	10,000
Welsh, Stereotype,	46,242	75,963	German, -	8,000	13,000
Gaelic, -	20,000	20,000	Greek, ancient and modern, in parallel columns,	—	5,000
Irish, Stereotype,	—	5,000	Greek, modern,	—	10,000
Manks, do.	—	2,000	Arabic, -	1,439	—
French, do.	13,000	79,000	Esquimaux, the four Gospels,	—	1,000
Spanish, -	—	20,000	Mohawk version of St. John's Gospel, -	—	2,000
Portuguese, -	—	20,000	Ethiopic Psalter,	2,100	—
Italian, (now by Stereotype,) -	—	11,000			
Dutch, -	5,000	15,000			

The British and Foreign Bible Society has printed, or aided the printing or circulation of the Scriptures, in part or in whole, in *Fifty-Five* different languages or dialects.

There are forty Bible Societies established in Foreign parts, in Europe, encouraged by pecuniary aid from the British and Foreign Bible Society, or by its example, also editions of the Scriptures printed or printing by them in various languages and dialects, aided by donations from the same Society; these Societies have distributed 95,000 Bibles, and 103,600 Testaments. In Asia, there are four Bible Societies; in Africa, two; on the Continent of America, eighty-one; in the United States of America, seventy; in Quebec, one; in Pictou, one; in Jamaica one; (People of Colour;) and in Antigua, one.

*N. B.* 40,000 German Testaments have been printed by the Catholic Bible Society in Ratisbon, without the aid of the British and Foreign Bible Society.

#### GLASGOW AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY.

A number of the citizens of Glasgow, genuine friends to the British and Foreign Bible Society, conceiving that the views of the Parent Institution would be promoted by an Auxiliary in Glasgow, calculated to comprehend the neighbouring districts, met on 30th January, 1812, and formed an Auxiliary Bible Society; wherein it was enacted, among other Regulations, that the Members of the Society should consist of persons of every religious denomination, who had in view the grand object of disseminating the Sacred Scriptures. Mr. Newbigging, who has, with so much honour to himself and advantage to the Parent Society, acted as its Treasurer and general Agent in Glasgow, accepted the additional office of Treasurer to the Auxiliary Society, and faithfully discharged its duties till, in 1815, the pressure of public matters, and his connection with other benevolent Institutions, rendered it necessary for him to retire; when William Muir, Esq. one of the Magistrates of the City, was appointed to the important

and honourable office. The affairs of the Society are managed by a President, Vice-Presidents, Treasurer, Secretary, and Clerk, and a Committee of twenty-four persons.

#### OFFICE-BEARERS IN 1815.

##### *President.*

The RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF GLASGOW.

##### *Vice-Presidents.*

The Right Hon. Lord Douglas.

The Right Hon. the Lord Advocate of Scotland.

Archibald Smith, Esq. of Jordanhill.

Humphrey Ewing M'Lae, Esq. of Cathkin.

John Tennent, Esq. Glasgow.

James Sword, Esq. of Annfield.

William Cunningham, Esq. of Lainshaw.

Archibald Newbigging, Esq. of Mill-Bank.

Patrick Playfair Esq. of Dalmarnock.

John Morison, Esq. of Craigend.

##### *Treasurer.*

WILLIAM MUIR, Esq.

##### *Secretary.*

REV. RALPH WARDLAW.

##### *Clerk.*

ANDREW MITCHELL, Esq.

The following Branch Institutions, in aid of this Society, have been formed during the years 1813, -14, -15:—1st, Strathblane; 2d, Balfron; 3d, Anderston; 4th, Glassford-Street, Glasgow; 5th, Kirkintilloch; 6th, Kilpatrick; 7th, Glasgow Youths'; 8th, Bridgeton; 9th, Saltcoats Female Association; 10th, Alexandria Association; 11th, Associate Congregation Glasgow; 12th, Parkhead; 13th, Glasgow N. E. Parish; 14th, N. W. Parish; 15th, S. E. Parish; 16th,

S. W. Parish; 17th, Barony of Gorbals; 18th, Calton; 19th, Camlachie; 20th, Glasgow Penny-a-week Society; 21st, Cumbernauld; 22d, Dalry Female Association, &c.

*Rules adopted by the Committee in London, respecting Supplies of Bibles and Testaments to Auxiliary Societies.*

The Committee of the British and Foreign Bible Society, finding it requisite to establish some general principle for supplying Auxiliary Societies with Bibles and Testaments, and being desirous of holding out to such Societies the greatest encouragement, to ascertain the want of the Holy Scriptures, in their respective districts, and to supply it according to their discretion, have adopted the following

*Regulations.*

1st, That the Committees of Auxiliary Societies shall be entitled to receive Bibles and Testaments, estimated at prime cost, to the amount of half the entire sum remitted by them to the Parent Institution, if their local necessities require such a supply.

2d, That the Members of Auxiliary Societies, whose Subscriptions amount to One Guinea or upwards, at one time, may purchase Bibles and Testaments from the Depository of the Auxiliary Society, agreeably to the Rules of the Parent Institution, at the reduced prices. Each Annual Subscriber of One Guinea, shall have the privilege of purchasing Bibles and Testaments, within the year, to the amount of Five Guineas; and in like proportion for every Guinea subscribed. A Benefactor of Ten Guineas, may purchase to the same amount as an Annual Subscriber of One Guinea. A Benefactor of Fifty Pounds, as an Annual Subscriber of Five Guineas.

*Auxiliary and Branch Societies in the United Kingdom and Adjacent Islands.*

					<i>Auxiliaries.</i>	<i>Branches.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
England,	-	-	-	-	145	136	281
Wales,	-	-	-	-	23	16	39
Berwick-upon-Tweed,	-	-	-	-	1	—	1
Scotland,	-	-	-	-	40	37	77
Ireland,	-	-	-	-	4	62	66
Isle of Man,	-	-	-	-	1	—	1
Guernsey,	-	-	-	-	1	—	1
Jersey,	-	-	-	-	1	—	1
					<hr/> 216	<hr/> 251	<hr/> 467

*N. B.* There is reason to believe, several Branch Societies exist, of which no account has yet been transmitted to the Parent Institution.

In addition to the above Societies, there are numerous Bible Associations, consisting chiefly of Subscribers of One Penny or Twopence per week, connected with Auxiliary Societies; which Associations have, in some instances, produced thrice the amount of the subscriptions to the Auxiliary, within whose district they are comprised. Their beneficial effect upon the morals of the people, is already considerable.

At the general meeting of the Parent Society, held in London in 1815, it was resolved, unanimously,

That the cordial thanks of this Meeting be presented to the numerous Auxiliary Societies, Branch Societies, and Bible Associations, in the United Kingdom, for their zealous exertions to promote the object, and augment the funds of this Society; and this Meeting assures them, as well as the several kindred Societies connected with this Institution throughout the world, of the continued patronage of the British and Foreign Bible Society, and of its determination to afford them the utmost assistance, with a view to the universal distribution of the Holy Scriptures.

The Glasgow Auxiliary, conformable to the views of the Parent Society, have distributed the Scriptures gratis, or at low rates, from their Depository \*, to all such as were in want of them, particularly to the Soldiers in the Barracks and City Guard-House; the Sunday and Charity Schools; the Prisoners in the Jail and Bridwell; the Patients in the Infirmary, Magdalene, and Lock Hospitals; the Lying-in Ward; the Town's Hospital; and to the Pensioners of other Benevolent Societies in the City. Since the commencement of the Auxiliary, the following sums have been remitted to the Parent Institution; viz.

By Archibald Newbigging, Esq. for the year			
ending 31st December,	-	1812,	£971 7 8
By do. do.		1813,	560 0 0
By do. do.		1814,	1172 13 7
By William Muir, Esq. do. 24th April 1816,			1745 0 0
<hr/>			
Total remitted by the Auxiliary Society,	-	£4449	1 3
Do. by the Presbytery of Glasgow, and other			
Religious Bodies, from 1805 to 1816,	-	15687	15 10
<hr/>			
Total Sum remitted from Glasgow,	-	L20,136	17 1

*Note.* The remittances are henceforth to be made on or before the 24th April, yearly, to meet the balance of the Parent Society.

#### GENERAL SESSION.

Rev. Dr. ALEXANDER RANKEN, *Moderator.*

The funds of this Institution arise from the Collections at the doors of the eight Parish Churches and the College Chapel, during the Session; from two-thirds of what is collected at the Canon-Street Chapel; 16*l.* per annum from the Gaelic Chapel in Ingram-Street; and 30*l.* from the Gaelic Chapel in Duke-Street; from Fees at Funerals; and from Donations and Proclamations of Marriages.

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\* Messrs. Steven and Frazer's, 140, Trongate.

*Rate of Fees for Proclamations of Marriages, and Registrations  
of Baptisms.*

For every proposal of Marriage where the Banns are to be proclaimed once in three several Sundays *,	-	£0	8	0	
Do. three times in two Sundays,	-	-	1	1	0
Do. three times in one Sunday †,	-	-	1	11	6

In either of the above cases, the eight Church Beadles receive 4s. among them as their share of the Fees. When the Banns have been proclaimed in two Sundays, 10s. 6d. goes to the funds of the General Session; and when they have been proclaimed three times in one day, the Session receives 21s., as their share of the Fees.

The Fee for Registration of Baptisms of every description, is 1s., of which the eight Beadles receive 6d., as their share. The residue of those Fees goes to the Session Clerk, which would form but a small recompence for his labour and responsibility, were it not that persons above the labouring class usually increase the Fee on such joyous occasions.

*Amount of Fees for Proclamations of Marriages.*

The proportion of Fees which came to the share of the General Session, in 1815, was as follows:

January,	-	-	-	-	£11	11	0
February,	-	-	-	-	6	16	6
March,	-	-	-	-	5	15	6
April,	-	-	-	-	15	4	6
May,	-	-	-	-	8	18	6
June,	-	-	-	-	25	14	6

(Carried forward) £74 0 6

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\* The Banns are only proclaimed (cried) in the following Churches; viz. the Inner and Outer High, the Blackfriars, North-West, and Tron.

† The extra charge for behoof of the poor of the General Session, when the Banns are proclaimed three times in one day, is uniformly exacted, except in the case of soldiers and sailors in his Majesty's service, who only pay the lowest rate.

## GLASGOW.

247.

	Brought forward,	£74	0	6	
July,	- - - -	17	11	0	
August,	- - - -	11	0	0	
September,	- - - -	13	13	6	
October,	- - - -	22	11	6	
November,	- - - -	13	2	6	
December,	- - - -	12	1	6	
					£164 0 6

*Amount of Collections at the doors of the eight Churches and College Chapel, and two-thirds of the Canon-Street Chapel Collection.*

1815.

January,	do.	do.	-	£147	0	2	
February,	do.	do.	-	114	0	11½	
March,	do.	do.	-	114	5	9	
April,	do.	do.*	-	339	8	9	
May,	do.	do.	-	111	7	9	
June,	do.	do.	-	87	6	4½	
July,	do.	do.	-	120	13	4½	
August,	do.	do.	-	112	8	3½	
September,	do.	do.	-	107	15	5	
October,	do.	do.	-	165	16	9	
November,	do.	do.*	-	293	7	2½	
December,	do.	do.	-	145	14	9	
Two Gaelic Chapels,	-			46	0	9	
							£1,905 5 4

*Donations for Tolling Church-Bells at Funerals†.*

3	Donations at	£ 5	0	0	£ 15	0	0
27	do. at	5	5	0	141	15	0

(Carried forward) £156 15 0 £2,069 5 10

\* After deducting the average of the ordinary Collections from the sums collected on the Sacrament Sundays, it appears, that the extra sum of 362l. 13s. 2d. was collected at the Spring and Winter Sacraments, in 1815.

† The smallest sum which can be taken is Five Pounds.



					Brought forward,	£2,069	5	10
					Brought forward,	£156	15	0
1	do. at	6	6	0	-	6	6	0
4	do. at	10	10	0	-	42	0	0
2	do. at	25	0	0	-	50	0	0
<hr/>								
37	Total Funerals for which							
	Money was paid for Tolling							
	Church-Bells in 1815,							
						£255	1	0
	Deduct Charges for Tolling seven							
	Turret-Bells, and inserting the							
	Name, Age, and Designation							
	of the Deceased, and amount							
	of Donation, on a Tablet, in							
	the Hall of the General Ses-							
	sion,							
	-	-	-	-		29	12	0
						<hr/>		
							225	9
								4
						<hr/>		
						£2,294	15	2

From the above sum, the Kirk Treasurer pays 48*l.* per annum to each of six Teachers of Charity-Schools; 300*l.* to the Town's Hospital; and then divides the residue, in certain proportions, among the Treasurers of the eight Sessions, for the maintenance of their enrolled poor.

#### GLASGOW SOCIETY OF THE SONS OF THE CLERGY.

Rev. Dr. DUNCAN M'FARLAN, Drymen, *President*.

In 1790, a number of gentlemen, sons of Ministers of the Church of Scotland, formed themselves into a Society; and in the same year, they received a Seal of Cause from the Magistrates and Council, incorporating them for the purpose of rendering pecuniary aid to Children of Clergymen, who might be reduced to indigent circumstances. The funds arise from 5*l.* 5*s.* which each Member pays at entrance, from donations, and from the collection at the Church doors, when an annual sermon is preached for behoof of the Society. At their meeting in March 1816, the Managers distributed the sum of 228*l.*

## SUNDAY SCHOOL SOCIETY.

JOSHUA HEYWOOD, Esq. *President.*

These Schools were established in 1794, by the late John Muir, Esq.; they are now placed under the patronage of the General Session, and supported by donations and voluntary subscriptions. At present, the Establishment consists of twelve Schools, in which there are 12 Teachers, 2 Gaelic Readers, and 600 Scholars. The expense, during 1815, was 80*l*.

## FEMALE SOCIETY.

Mrs. DEAKIN, *Secretary and Treasurer.*

This Society was instituted in 1799, by a number of Ladies in this City, for the purpose of relieving the wants, and allaying the distresses of poor and indigent Women; the great proportion of those relieved are Widows and Orphans, of whom, the Society, since its commencement, have, on an average, relieved 250 yearly. The funds of the Society are raised by the Members paying 5*s*. quarterly, by Subscriptions, and by a Collection at the Church-doors, when an Annual Sermon is preached in aid of the Society. Among other regulations, the Managers give no pecuniary aid, till a Committee visit the applicant, and are satisfied with the case. The Ladies in the management, visit all the enrolled poor once every four weeks, by which they have an opportunity of observing the varying state of the families, and strongly urging upon their pensioners the necessity and benefit of cleanliness, industry, and economy, and of recommending the perusal of the Sacred Scriptures, attendance on divine worship on the Sabbath days, a proper regard to the education of their children, and particularly the advantages to be derived from the Sabbath Evening Schools. In 1815, the Society distributed in small pensions, 467*l*. 16*s*. 3*d*.

## ANDERSTON AND CALTON SABBATH-DAY SCHOOL SOCIETY.

JAMES SWORD, Esq. *President.*

These Schools were established in 1808, for the instruction of the Children of the poor, (who are chiefly employed at the public works,) under the auspices and active management of the late Mr. Thomas Bewley \*, whose successful exertions for the education of the Children of the poor, has been productive of much good. At present, there are five Schools, which contain 2000 Children of the above description, who are taught to Read and Spell, free of all expense. In these Schools, the Managers, Teachers, and Monitors, devote their time without any pecuniary reward. A sum has been raised by subscription, and laid out for Books, Rewards, and other necessary articles, amounting, in 1815, to 93*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.*

## MAGDALENE ASYLUM.

(Supported by Voluntary Contribution.)

*Office-Bearers in 1815.*JOHN MORE, Esq. *President.*ARCH. NEWBIGGING, Esq. *Convener of the Committee for Boys.*REV. DR. STEVENSON M'GILL, Professor of Divinity in the University of Glasgow, *Secretary.*BENJAMIN MATHIE, Esq. *Treasurer.*MRS. HESTER M'GILL, *Matron.*

For some time, previous to 1801, the streets of the City were so much infested with idle Boys, and Women of dissolute characters, as to become offensive to every moral feeling. To remedy this evil as far as possible, a number of Gentlemen, in 1801, formed themselves into a Society, for the benevolent purpose of Apprenticing, and taking charge of, while at Trades,

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\* Mr. Bewley was a leading Member in the Society of Methodists. The Methodists in this City have taken such an interest in Sabbath-Day Schools, that in building their Meeting-Houses in Great Hamilton-Street and Tradestown, they have formed School-Rooms, equal to the square area of these places of worship.

vagrant Boys, from Bridewell, and others deprived of the protection of guardians; and for providing an Asylum for dissolute women, who might have a desire to return to the paths of virtue. The Society persevered in their laudable pursuits for several years, with varying success. In 1804, they purchased ground, in a retired situation, behind the High Church, for the erection of an Asylum; but unforeseen difficulties occurring, all thoughts of building were laid aside, till in 1812, the want of such an Institution became more urgent. The Society then purchased other ground in a better situation, and have now built a spacious and very commodious Asylum, which was opened on the 9th February, 1815, after an appropriate Sermon preached in St. George's Church, by the Society's Secretary, when a liberal Collection was made for the benefit of the Institution. The Lord Provost and Magistrates, with the Directors and Members of the Society, then proceeded from the Church to the Asylum, and, being assembled in the Chapel, the Rev. Dr. Robert Balfour, a distinguished and warm friend of the Institution, offered up thanks to the Most High, and supplicated his presence and blessing, on the important purpose for which this House was dedicated. The apartments and accommodations were then surveyed, and the Lord Provost, in his own name, and in the name of the Magistrates, expressed the highest satisfaction, both with the object of the Institution and the means which were employed to render it successful. At present, there are 30 Penitents in the Asylum. After having used the hot or cold bath, at admission, they receive a uniform dress, and are then employed in making Clothes for the Institution, Sewing, Tambouring, Knitting, &c. In a few weeks, the Establishment for Washing Clothes for families, will be completed; from which it is expected the earnings will be much more productive. Several of the Women, at their admission, had every thing to learn, and had not only been idle, but ignorant of useful employment, and they were often in a state

of health which rendered them incapable of much exertion. Such of them as cannot read, have a portion of every day assigned for their instruction. The Penitents are all carefully instructed in the principles and duties of religion; and when they can read, receive a Bible. They are assembled morning and evening to hear the Word of God, and to join in the exercise of thanksgiving and prayer. Books are provided which may convey some amusement with instruction, and every attention is paid to promote their comfort, along with their improvement. Ministers of the Gospel, from the Establishment, and Dissenters friendly to the Institution, have had the goodness to perform Divine Service in the Chapel of the Asylum, since its opening, and several of them have communicated religious instruction to the Penitents, the Society not being as yet in a situation to appoint a Chaplain.

This Institution lies under many obligations to its present and former Managers; the disinterested perseverance and zeal which they have uniformly evinced, has been very conspicuous. The Designs, Superintendence, and every thing connected with the formation of the Buildings, and the internal and medical arrangements, have been given without any expense to the Institution. To the President; to James M'Kenzie, Esq. the late President; to the Secretary, whose valuable and unwearied services, in this and other benevolent Institutions, are inestimable; and to Hugh Muir, Esq. the late Treasurer, the Society are under the deepest obligations. The expenditure of this Institution in 1815-16, amounts to 525*l.* 7*s.* 9*d.*

The following sums have been collected and laid out in aid of this Institution.

In 1801, -	£223	6	6	Brought up, -	£613	9	9
1802, - -	20	7	0	In 1812, - -	477	9	6
1803, - -	16	11	0	1813, - -	1646	9	10
1804, - -	110	0	3	1814, - -	742	0	0
1807, - -	20	10	0	1815, - -	802	5	3
1808, - -	5	0	0	1815, -16, -	525	7	9
1809, - -	217	15	0				
				Total Sum collected, £4807	2	1	
Carried up, - -	£613	9	9				

## LUNATIC ASYLUM.

The Patients in this Institution are not admitted gratis, as is the case in the Infirmary and similar Institutions, a board being charged for all the inmates, according to their rank in society, and the accommodation furnished. For Paupers belonging to Glasgow, or to the Towns or Parishes who have contributed 50*l.* to the Asylum for every 1500 inhabitants they contain, the board is 8*s.* per week; while others who are not so circumstanced, are charged 10*s.* 6*d.* per week, for similar accommodation. The board charged for the middle and higher classes, is from 15*s.* to 63*s.* per week, for which the lodgers receive suitable accommodation, attendance, and aliment.

*Abstract Statement of Patients Admitted and Dismissed in 1815.*

	Males.	Females.	Total.
In the Asylum, 1st January 1815, -	21	19	40
Admitted in 1815, -	39	37	76
	<hr/> 60	<hr/> 56	<hr/> 116
Dismissed Cured, in 1815, -	16	16	32
Do. Relieved, do. - -	2	6	8
Do. as Idiots, do. - -	2	...	2
Died, - - - -	1	...	1
	<hr/> 21	<hr/> 22	<hr/> 43
Remain in Asylum, 1st January 1816, 39	39	34	73
	<hr/> 60	<hr/> 56	<hr/> 116

Of those remaining in the Asylum,

35	are maintained as Paupers, at	8 <i>s.</i>	per week.
16	do. do. at	10 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	do.
16	do. at 13 <i>s.</i> now raised to	15 <i>s.</i>	do.
4	do. do. at	21 <i>s.</i>	do.
2	do. do. at	31 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	do.

*General State of Receipts and Disbursements, from the Commencement of the Institution till 31st May 1816.*

RECEIPTS.

Total amount of Subscriptions, £18932	2	6½	
Cash found in Charity-Box,	126	19	4½
			<hr/>
	19059	1	11
Board of Patients for year ending 27th Dec. 1815,	1713	1	9½
Royal Bank, borrowed from it on the Credit of the Managers, per Bond,	-	-	2000 0 0
Cash advanced by the Secretary,	-		443 5 0½
			<hr/>
	£28215	8	9

DISBURSEMENTS.

Buildings, Ground, Road, &c.	-	-	£18359 14 2½
Furniture,	-	-	1664 9 10
House expense for year ending 27th Dec. 1815,	1843	7	1
House expense from date, till 31st May 1816,	791	1	8
Charges for Salaries incurred prior to opening the House, Interest of Bank Loan, Printing Advertisements, and other incidental Expenses,	-	-	556 14 11½
			<hr/>
Total,	-	-	£23215 7 9

*State of Debts due by the Hospital at date.*

To the Royal Bank,	-	-	£2000 0 0
Secretary, for Cash advanced,	-	-	443 5 0½
Sundries for Furniture, Plumber-Work, and Small Accounts owing, about	-	-	556 14 11½
			<hr/>
Total Debt,	-	-	£3000 0 0

*The following Gentlemen are Directors for 1816.*

The Hon. Henry Monteith, Lord Provost, *President, ex officio.*

John More, Esq. and R. A. Oswald, Esq. *from the Town Council.*

James Ewing, Esq. and Daniel M'Kenzie, Esq. *from the Merchant's House.*

Robert Ferrie, Esq. and Robert Hood, Esq. *from the Trades' House.*

James Monteith, M. D. and John Balmanno, M. D. *from the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons.*

Robert Balfour, D. D. and Archibald Newbigging, Esq. *from the General Session.*

Alexander Ranken, D. D. William Rodger, Robert Thomson, Jun. David Crawford, George Rutherford, William Jamieson, Jun. Robert Findlay, and William Smith, Esqrs. *from the general body of Subscribers.*

*Directors, ex-officio.*

William Jamieson, Esq. *Provost of Paisley.*

James Jeffrey, M. D. *Professor of Anatomy.*

Robert Freer, M. D. *Professor of Medicine.*

Robert Cleghorn, M. D. *Physician to the Asylum.*

John Swanston, Esq. *Treasurer.*

Donald Cuthbertson, Esq. *Secretary.*

Mr. William Drury, *from St. Luke's Hospital, London, Superintendent.*

Mrs. Drury, *Matron.*

John Kirk, *Porter.*

In 1815, the disbursements exceeded the receipts 443*l.* 5*s.*  $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*



## LOCK HOSPITAL.

(Supported by Voluntary Contribution.)

JAMES MURDOCH, Esq. *President.*

This Institution was formed in 1805, for the cure of unfortunate Females. On 31st December 1814, there were in the Hospital - - - - - 9 Patients.

During 1815, there were admitted - - - 139 do.

148 do.

Of these, there were cured - - - 126 do.

Remained in the Hospital for cure, on 31st

December 1815, - - - 22 do.

— 148 do.

During 1815, there has been no death in the Hospital, nor any dismissal for bad conduct, or irregularity. Since the opening of the Magdalene Asylum, in February 1815, nine Patients, after being restored to health, have been received from the Lock, and others have expressed a desire to be admitted into that Institution. The expenses of the Lock Hospital, for the year ending 31st December 1815, amounted to 451*l.* 1*d.*

## M'ALPINE'S MORTIFICATION.

On 28th February 1811, Mrs. Helen M'Alpine, spouse of Mr. Archibald Brodlie, late Deacon of the Incorporation of Tailors, in Glasgow, disposed and conveyed her whole property, real and personal, in trust, to James Cleland, Esq. Convener of the Trades' House, and to Walter Ferguson and Robert Ferrie, Esqrs. Trades' Baillies, and to the Rev. the eight Ministers of the Gospel, in the City, and their successors in office, for the special purposes of her will, as follows, *viz.* to her relations she gave certain legacies and annuities, to the poor of the Incorporation of Tailors, 20*l.*, and to the Tron Church Session, 10*l.* The residue of her estate she directed to be vested in heritable security; and the whole proceeds to be laid out by her Trustees, for the maintenance and support of Men and Women of good characters, in poor and indigent circumstances; the Men to receive life-pensions, of 10*l.* yearly, provided they have been Burgesses of Glasgow for ten years, and resided there three years, previous to their application; the Women to receive life-pensions of 5*l.* yearly, provided they be forty years of age, and have been resident in Glasgow for 20 years, previous to their application. The Relations of the Mortifier to be preferred without any of the above qualifications. Although it is not necessary that female applicants be the daughters, wives, or widows of Burgesses, it is stipulated that the daughters of Burgesses shall be preferred, of the names of M'Alpine, Brown, and Buchanan, in this order. In 1815, the Mortified Fund was so far realised, as to enable the Managers to nominate nine persons to the following pensions, *viz.*

Five men at 10 <i>l.</i> each,	-	-	-	£ 50
Four women at 5 <i>l.</i> each,	-	-	-	20
				<hr/>
				£ 70

## LANCASTERIAN SCHOOL SOCIETY.

ARCHIBALD NEWBIGGING, Esq. *President.*

This Society was instituted in June 1810, for the purpose of Educating and Instructing Children of the lower classes of the community, at a cheap rate, or gratis, to those who could not afford a small fee. The Society having engaged two respectable Teachers, sent them to visit Mr. Lancaster's Institution in London, and the principal Seminaries in England, where the new system had been adopted; and, in the meantime, they erected three extensive Buildings, *viz.* one in Calton, another on Anderston-Walk, and a third in Gorbals, at an expense of 5434*l.* calculated to contain in whole, 1800 Children. Since the commencement of the Schools, the rate of education, to those who could pay a fee, has varied from one penny to threepence per week. As the fees have not amounted to a sufficient sum to remunerate the Teachers, the Society has made up the difference, which, during the period of five years, has amounted to 681*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*, being at the rate of 136*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* per annum, exclusive of the interest of the capital sunk in the Buildings. As a very considerable part of the sum laid out on the Buildings has been borrowed from the Royal Bank, on the credit of the Managers, the interest, and the yearly advances to the Teachers, have so far accumulated, that the Managers have now resolved \*, that unless the Schools support themselves without annual pecuniary aid, they will be given up.

## AUXILIARY SOCIETY FOR THE SUPPORT OF GAELIC SCHOOLS.

(Supported by Voluntary Contribution.)

GEORGE OSWALD, Esq. *President.*

The object of this Auxiliary, instituted in 1812, is to assist the Parent Society in Edinburgh, with funds and advice, and

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\* July 1816.

to establish Schools in this City and Suburbs, for the instruction of those persons from the Highlands and Islands of Scotland, who cannot read. The Auxiliary has already established fourteen Schools, in which persons of both sexes, from 14 to 70 years of age, are taught to read the Sacred Scriptures in English. At the formation of the Schools, a number of the scholars were taught to read in the Gaelic language; but this having been found inexpedient, has been given up. The expense of these Schools, in 1815, amounted to 218*l.* 12*s.*

ASSOCIATION FOR PROMOTING THE TRANSLATION OF THE SACRED  
SCRIPTURES INTO THE ORIENTAL LANGUAGES.

Mrs. JAMES ELLIOT HENDERSON, *Treasurer.*

Mrs. GREVILLE EWING, *Secretary.*

This Association was formed in 1811, for the purpose of giving the lower classes of society an opportunity of contributing in aid of the Translation of the Scriptures. The funds are raised by each Member paying one penny per week. The affairs of the Society are managed by eight Ladies, exclusive of a Treasurer and Secretary. The Committee appoints one out of every twelve of their Members to collect the money. In 1815, the Association remitted to the Parent Society in London, 160*l.*

RELIGIOUS TRACT SOCIETY.

(Supported by Voluntary Contribution.)

WILLIAM M'GAVIN, Esq. *Preses.*

This Society was instituted in March 1803, for the purpose of Printing and Circulating Religious, and other useful Tracts, for the benefit of society in general. During 1815, the Society published and distributed 116,000 copies of Tracts, at the expense of 161*l.* 9*s.* 5½*d.*

## OLD MAN'S FRIEND SOCIETY.

Rev. Dr. STEVENSON M'GILL, Professor of Divinity in the University of Glasgow, *President*.

This Society was instituted in 1814, for the relief of Poor Men, labouring under the infirmities of old age. The funds arise from the quarterly subscriptions of the Members, from donations, and from an annual collection at the Church doors, when a sermon is preached in aid of the Society: 147 Old Men have been relieved during 1815, of whom 137 are still on the funds. The expenditure during that period was 314*l.* 19*s.*

## AGED WOMEN'S SOCIETY.

Mrs. ROUTLEDGE, *Governess*.

This Institution was established in 1811, for the relief of Aged Poor Women. At its formation, the Board of Trade in Edinburgh made the Society a present of a number of spinning-wheels, and the Managers provide the Old Women with work, clothes, and pecuniary aid. The Ladies who constitute the Members of this Society, contribute 2*s.* 6*d.* per quarter, which, with an annual collection received at the Church doors, when a sermon is preached in aid of their funds, has enabled them to distribute, in 1815, 219*l.* 12*s.*

## SICK AND DESTITUTE STRANGERS' FRIEND SOCIETY.

(Supported by Voluntary Contribution.)

WILLIAM CHISHOLM, Esq. *President*.

This Institution was established in 1803, for the purpose of visiting and relieving Sick and Destitute Strangers, at their respective habitations. Since the formation of this Institution, no less than 4,250 persons have been visited and relieved. The expenditure of the Society, in 1815, was 155*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*

## SOCIETY FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF DEAF AND DUMB CHILDREN.

*President.*

**HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF BUCCLEUCH AND QUEENSBERRY.**

In the year 1810, an Institution was established in Edinburgh, for the Instruction of Deaf and Dumb Children.

In 1816, there are 49 Pupils in this Institution, placed under the care and management of Mr. Robert Kinniburgh, who, by perseverance and uncommon abilities, has been successful in communicating instruction, in Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic, and even recitation, in a style of articulation which has given universal approbation. Of the 49 Pupils in the Establishment, 28 are supported from the funds, at the rate of 18*l.* per annum, for each; the friends of the others, pay the full board, and a reasonable sum for tuition.

## AUXILIARY SOCIETY IN GLASGOW,

To the Edinburgh Institution.

**KIRKMAN FINLAY, Esq. M. P. Preses.**

**Rev. Dr. ROBERT BALFOUR, Convener.**

The Auxiliary Society, instituted in 1814, have recommended and sent ten Children from Glasgow, and one from Paisley, to the Parent Institution. In Nov. 1814, Mr. Kinniburgh and a number of his Pupils, came to Glasgow, and, on two different occasions, exhibited the progress the latter had made. After defraying the expense of the journey, &c. the nett proceeds of the collection at the Hall doors, amounting to 45*l.* 12*s.* 10*d.*, were paid into the funds of the Institution. Exclusive of Subscriptions, amounting to 239*l.* 14*s.*, which have been lodged in a Bank, the Auxiliary remitted to the Parent Society, in 1815, 500*l.*

The following was written by a Deaf and Dumb Boy, who had been only nineteen months at School.

*Edinburgh, 14th March, 1816.*

MY DEAR SIR,

I am very well. A gardener is digging in the garden this morning. Clennell was looking at, mocked me to-day. The Master was angry at Warnock to-day. I was made strong wheel-barrow \* to-day. The Master say good to me. This is very frost this morning. The duck white not in Back Court to-day. The hens and cock is pick corn on the ground. The hens is loves pick corn on the ground. Miss Hall is writing slow with a letter on the desk to-day. The Lady and Gentleman is love look at Deaf and Dumb Institution last Wednesday. It is very smoke and windy this to-day. The garden will flowers soon be a good. The puppy was loud to me this morning. The Lady was give Shilling to her last Wednesday. I love in School to-day. It is very cold day. The boys was panted wheel-barrow gavel last night. The large is wide mouth. The sow dug up ground lately.

Your affectionate Pupil,

JOHN BALCARRES.

#### BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

Rev. WILLIAM ROUTLEDGE, *President*.

This Society was instituted in 1808, for the relief of Indigent Persons, who, for the want of a regular domicile of three years, have no legal claim on the established Charities of the City. In 1815, the Society purchased 4395 pecks of good Oatmeal, which they distributed to poor persons of the above description. The funds, which arise from donations and weekly subscriptions of the Members, amounted, in 1815, to 325*l.* 3*s.* 10*d.*

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\* He mended the wheel-barrow.

## RUTH SOCIETY.

Miss SUSAN B. STIRLING, *Treasurer.*

Miss MARTHA MILLAR, *Secretary.*

This Society was instituted in 1809, for the aid of Poor and Destitute persons in the City and Suburbs; it is managed by Ladies, who regularly visit the objects of the Charity, before they relieve them. There are above 150 Members, who contribute one penny per week towards its support; from those contributions, and occasional donations, the Society distributed, in 1815, the sum of 73*l.* 7*s.* 11*d.* The Ladies of this Institution clothe 24 destitute Girls, in part, from the above sum, and instruct them in Reading, Sewing, and Church Music, at an expense of 20*l.* additional.

## STIRLINGSHIRE SOCIETY.

MICHAEL ROWAND, Esq. *Preses.*

The Members of this Society, instituted in 1809, pay Five Guineas in full of Admission-Money.

The Preses and Managers, when the Stock shall have accumulated to 5000*l.*, are authorised to divide the interest of the capital among persons in need, or their children, who are natives of Stirlingshire, resident in Glasgow. Although the Stock of the Society is not completed, its Managers distributed, in extra charities, in 1815, 22*l.*

## GLASGOW DISPENSARY.

This Dispensary was instituted by James Watt, M. D. in 1801, and is still conducted by him. A Subscriber of One Guinea, is entitled to keep one Patient constantly, or a Family occasionally, on the Books, by which the Patients receive Medical aid during the course of one year. By the Report, 31st Dec. 1815, there had been 150 Patients admitted in the course of the year, of whom 120 were visited at their houses; the result was, that 80 persons were cured, 31 relieved, 8 died, 3 incurable, 5 sent to the Infirmary, 16 irregular, and 7 remained on the Dispensary, making a total of 150. The expense of this Institution, in 1815, was 31*l.* 10*s.*



## BENEVOLENT SOCIETY FOR CLOTHING THE POOR.

Miss J. WALLACE, *Treasurer.*Miss J. SCOTT, *Secretary.*

This Society was established in 1812, as an Auxiliary to the Female Society. The funds are raised by its Members making quarterly payments of 1s. 6d., and by contributions in Money, Old Clothes, or Materials for making new ones. A Committee of Sixteen Ladies, exclusive of the Treasurer and Secretary, convene in the Friends' Meeting-House, Portland-Street, every Tuesday, from 11 to 3 o'Clock, where they assist in making Clothes for the Poor. The other Members render themselves useful to the Society, by working in their own houses. The objects of the Charity are visited before they receive Clothing, which is marked with the Society's Stamp, so as to prevent, as far as possible, the worthless from applying it to an improper use. The Members of the Society made and distributed to the Poor, during 1815,

100 Pairs of Blankets.	86 Pairs of Stockings.
3 Bed Rugs.	26 Flannel Shirts.
132 Flannel Shifts.	118 Cotton and Linen do.
302 Cotton and Linen do.	2 Great Coats.
28 Slips.	22 Flannel Jackets.
282 Blue and white Petticoats.	2 Leather Caps.
221 Bed Gowns.	16 Boys' Jackets.
22 Cloaks.	16 Pairs Trowsers.
52 Handkerchiefs.	30 Suits Boys' Clothes.
16 Aprons.	43 Babies' Caps.
17 Gowns.	55 Do. Shirts.
47 Frocks.	21 Do. Wrappers.
15 Flannel Caps.	17 Do. Petticoats.
48 Pairs of Carpet Shoes.	22 Yards Flannel.

In whole, 1761 separate Articles.

By which, assistance has been rendered to 380 families, among whom are 17 blind persons, many above 70, and several upwards of 80 years old. The sum expended during 1815, amounted to 340*l.* 13*s.* 10*d.*

#### SABBATH EVENING-SCHOOL SOCIETY.

(In connection with the Independent Churches in Nile and Albion Streets.)

WILLIAM WARDLAW, Esq. *President.*

The Schools in connection with this Society, were instituted in 1800. The object of the Society is the religious instruction of youth, on the Sabbath evenings. The Teachers, Managers, Office-Bearers, and Visitors, give their several services gratis. The leading doctrines of Christianity are instilled into the minds of the Children, without inculcating the peculiar tenets of any religious party \*. The Society has instituted a Ju-

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\* The following is taken from the last Annual Report of the Society: "The existing necessity for Institutions such as these, in a city so large and populous, where vice addresses itself to the young and inexperienced, in the most varied and alluring forms, is imperious. An antidote must be provided against the violation of the day of rest,—a barrier must be opposed to the progress of immorality,—vice must be discountenanced, and open profanity discouraged. Without the principles of Christianity implanted in the breast, our rising youth must fall an easy prey to the fascinating temptations which surround them on every hand,—those principles are wanting which stamp decision upon the character, and fortify it against the contagious and destructive influence of evil example. The growing extent and increasing population of our City, call loudly for exertions greater than any that have hitherto been attempted, to rescue our youth from the vortex of destruction, to snatch them from the baneful influence of thousands who are sunk in every species of wickedness, to redeem them from degradation and misery. Your Committee cannot more strongly enforce their appeal, than by quoting the words of the Lord Justice Clerk, (The Hon. David Boyle,) at the close of the Circuit procedure in this City, in May 1815, in his address to the Sheriffs of the districts.

'I am sorry, said his Lordship, that I cannot congratulate you upon this occasion, on the state of your respective districts with regard to crimes; the proceedings of this Circuit having presented an unusually heavy and almost unprecedented catalogue of offences, affording thereby but too clear an indication of the degeneracy of the present times. We have in particular had the painful

venile Library, which, besides diffusing a spirit of inquiry, prevents the scholars from employing their vacant hours in the perusal of books, of an immoral or dangerous tendency; at present, there are above 1400 small volumes in the Library, at the disposal of the Managers. They have also found great benefit from the distribution of small Tickets, with a text of Scripture upon each, as rewards for attendance, good conduct, and diligence.

On 10th March 1816, there were 35 Schools in connexion with the Society; 16 of whom were within the Royalty, and 19 in the immediate vicinity. These Schools contained 1398 Boys, and 1425 Girls, in whole, 2823 Children. The expenditure in 1815, for Room Rents, Coals, Candles, increase of Books to the Library, Reward Tickets, School and Hymn Books, &c. was 191*l.* 9*s.* 8*½d.* which is defrayed by annual subscriptions of the Members, donations, and collections received at the doors of the Nile-Street and Albion-Street Chapels, when an Annual Sermon is preached in aid of the Institution.

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task of awarding exemplary punishments against a number of youthful offenders; and our attention has consequently been directed to a consideration of the sources of these lamentable indications of juvenile wickedness. One case in particular, has most distinctly pointed out how it is, that the youth of this City is so much contaminated and corrupted. The case to which I allude, has proved in a most remarkable manner, that there exist in the very heart of this City, persons † who live only for the deliberate ruin of the young and unwary, who excite and aid them in the perpetration of the most daring crimes, who profit by the commission of these crimes, and who lend their assistance in the most systematic manner to the resetting and disposing of the plunder thus nefariously acquired.' Who will refuse fervently to join with his Lordship, in expressing an earnest hope that the root of this dreadful evil may be cut up, and that the opprobrium of vice and depravity, which at present so much attaches to the youth of this City, may be wiped away! The picture thus exhibited, is a deeply affecting one, and claims the peculiar attention of all who regard the best interests of the rising generation. It is no overstrained description of ideal depravity; it is one, substantiated by facts, and established by incontestable evidence, brought forward at the criminal trials of our Court of Justice."

† Andrew Clephane and five others, who were transported beyond seas.

## CHARITY SEWING SCHOOL.

Mrs. ROUTLEDGE, *Treasurer and Secretary.*

This School was established in 1812, for the purpose of teaching Girls, who are employed at the public works, to Sew, Knit, and Spin. The School meets for two hours, on three nights in the week, and is superintended by a Committee of Ladies. There are at present 120 Girls on the list, who pay each one penny per week, which, with 6*l.* raised by contribution, covers the necessary expense.

## SOCIETY OF TEACHERS.

Mr. ROBERT DOWIE, *President.*

This Institution was established in 1794, for the relief of such of the Members, their Widows or Children, as may be deprived of the means of supporting themselves. The expenditure, in 1815, was 21*l.*

## DUMFRIES-SHIRE SOCIETY.

Mr. JAMES SMITH, Jun. *Preses.*

The Members of this Society, instituted in 1792, pay 5*s.* entry-money, and 1*s.* quarterly. In 1815, the Society distributed to decayed Members 10*l.*

## GROCERS' SOCIETY.

Mr. DUNCAN M'DOUGALL, *Preses.*

This Society was instituted in 1789, for the relief of decayed Brethren. The funds arise from each Member paying at entrance 7*l.* 10*s.* The Managers, in 1815, distributed 95*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*

## BADGE OF MERIT HIGHLAND SOCIETY.

Mr. DUGALD M'KELLAR, *Preses*.

This Society was instituted in 1797, under the auspices of the late George M'Intosh, Esq. of Dunchattan; it consists of persons who have received their education, and the silver medal, from the Glasgow Highland Society. The funds are laid out on heritable property; they arise from 10s. 6d. paid by each entrant for three years, 4s. annually of quarter accounts, and from donations which they receive, particularly from the Members of the Parent Society. The Members of the Badge of Merit, being all young and industrious, the distribution, in 1815, was only 12l.

## FLESHERS' FREE SCHOOL.

Deacon JAMES WATSON, *President*.

In 1802, this Incorporation founded a Free School, and endowed it with Funds arising from the Sale of Manure, collected in the Slaughter-House, which had been formerly spent at convivial meetings. The only qualification for this School is, that the Children belong to Freemen Fleshers of three years standing. The term of Education is not limited; the Children are taught Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, and Geography; in 1816, there are Sixty Children in the School. The annual expenditure amounts to 120l.

## AYRSHIRE SOCIETY.

JOHN BROWN, Esq. Youngest, *Preses*.

This Society was instituted for the relief of persons connected with Ayrshire. The funds arise from an admission-fee of Two Guineas. In 1815, the Managers distributed 41l. 8s.

## BROWNS' SOCIETY.

ALEXANDER BROWN, Esq. *Preses.*

This Society was instituted in 1790, for the relief of indigent persons of the name of Brown. The funds arise from One Guinea of admission-money. In 1815, the Managers divided among decayed Members, 12*l.*

## WATSONS' SOCIETY.

ROBERT WATSON, Esq. *Preses.*

This Society was instituted in 1790, for the relief of decayed Members. The entry-money is 7*s.* 6*d.*, and 4*s.* quarterly. In 1815, the Managers distributed 24*l.* 7*s.*

## STATIONERS' COMPANY.

JAMES LUMSDEN, Jun. Esq. *Preses.*

This Society was originally instituted in 1740, under the denomination of the Bookbinders' Society, for the support of its decayed Members. In 1815, it was renovated, under the name of the Stationers' Company. Each Member pays, at entrance, Two Guineas, and 6*s.* quarterly. The Managers at their first meeting, in 1815, distributed 4*l.* 4*s.*

## THISTLE AND ROSE SOCIETY.

ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, Esq. *Preses.*

This Society was instituted in 1807, for the support of its decayed Members. The entry-money is 2*l.* and 6*s.* quarterly. The Managers distributed, in 1815, 61*l.* 6*s.*

## GLASGOW GALLOWAY BROTHERLY SOCIETY.

Mr. ANTHONY HANNAH, *Preses.*

This Society was instituted in 1791, for the relief of decayed Brethren. Free Members pay 2*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.* at entrance, others pay 7*s.* 6*d.* and 4*s.* 4*d.* yearly. In 1815, the Managers distributed to decayed Members, 49*l.* 10*s.*

## SONS OF FREEMEN BAKERS' SOCIETY.

Mr. JOHN RONALD, *Preses*.

In 1793, the Sons of Freeman Bakers in the City, formed themselves into a Society, for the relief of such Members as may be placed in narrow circumstances. The terms of admission, is One Guinea and a Half, and 1s. annually. The capital of the Society, fixed at 700*l.*, being yet incomplete, the Managers have not distributed any part of the funds.



*Abstract Statement of Monies Contributed in aid of the Public Institutions, and Public and Private Charities in Glasgow in 1815-16.*

No.				
1.	Merchants' House,	-	-	£920 12 2
2.	Trades' House,	-	-	782 11 8
3.	Fourteen Incorporations,		-	2777 3 1
4.	Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons,			35 0 0
5.	Faculty of Procurators,	-	-	74 0 0
6.	Hutchisons' Hospital,	-	-	2580 2 11
7.	St. Nicholas' Hospital,	-	-	30 0 0
8.	Mitchell's Mortification,	-	-	100 0 0
9.	Tennent's Mortification,	-	-	46 2 8
10.	Wilson's Charity *,	-	-	214 1 7
Carried forward,				£7559 14 1

\* The Patrons of Wilson's Charity, are the Magistrates, Dean of Guild, and Convener, the Ministers of the City, *ex-officio*, and the following Gentlemen, who are elected for life, *viz.* Professor Jardine, (*Secretary*.) John M'Call, Esq. Robert Carrick, Esq. John Buchanan, Esq. Henry Glassford, Esq. James Black, Esq. John Alston, Esq. Daniel M'Kenzie, Esq. Nicol Brown, Esq. Andrew Wilson, Esq. David Connell, Esq. James Oswald, Esq. James M'Kenzie, Esq. and Walter Ferguson, Esq. In whole, 30 persons; *viz.* 8 Magistrates, 8 Ministers, and 14 elective Patrons.

	Brought forward,	-	£7559	14	1
No.					
11.	Coulter's Mortification,	- -	60	0	0
12.	Millar's Charity, - - -		264	4	2
13.	Buchanans' Society, - - -		418	15	2
14.	Highland Society, - - -		375	0	7
15.	Grahams' Society, - - -		164	6	1
16.	Humane Society, - - -		49	19	0
17.	Town's Hospital, -	£11,094	4	6	
	Deduct contribution from the Merchants' and Trades' Houses, being included under their proper heads,	230	0	0	
			10,864	4	6
18.	Royal Infirmary, - - -		3593	4	7
19.	British and Foreign Bible Society, - - -	£1330	8	7	
	Deduct from do. that part which was collected with- out the Burgh, - - -	578	16	1	
	Collected within the Burgh,		751	12	6
20.	Auxiliary Bible Society,	£1745	0	0	
	Deduct from do. that part which was collected with- out the Burgh, and beyond the period of 12 months,	545	10	8	
	Collected within the Burgh,		1199	9	4
21.	General Session, - - -	£2294	15	2	
	Deduct contribution to the Poor's House, it being in- cluded under the head of Town's Hospital, - - -	300	0	0	
			1994	15	2
22.	Society of the Sons of the Clergy, - - -		228	0	0
	Carried forward,	-	£27,523	5	2



	Brought forward,	-	£27,523	5	2
No.					
23.	Sunday Schools Society	- -	80	0	0
24.	Female Society,	- - -	467	16	3
25.	Anderston and Calton Sabbath Day-School Society,	- - -	93	16	6
26.	Magdalene Asylum,	- L525	7	9	
	Deduct Cash received for work done in the Asylum,	40	0	0	
			485	7	9
27.	Lunatic Asylum,	- - -	443	5	0½
28.	Lock Hospital,	- - -	451	0	1
29.	M'Alpine's Mortification,	- - -	70	0	0
30.	Lancasterian School Society,	- - -	136	7	6
31.	Auxiliary Society for Gaelic Schools,	- - -	218	12	0
32.	Association for Translating the Sacred Scriptures,	- - -	160	0	0
33.	Religious Tract Society,	- - -	161	9	5½
34.	Old Man's Friend Society,	- - -	314	19	0
35.	Aged Women's Society,	- - -	219	12	0
36.	Sick and Destitute Stranger's Friend Society,	- - -	155	12	6
37.	Auxiliary to the Society for instructing the Deaf and Dumb,	- - -	500	0	0
38.	Benevolent Society,	- - -	325	3	10
39.	Ruth Society,	- - -	93	7	11
40.	Stirlingshire Society,	- - -	22	0	0
41.	Glasgow Dispensary,	- - -	31	10	0
42.	Benevolent Society for Clothing the Poor,	- - -	340	13	10
43.	Sabbath Evening School Society,	- - -	191	9	8¼
44.	Charity Sewing School,	- - -	6	0	0
45.	Teachers' Society,	- - -	21	0	0
46.	Dumfries-shire Society,	- - -	10	0	0
47.	Grocers' Society,	- - -	95	8	4
48.	Badge of Merit Highland, Society,	- - -	12	0	0
	Carried forward,	-	£32,629	16	10¼

	Brought forward,	-	£32,629	16	10½
No.					
49.	Fleshers' Free School,	- -	120	0	0
50.	Ayrshire Society,	- - -	41	8	0
51.	Browns' Society,	- - -	12	0	0
52.	Watsons' Society,	- - -	24	7	0
53.	Stationers' Company,	- -	4	4	0
54.	Thistle and Rose Society,	- -	61	6	0
55.	Glasgow Galloway Brotherly Society,		49	10	0
56.	Sons of Freemen Bakers' Society.				

Total Charities where the amount is known, £32,942 11 10½

### Charities.

(The Amount being formed partly by Conjecture.)

The following Religious Societies within the Burgh, unconnected with the Establishment, collect and distribute to their own Poor, *viz.* the English Episcopalians, three Congregations of Burghers, one of Antiburghers, three of Relief, three of Independents, two of Baptists, and two of Methodists, suppose on an average, 110*l.* per annum, - - 1650 0 0

Fourteen smaller Congregations, suppose on an average, 25*l.* per annum, - - 350 0 0

There are a number of Benefit Societies, within the Burgh, which are of great use in relieving the wants of their Members, when overtaken by disease or poverty; although the number of these are not certified, it is believed there are, at least, fifty Societies, who distribute on an average, 35*l.* per annum\*, - - 1750 0 0

Total Charities, where the amount is known,  
or formed partly by conjecture, - £36,692 11 10½

\* Partial description in page 275.

*Private Charities.*

Although there can be no method of ascertaining, with accuracy, the amount of Private Charities distributed within the Burgh, it is indisputably very great. The following is submitted as a moderate calculation.

Amount of Population within the Burgh, 63,635

Deduct from do. two-thirds; viz. one-third

for persons who are under the usual age for giving Charity, and one-third for poor persons, and those Members of the Community who are not disposed to give any Charity, - - 42,423

Supposed number of Persons within the

Burgh who give Charity, - 21,212

2712 Persons who may be supposed to give

One Penny per week in Charity,	-	£	587	12	0
2,500 Do. Twopence	do.		1083	6	8
2,500 Do. Fourpence	do.		2166	13	4
2,000 Do. Sixpence	do.		2600	0	0
2,000 Do. Ninepence	do.		3900	0	0
2,000 Do. One Shilling	do.		5200	0	0
1,500 Do. One Shilling and Sixpence	do.		5850	0	0
1,500 Do. Two Shillings	do.		7800	0	0
1,400 Do. Two Shillings and Sixpence	do.		9100	0	0
1,000 Do. Three Shillings	do.		7800	0	0
800 Do. Three Shillings and Sixpence	do.		7280	0	0
700 Do. Four Shillings	do.		7280	0	0
600 Do. Four Shillings and Sixpence	do.		7020	0	0

21,212 Total of Private Charities, - £67,667 12 0

Public Charities brought forward, 36,692 11 10½

Total of Public and Private Charities,

within the Burgh, 1815-16. - £104,360 3 10½

*Charities, where the Amount is made up chiefly by Conjecture.*

The sum of 1750*l.*, in page 273, is made up from the following and other Institutions.

Mr. James Coulter, on 22d November 1787, mortified 500*l.* in favour of Girls, children of parents not opulent, partly to be laid out in the purchase or erection of a School-House in Glasgow, wherein the Girls may be taught by a Female Teacher, during the course of two or three years, Reading English, Knitting, and Common Sewing; the residue of the said sum to be laid out as a perpetual fund for a salary to the Teacher. Mr. Coulter directed this Foundation to be called Peadie's School, for the respect he bore to the memory of the worthy persons of that name, citizens of Glasgow and lairds of Ruchhill, ancestors of himself and his late wife. The Founder directed that the Money should be lodged in the hands of the General Session; that the Rev. the Ministers of the City should be the sole Directors and Managers of said School, after the death of his brother and sisters; and he farther directed, that his said relations should pay due regard to the advice of the Rev. Dr. William Porteous, regarding said Mortification. Mr. Coulter died 6th September 1788; and the Mortified Fund was realised in 1790.

Mr. Johnston, of the house of Johnston & Bannatyne, mortified 1000*l.* sterling, the interest to be given, in life-pensions, to worthy and respectable Stocking-Makers in reduced circumstances. Mr. Johnston appointed his Partners, Dugald Bannatyne and John Thomson, Esqrs. to be the Patrons during their lives; and, by a subsequent arrangement, the Trades' House is ultimately to have the management of this Fund, under certain restrictions. As the pensions are not restricted to persons residing in the City, the amount has not been included under the head of Burgh Charities.

Lennox's Mortification of 400*l.*, is for Educating a certain number of poor Girls in the North Parish.

*Other leading Societies referred to.*

Tobacco Spinners, Old and Young, Shepherds, Bon-Accord, Sawyers, Caledonian, Cow-Feeders, Incle-Weavers, St. Crispin, St. Mungo, Grand Antiquity, Chapman's Club, Red Society, Glasgow Free Born, Unfeigned Friendship, North-Quarter Charity Washing-House Society, Guttered Blood, Journeymen Tradesmen's Boxes of various descriptions, District Friendly Societies, Associations, Mason Lodges, &c. The Journeymen Wrights, Sawyers, Caledonian, and other Societies, allow their Members, when bedrid, One Shilling per day; several distribute from 50*l.* to 80*l.* per annum, while others are not able to give the fourth part of that sum.

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 CHAP. X.

*1st Regiment Royal Glasgow Volunteers, raised in 1794—2d Regiment, raised in 1797—Royal Volunteer Light Horse—Armed Association—1st Regiment of Loyal Volunteers, raised in 1803—2d, or Trades' House Regiment—3d, or Highland Regiment—4th, or Sharp Shooters—5th, or Grocers' Corps—6th, or Anderston Corps—7th, or Armed Association—8th, or Canal Corps—Royal Volunteer Light Horse—Lanarkshire Local Militia—River Clyde—Cumberae Light House—Clock Light House—Point of Toward Light House—Forth and Clyde Navigation—Monkland Canal—Glasgow, Paisley, and Androssan Canal and Harbour.*

## ROYAL GLASGOW VOLUNTEERS.

THE revolutionary principles of France had made such rapid progress in this country, that an Act of Parliament was passed, authorising his Majesty to accept the military services of such of his loyal subjects as chose to enroll themselves as Volunteers, for the defence of our inestimable constitution. The necessary arrangements had no sooner been made, than a number of the citizens of Glasgow offered their services to Government, which were immediately accepted, under the denomination of the Royal Glasgow Volunteers\*.

*Royal Glasgow Volunteers.*

(Raised in 1794.)

This Regiment consisted of five Companies, and contained 300 Rank and File, who served without Pay, found their Uniforms, Arms, and Accoutrements, and elected their Officers by ballot.

Those marked † had been formerly in the army.

<i>Major Commandant.</i>	William Hamilton†,
James Corbett †.	William Clark, †
<i>Captains.</i>	John Buchanan,
Richard Marshall†,	Laurence Craigie.

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\* Several of the Volunteer Corps, here narrated, were augmented on subsequent occasions.

*Lieutenants.*

John Buchanan, Jun. †  
 William Bogle, †  
 James Connell,  
 James Spreull,  
 Robert Muirhead,  
 Robert M'Nair,  
 George Rutherford,  
 Charles M'Intosh,  
 James Robertson,  
 Robert Stewart.

*Chaplain.*

Rev. Dr. William Porteous.

*Paymaster.*

Alexander M'Pherson.

*Adjutant.*

John Maxwell.

*Quarter-Master.*

Robert Waddell.

*Surgeon.*

Alexander Dunlop.

*2d Regiment Loyal Glasgow Volunteers.*

(Raised in 1797.)

This Regiment consisted of 10 Companies, containing 800 Rank and File, who received Pay and Clothing. The Officers were nominated by a Committee selected by the Public Bodies, &c.

*Lieut.-Col. Commandant.*

James M'Dowall.

*Major.*

Robert Findlay.

*Captains.*

Robert Robertson,  
 Robert Bogle,  
 Archibald Smith,  
 John Gordon,  
 David Connell,  
 William M'Dowall,  
 James Robertson,  
 J. F. Henderson,  
 Alexander M'Pherson,  
 James Sword,

*1st Lieutenants.*

Andrew Reid,

Robert Smith,  
 William Liddell,  
 Robert Brown,  
 Thomas Ogilvie,  
 Hugh Campbell,  
 William Lindsay,  
 Thomas Smith,  
 James M'Kenzie,  
 William Davidson,  
 Archibald Paterson,  
 William Kingan.

*2d Lieutenants.*

John Wotherspoon,  
 Alexander M'Brair,  
 Archibald Campbell,  
 George Alston,  
 D. H. M'Dowall,

Niel Douglas,\*

Ross Corbett,

George Goudie.

*Chaplain.*

Rev. Dr. William Taylor.

*Adjutant.*

Thomas Ogilvie.

*Quarter-Master.*

Walter Ewing.

*Surgeon.*

James Towers.

\* Mr. Douglas is a native of this City. In 1800, he chose a military life, and joined the 21st Regiment of Foot. In 1804, he received a Company in the 79th Regiment: he was at Copenhagen with Lord Cathcart and Lord Nelson, in Sir Hyde Parker's expedition; with Sir John Moore in Spain, at the Battle of Corunna; the Affair at Flushing; he was afterwards attached to the Staff of Sir Thomas Graham, (Lord Lynedoch,) at Cadiz; severely wounded at Busaco. On his return to England, in 1811, he was promoted to the Majority. In 1812, he was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel in the 79th Regiment. In 1813, he joined the Marquis of Wellington, at Corunna. In the command of his Regiment, he was at the Battles of the Pyrennees, Orthes, Neville, and Thoulouse. The Regiment having greatly distinguished itself, Lieutenant-Colonel Douglas received four Medals in honour of these affairs. On the peace of Paris, 18th May 1814, he came home, and on Bonaparte's return to France from Elba, 1st March 1815, the Lieutenant-Colonel joined the Duke of Wellington, at Brussels; he commanded the Regiment at Quatre Bras, on 16th June 1815, and was severely wounded in the thigh. The distinguished gallantry of the Regiment, on that occasion, was narrated in the Gazette; and on 4th July 1815, Lieutenant-Colonel Douglas was made a Knight, Companion of the most honourable Military Order of the Bath. At the particular solicitation of the Duke, he was again recommended for the honours of the Bath, along with his Majors, who were both severely wounded; on this occasion, he received another Medal. On 2d August 1815, he was made a Knight of the Order of Maria Theresa, by the Emperor of Austria; and his Majesty the Emperor of Russia, on 21st August 1815, conferred on him the honour of a decoration of the Military Order of St. Wladimir.

On the recovery of his wound, after the peace of Paris, (20th November 1815,) he returned to England.

On the morning of the 16th, before the Battle of Quatre Bras, the Regiment mustered 800 effective Rank and File; but, on the evening of the 18th, after the ever-memorable Battle of Waterloo, there were only 96 persons in the Regiment who had escaped unhurt.



*Royal Glasgow Volunteer Light Horse.*

(Raised in 1797.)

This Corps consisted of one Troop of 60 Rank and File, who served without Pay, found their own Horses, Uniforms, and Accoutrements, and elected their Officers by ballot.

*Captain Commandant.*

John Orr.

*Lieutenant.*

James M'Nair.

*Cornet.*

Charles Stirling.

*Chaplain.*

Dr. William Taylor.

*Surgeon.*

William Leckie.

*Riding-Master.*

James St. Clair. †

*Armed Association.*

(Raised in 1797.)

This Corps consisted of two Companies, containing 100 Rank and File, who served without Pay, found their own Uniforms, and Accoutrements, and elected their Officers by ballot.

*Captain Commandant.*

Cunningham Corbett.

*Captain.*

Gilbert Hamilton.

*Captain Lieutenant.*

John Alston.

*Lieutenants.*

Robert Freer,

John Sheddan,

Robert Austin.

*Adjutant.*

William Deans.

*Quarter-Master.*

John Millar.

The Volunteer system was carried on till the Peace of Amiens, which was announced in the London Gazette, on 27th April 1802; on that occasion, after receiving the thanks of Parliament, the Corps were all reduced.

The restless spirit and insatiable ambition of Napoleon Bonaparte, First Consul of France, having soon overcome the relations of peace, war became inevitable. On 16th May

1803, His Majesty sent a message to the House of Commons, intimating that the negotiations with the French Government had broke off. The Peace of Amiens, having united all political parties, the system of Volunteering, on the breaking out of the new War, became universal over the whole country, and was carried on with great zeal and spirit in this City. A few Gentlemen made offer to raise an Artillery Corps at their own expense; a similar offer was made to attach two great Guns to the Trades' House Regiment, and one of the Captains in that Corps, actually raised, clothed, and accoutred ten Pioneers, and, having attached them to the Corps, served with them on public occasions \*.

*1st Regiment of Glasgow Volunteers.*

(Raised in 1805.)

This Regiment consisted of ten Companies, containing 800 rank and file, who received Pay and Clothing, the Officers were nominated by a Committee.

<i>Lieut.-Col. Commandant.</i>	Robert Austin,
Laurence Craigie.	Robert Muirhead,
<i>Lieutenant-Colonel.</i>	Robert M'Nair,
William Bogle II. †	Colin M'Lachlan,
<i>Majors.</i>	Andrew Reid,
David Connell,	Daniel M'Kenzie,
John Gordon.	Archibald Wallace,
<i>Captains.</i>	Allan Bogle,
Robert Robertson,	William Lindsay.

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\* The expense of Drums, Fifes, Permanent Sergeants, Bands of Music, &c. even to those Regiments who received Pay, being very considerable, over and above the Government allowance, the public bodies and individuals contributed liberally in support of the Volunteer system. The Trades' House, and the Highland Society, gave each 500*l.* in aid of their respective Regiments.

† Lieutenant-Colonel Bogle having died in the service, was buried with military honours. Mr. Wardlaw, and other Gentlemen belonging to the Volunteers, had similar honours paid to their memory.

*Lieutenants.*

Ross Corbett,  
George Alston,  
Robert Young,  
Archibald Paterson,  
Thomas Smith,  
John Hamilton,  
William Mirrlees,  
Alexander M'Pherson,  
Archibald Douglas,  
Douglas Alston.

*Ensigns.*

Archibald Hamilton,  
Matthew Taylor,  
Thomas Hamilton,  
Alexander Pattison,

William Robertson,  
George Austin,  
John Ballingall,  
John M. Robertson,  
Andrew Rankin,  
John Gillies.

*Chaplain.*

Rev. Dr. William Porteous.

*Paymaster.*

Alexander M'Pherson.

*Adjutant.*

Daniel Morrison. †

*Quarter-Master.*

Duncan Kennedy. †

*Surgeon.*

William Dunlop.

*2d Regiment, or Trades' House Volunteer Infantry.*

(Raised in 1803.)

This Regiment consisted of ten Companies, containing 600 Rank and File, all Master Tradesmen, who found their own Uniforms, and served without Pay. This Corps, after having been drilled together as Privates, elected their Officers by ballot. from among their own number, with the exception of the Lieutenant-Colonels and Major.

*Lieut.-Col. Commandant.*

Norman M'Allister \*. †

*Lieutenant-Colonel.*

John Flynn. †

*Major.*

Robert Robertson.

*Captains.*

John Morrison,

Basil Ronald,

James Cleland,

John Graham,

John Craig,

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\* Lieutenant Colonel M'Alister, who had been long in the Service in India, left this Regiment to be Major of the Cinque-Port Volunteers, of which his friend the Right Hon. William Pitt was Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant.

Robert Waddell,  
Archibald Newbigging,  
James Sword,  
William Liddell,  
Charles Household.

*Lieutenants.*

Andrew Bald, †  
Robert Smith,  
William Rodger,  
Matthew Urie,  
James Morrison,  
David Hamilton,  
Andrew Brocket,  
John Muir,  
John Galloway,  
Andrew Mitchell.

*Ensigns.*

Robert Cairns,  
William Stark,

James Neilson,  
William Lang,  
James Hay,  
James Law,  
William Broom,  
Robert Robertson, Jun.  
Andrew M'Farlane,  
James M'Farlane.

*Chaplain.*

Rev. James Steven \*.

*Paymaster.*

John Tennent.

*Adjutant.*

Forbes Anderson. †

*Quarter-Master.*

John Ballantine.

*Surgeon.*

William Cooper.

*3d Regiment, or Highland Volunteers.*

(Raised in 1803.)

This Regiment consisted of ten Companies, containing 600 Rank and File; the Non-commissioned Officers and Privates of eight of these Companies received Pay and Clothing; the Officers were nominated by a Committee of Gentlemen connected with the Highland Society; the other two Companies were Sharpshooters, attached to the flanks, who served without Pay, found their own Uniforms, Arms, and Accoutrements, and elected their Officers by ballot. Those marked †, were Officers of the flank Companies.

*Colonel Commandant.*

Matthew M'Allister. †

*Lieutenant-Colonel.*

James M'Kenzie.

*Major.*

Archibald Campbell.

*Captains.*

Kirkman Finlay,

\* Mr. Steven was also Chaplain to the Trades' House; at his death, the Rev. Dr. Robert Balfour accepted the appointment.

Roderick M'Donald, †  
 Alexander Campbell, †  
 Hugh Goodlet Campbell, †  
 James Connell,  
 Archibald M'Lachlan,  
 Colin Campbell,  
 Thomas Graham,  
 William Campbell. †  
 A. Donaldson Campbell ‖.

*Lieutenants.*

William Jamieson,  
 Alexander Grant,  
 Donald M'Lachlan,  
 Patrick M'Intyre,  
 Benjamin Mathie,  
 Duncan Munro,  
 Alexander M'Nab,  
 John M'Intyre, †  
 James M'Arthur, †  
 Archibald M'Nab, †

John M'Murich,  
 Peter Stewart.  
*Ensigns.*  
 Lachlan Stewart,  
 Donald Cuthbertson,  
 Mungo Neil Campbell,  
 A. M'Intosh,  
 John M'Lean,  
 James Laurie,  
 Duncan Robert Leckie,  
 Hugh M'Lachlan.

*Chaplain.*

Rev. John M'Leran.

*Paymaster.*

Benjamin Mathie.

*Adjutant.*

Patrick Auld. †

*Quarter-Master.*

Duncan Munro.

*Surgeon.*

Robert Cowan.

*4th Regiment, or Sharp-Shooters.*

(Raised in 1803.)

This Regiment consisted of eight Companies, containing 500 Rank and File, who served without Pay, found their own Uniforms, Rifles, and Accoutrements, and elected their Officers by ballot.

*Lieut.-Col. Commandant.*

James Corbett. †

*Major.*

Samuel Hunter. †

*Captains.*

Robert Stewart, †

Robert Struthers,  
 Hugh Bogle,  
 Robert Watson,  
 James Bogle,  
 Archibald Bogle,  
 Thomas Ogilvie,

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‖ Mr. Campbell, although elected a Lieutenant in one of the Flank Companies, did not serve, having soon after received a Battalion Company.

Frederick Colquhoun.

*1st Lieutenants.*

Thomas Meek,

James Monteith,

John Berry,

David Lillie,

Robert Marshall,

T. D. Douglas,

David Lang.

William Johnston.

*2d Lieutenants.*

William Scott,

James E. Henderson,

William Marshall,

John M'Culloch,

Andrew Ure,

William Aitchison,

Robert Stewart, Jun.

William Glen.

*Chaplain.*

Rev. Dr. Ritchie.

*Adjutant.*

Andrew Ure.

*Quarter-Master.*

Robert Speirs.

*Surgeon.*

John M'Arthur.

*5th Regiment, or Grocers' Corps.*

(Raised in 1805.)

This Regiment consisted of five Companies, containing 300 Rank and File, who served without Pay, found their own Uniforms, and elected their Officers by ballot.

*Lieut.-Col. Commandant.*

Charles Walker.

*Major.*

Archibald Paterson.

*Captains.*

Hugh Love,

David Bone,

Archibald Liddell,

John Wilson,

John Reid.

*Lieutenants.*

John Russell, Jun.

James Paterson,

William Craig,

Robert Taylor,

Henry Russell,

John M'Alpine,

David Cuthbertson,

Archibald Denny,

Andrew Belch,

David Kay.

*Chaplain.*

Rev. Dr. M'Gill.

*Paymaster.*

Nathaniel Stevenson.

*Adjutant.*

William Kelham. †

*Quarter-Master.*

James Hamilton.

*Surgeon.*

James Corkindale.

*Anderston Volunteer Corps.*

(Raised in 1803.)

This Regiment consisted of eight Companies, containing 500 Rank and File, who received Pay and Clothing; their Officers were appointed by a Committee connected with the Corps.

*Lieut.-Col. Commandant.*

John Geddes.

*Lieutenant-Colonel.*

Hugh Cross.

*Major.*

Richard Gillespie.

*Captains.*

Alexander Pollock,

Colin Gillespie,

John Pattison, Jun.

Stewart Smith,

James Robb,

David Strong,

Gilbert Lang,

James Laird.

*Lieutenants.*

John Jamieson,

William Semple,

William Monteith,

Andrew Crombie,

Thomas Jamieson,

M. B. Simpson,

Patrick Mitchell,

James Graham,

David Monteith,

William Geddes.

*Ensigns.*

David Young,

David Robb,

Robert Wiggam,

James Cleland,

William Young,

Alexander M'Dougall.

*Chaplain.*

Rev. James Stewart.

*Paymaster.*

Alexander Buchanan.

*Adjutant.*

James Mitchell. †

*Quarter-Master.*

James Milligan.

*Surgeon.*

William Anderson.

*Armed Association.*

(Raised in 1803.)

This Corps consisted of six Companies, containing 240 Rank and File, who served without Pay, found their own Uniforms, Arms, and Accoutrements, and elected their Officers by ballot.

*Lieut.-Col. Commandant.*  
Cunningham Corbett.

*Major.*

Gilbert Hamilton.

*Captains.*

Robert Freer,

George Buchanan,

Dugald Bannatyne,

Adam Crooks,

William Anderson,

James Buchanan.

*Lieutenants.*

Alexander M'Kerlie,

Robert Davidson,

William Meikleham,

Septimus Ellis,

John Brown, Jun.

William Glen,

John Dempster,

John Bannatyne.

*Ensigns.*

Gilbert Lang,

David Laurie,

James Dale,

John Corbett.

*Chaplain.*

Dr. John Lockhart.

*Pay and Quarter-Master.*

Charles Campbell.

*Adjutant.*

James Mitchell. †.

*Surgeon.*

Charles Wilsone.

### *Canal Volunteer Corps.*

(Raised in 1803.)

This Corps consisted of four Companies, containing 240 Rank and File, who received Pay and Clothing; their Officers were nominated by a Committee. This Corps was flanked with two Pieces of Light Artillery, on Roebuck's construction, and were worked by the same persons who made them.

*Lieut.-Col. Commandant.*

Hugh Baird.

*Major.*

Robert Baird.

*Captains.*

John Baird,

Robert Salmon,

Andrew Walker,

John Paul.

*1st Lieutenants.*

Robert M'Dowall,

William Thomson,

George Salmon,

John Walker.

*2d Lieutenants.*

Robert Smith,

Crawford Young,

James Thomson,

Alexander Herbertson.



<i>1st Lieutenant.</i>	<i>Adjutant.</i>
Robert Aitken, Commanding Artillery.	Duncan Ferguson. † <i>Quarter-Master.</i>
<i>Chaplain.</i>	Robert Young.
Dr. John Burns.	<i>Surgeon.</i>
<i>Paymaster.</i>	John Burns.
George Salmon.	

*Royal Glasgow Volunteer Light-Horse.*

(Raised in 1803.)

This Corps consisted of one Troop, containing 70 rank and file, who served without Pay, found their own Horses, Uniforms and Accoutrements, and elected their Officers by ballot.

<i>Captain Commandant.</i>	<i>Chaplain.</i>
Robert Dennistoun.	Rev. Principal Taylor.
<i>Lieutenant.</i>	<i>Quarter-Master.</i>
George Munro.	Peter Robertson. †
<i>Cornet.</i>	<i>Surgeon.</i>
Gilbert Kennedy.	James Monteith.

The Volunteer Corps were usually put on permanent duty for one month in the year; on these occasions, every individual in the Corps received the same Pay and Allowances as the regular Army.

In 1808, when the Volunteer system gave place to the Local Militia, the whole Corps connected with this City, were disbanded, except the Canal Volunteers; and the following Corps of Lanarkshire Local Militia were immediately embodied.

*Lanarkshire Local-Militia.*

No. of Reg.	Commanded by	No. of Comp.	Rank and File.	Attached to	Stationed at	Assembled at
I.	<i>Lieut.-Colonel.</i> Charles Walker.	10	700	Middle Ward.	Glasgow.	Hamilton.
II.	Alex. Renton.	8	560	Upper Ward.	Lanark.	Lanark.
III.	John Geddes.	10	700	Lower Ward.	Anderston.	Glasgow.
IV.	Samuel Hunter.	10	700	Do.	Glasgow.	Do.
V.	David Connel.	10	700	Do.	Do.	Do.
VI.	James Graham.	10	700	Do.	Do.	Do.
		58	4060			

The Staff of these Corps were dissembodied soon after the Peace of Paris, 20th November 1815, except the Adjutants, who have been retained on Half-Pay. The Arms have all been sent to Government Depots, and the Men are regularly discharged, on the expiry of their engagement of four years.

## RIVER CLYDE.

At the beginning of the 16th century, the Channel of the River, for about 13 miles below Glasgow, was so interrupted by fords and shoals, as to render the navigation difficult, even for craft of the smallest burthen. In 1556, during the reign of Queen Mary \*, huts were erected near Dumbuck, and certain of the inhabitants of Glasgow, Renfrew, and Dumbarton, entered into an agreement to work on the River, for six weeks at a time, *per vices*, with a view chiefly to remove the ford at Dumbuck, and the most prominent hirsts. Although this operation, which was carried on with spirit, was of considerable benefit to the navigation, still the River was in a very imperfect state; the shores (for at that time there were no banks) were so rugged and irregular, that the tide spread over a great surface, forming pools and islands, which often caused the most skilful skipper to miss the channel.

\* Stuart.

Soon after the Union, the spirit for trade had so much increased, that the Magistrates felt it their duty to consult eminent professional persons regarding the deepening the River and improving its banks. In 1755 and 1758, Mr. Smeaton, Civil Engineer, took soundings, and drew up a Report respecting the state of the River. In 1759, an Act of Parliament was obtained for rendering the River navigable for large Vessels, by means of Locks. Insurmountable difficulties, however, having soon presented themselves, the scheme was abandoned.

Some time after this, Doctor Wilson took soundings, and made a specific Report on the state of the River. In the beginning of 1769, Mr. John Golbourne, of the City of Chester, a person eminently qualified for undertakings of this nature, examined the River, and proposed to improve it by the erection of Jettees, or Dykes. The Magistrates having ultimately approved of this scheme, they directed Mr. James Watt \*, an eminent Engineer and Land-Surveyor, resident in Glasgow, to make a fresh Survey, and to report the present state of the River.

The following is an Abstract from Mr. Watt's Report; dated 20th October 1769.

The declivity of the Bed of the River, from the Broomielaw Quay to Dumbuck Ford, is as under, *viz.*

	<i>Feet. Inch.</i>	
Lower end of the Hirst opposite the Brewery Quay,	0	10
Top of the Wind-holm Sand, - - - -	0	6
Lower end of Govan Ford, which is a continuation of the above Sand, - - - -	1	7
Point-House Ford, - - - -	0	11½
Highest part of the Holm Sand, - - - -	1	3
Lower end of Do. - - - -	1	9

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\* Mr. Watt, afterwards of Watt and Bolton, Birmingham, was educated in this University. In token of high respect for his talents, and the benefit he has rendered to society, by his various improvements on mechanical power, and particularly on the Steam Engine, the University of this City, on 16th May 1809 conferred on him the honorary title of LL. D.

								<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Inch.</i>
Marline Ford,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3
Blarthill Sand,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Puddoch Ford,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1
Upper Newshit Ford,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	9
Lower Do.	a little above Dalmuir Quay,							4	5
Bottom 300 yards below	Do.							7	5
Erskine Sands,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	10
Highest part of Dumbuck Ford,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5

The following Table exhibits the depth of Water on the Hirsts and Fords at High and Low Water.

The Hirst,		<i>Feet. Inch.</i>			<i>Feet. Inch.</i>	
		High Water,	3 3		Low Water,	1 3
Pointhouse Ford,	do.	3	8	do.	1	6
Holm Sand,	do.	4	0	do.	1	6
Marline Ford,	do.	4	6	do.	1	6
Blarthill Sand,	do.	4	9	do.	1	6
Paddoch Ford,	do.	6	0	do.	1	6
Opposite Dumglass Castle,	do.	0	0	do.	12	0

In 1770, another Act of Parliament was obtained for deepening the River, conformable to Mr. Golbourne's scheme, in which the Magistrates and Council were appointed Trustees on the River, with power to levy a tax of 1s. per ton on all Goods and Merchandise \* which should pass on the River, from Glasgow to Dumbuck; so as to indemnify them for the expense of the improvements, which in all probability would cost upwards of 50,000*l*.

Soon after this Act was obtained, the Trustees entered into a contract with Mr. Golbourne, who engaged to deepen the Channel from the lower end of Dumbuck Ford to the Broomielaw Quay, so as to carry up vessels drawing from six to seven feet water. Having erected 117 Jettées jointly on both

\* The Tonnage Duty on Coals, Bricks, Tiles, Iron-Stone, and Lime-Stone, was reduced to 8*d*. per Ton, on 8th July 1810, and is to cease and terminate on 24th July 1817, conformable to the Statute.

sides of the River, he so far completed his contract, that in January 1775, vessels drawing 6 feet water, came safely up to the Broomielaw.

The River being thus confined within narrow bounds, the rapidity of the stream naturally scoured the bottom and confined the tide, which formerly covered large tracks of ground. On 19th December 1775, the Town Council, on the recommendation of the Trade, gave Mr. Golbourne 1500*l.* as a remuneration for his deepening the River 10 inches more than he was bound to do by his contract; the Council also, as a mark of their approbation and respect, presented him with a Silver Cup, and made his Son a present of 100*l.*

The Quay, or Harbour, of the Bromielaw appears to have been finished nearly about the time of the Revolution, at an expense of 30,000 merks Scots, or 1666*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* sterling.

In 1792, an addition of 360 feet was made to the Quay, at the west end. Since Mr. James Spreull's appointment to the superintendence of the River, on 8th May 1798, some very valuable and important improvements have taken place; in particular, he has formed a number of parallel Dykes, at the inner extremities of the Jetties, which have prevented the tide from forming eddies behind the Jetties; and, with great zeal, skill, and perseverance, he has been successful in scouring the bottom of the channel, and in ploughing and harrowing up some large stones, which had become serious obstructions to the navigation.

In 1806, a heavy loaded Schooner, 150 tons burthen, came direct from Lisbon, and discharged her cargo at the Broomielaw. The trade having rapidly increased, of late years, the Trustees, in 1811, found it necessary to make a farther addition to the Quay of 900 lineal feet.

At the west end of the Broomielaw, the River is 140 feet wide, and increases about 4 feet every quarter of a mile, for the first 2 miles downwards; the next 3 miles, 5 feet for every quarter of a mile, and so on. At Dumbarton, the River is 2

miles broad; and at Greenock, 5 miles. Glasgow is distant from Port-Glasgow, by water, about 23 miles. The fall from the former to the latter, is 8 feet 6 inches. The tide flows about 4 hours and 20 minutes; much depends, however, upon the weather and winds. Neap tides at Glasgow are about 3 feet 6 inches, and spring tides about 5 feet 6 inches; and vessels drawing 9 feet 6 inches of water, can come up to Glasgow in an ordinary spring tide. The current, during a high fresh, runs at the rate of 4 miles an hour to the Broomielaw, and is perceptible a mile above Rutherglen; and at ordinary tides, it averages about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles an hour. In common tides, the first turning at Port-Glasgow, is 2 hours and 45 minutes earlier than at Glasgow\*.

The first Tonnage and Harbour Duties collected, was for the year ending 8th July 1771; they amounted to 1021*l.* 5*s.* 1*d.*, and have gradually increased ever since. In 1791, they were 2144*l.* 16*s.*; in 1804, 4759*l.* 4*d.*; in 1815, they amounted to 5680*l.* 4*s.* 1*d.* † This Revenue is kept distinct from the Corporation Funds, and is laid out in deepening and improving the River and Harbour, and in discharging the Debts of the Trust. Thirty-four Commissioners, not connected with the Town Council, are appointed annually to examine and docket the Accounts.

#### *Table of Rates and Duties*

On Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Coals, and other Commodities, carried in and upon the River Clyde, from the Broomielaw of Glasgow to the lower end of Dumbuck Ford; proportioned in terms of an Act of Parliament.

\* The width of the River, and the rise and current of the tides, have been taken from Buchanan's Treatise on Propelling Vessels by Steam.

† Amount of Tonnage Duties in 1815,	-	-	-	-	L4788	2	11
Do. of Harbour Duties,	-	-	-	-	892	1	2
Total,	-	-	-	-	L5680	4	1

Heavy Goods or Produce pay at the rate of One Shilling per Ton.

Coals, Bricks, Tiles, and Limestone, (reduced to,) Eightpence.  
Each Hhd. of Tobacco, Sixpence.

Punchon of Rum, Fivepence.

Pipe of Wine or other Liquor, Sixpence.

Hhd. of Wine, Beer, Porter, or other Liquor, Threepence.

Half Hhd. of Wine, One Penny Halfpenny.

Hhd. of Flax Seed, Twopence Farthing.

Barrel of Oil, One Penny Halfpenny.

Butt or Tierce of Oil pays at the rate of 252 English Gallons, One Shilling.

Hhd. of Bottled Wine, Beer, or Porter, containing 10 Dozen, Threepence.

Barrel American Ashes, Twopence.

Butt or Tierce Do. pays at the rate of 20 Cwt. Gross, One Shilling.

Bale of Yarn, Fivepence.

Ordinary Bale of Osnaburghs and Tweels, Threepence.

Large do. Fourpence Halfpenny.

Large Carpet Bale, Sixpence.

Bale of Linen, Sixpence.

Box of do. Threepence.

Ordinary Bale of Woollen, Twopence.

Ordinary Bale of Calender Goods, Twopence Halfpenny.

Large do. Threepence.

Barrel of Beef, Tar, Herrings, Pitch, &c. One Penny Halfpenny.

Chest of Oranges or Lemons, 2½ Cwt. One Penny Halfpenny.

Box of do. Three Farthings.

Tierce of Beef, Twopence.

Eight Firkins Black Soap, Threepence.

Boll of Oat-Meal, Bear, or Pease-Meal, Three Farthings.

Do. Barley, One Penny Halfpenny.

Do. Oats, Wheat, Beans, Malt, or Pease, One Penny Farthing.

Five Boxes of White-Iron and Tin-Plates, Threepence.

Block of Tin, One Penny Three Farthings.

Thousand full sized Slates, One Shilling and Threepence.

Do. under sized, Sevenpence Halfpenny.

Lancashire or other Heavy Slates, One Shilling per Ton.

Thousand Bricks, (reduced to,) One Shilling and Sixpence.

Do. Pantile, do. One Shilling and Threepence.

Do. Hhd. Staves, One Shilling and Sixpence Halfpenny.

Do. Barrel, One Shilling and a Halfpenny.

Do. Pipe, Two Shillings and a Penny.

Hundred Butt, One Shilling.

Crate of Earthen Ware, Threepence.

Ten Gross of empty Bottles, One Shilling and a Penny.

Empty Porter Hhd. One Halfpenny.

Do. Tobacco and Sugar, One Penny.

Last of 12 empty Herring Barrels, Threepence.

Hhd. Queen's Ware, Fourpence Halfpenny.

Tierce of do. Threepence.

A Bag of Flour or Barley, One Penny Halfpenny.

Ordinary Bag of Cotton, One Penny Halfpenny.

Small do. One Penny.

Boll of Potatoes, Threepence.

Maze, or 500 Herrings, One Penny.

Ordinary Bale of Leather, Threepence.

Puncheon of Molasses, Sixpence Halfpenny.

16 Cubical Feet of Free-Stone, One Shilling.

12 Feet of Marble, One Shilling.

10 do. St. Catherine Stone, One Shilling.

40 do. of Square Hardwood, One Shilling.

50 do. of Round do. One Shilling.

50 do. of Fir, Poplar Plank, or other Soft Wood, One Shilling.

Exclusive of the above Tonnage Duties, every Vessel which comes to the Broomielaw, pays One Penny per Ton Register,



in name of Harbour or Anchor Duties. When the Duties on Coals, &c. shall cease, all Vessels carrying such Articles, will be subjected to pay double Harbour Duties. With regard to Cranage Dues, they are quite optional; if the Cranes are used, a charge, varying from Threepence to Sixpence, according to its weight, is made for each lift.

*Goods Exempted from River Duty.*

1st, All Lime, Dung, Marle, and other Manure, belonging to owners and occupiers of lands and grounds within 5 miles of the River Clyde.

2d, All Sand, Clay, and Wood, for the use of the Delph Manufactory.

3d, All Wood, Charred and Uncharred Iron-Stone, Iron Ore, Clay, Brick, Lime, Lime-Stone for making Pig or Bar Iron in any Iron Manufactory, erected or to be erected in or about the City of Glasgow.

4th, All Brick, Kelp, Sand, Soapers' Ashes, Broken Glass for the use of the Glass or Bottle Work.

5th, All Stones, Materials, and every kind of Utensil used for deepening the River, together with provisions for the men employed therein.

*Division of the River Clyde.*

The *First Stage* comprehends that part of the River which lies betwixt the Bridge of Glasgow and Blarthill Quay, on the north; and the Old Ferry of Renfrew, on the south. Goods, Coals, and other Commodities carried on any part of this stage, pay two-thirds of the Duties mentioned in the foregoing Table.

The *Second Stage* comprehends that part of the River which lies betwixt the said Blarthill Quay and Old Ferry of Renfrew, and the east side of the Canal, from the river Forth to the Clyde. Goods, Coals, &c. carried on this Second Stage, pay one-sixth part of the Duties mentioned in the foregoing Table.

The *Third Stage* comprehends that part of the River which lies betwixt the west side of said Canal and the lower end of Dumbuck Ford. All Goods, Coals, &c. carried on any part of this Stage, pay one-sixth part of the Duties mentioned in the foregoing Table.

## LIGHT-HOUSES.

The following Light-Houses are placed under the management of the Magistrates, Dean of Guild, and Convener of the Trades' House, of Glasgow; and the Magistrates of the Towns of Port-Glasgow and Greenock; and those Gentlemen who immediately preceded them in office.

JAMES SPREULL, Esq. Glasgow, *Superintendent*.

*Cumbræ Light-House.*

(Opened 22d August 1793.)

					<i>Reflectors.</i>
Bearing off the Rock of Ailsa,	S. W. by S.	-	-	-	13
Do. Lamash,	S. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W.	-	-	-	3
Do. Cock of Arran,	W. N. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W.	-	-	-	1
Do. Rothsay Bay,	N. $\frac{1}{2}$ E.	-	-	-	2
Do. Strone Point,	N. E. by N.	-	-	-	0
Do. Clough do.	N. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N.	-	-	-	13

The Light-House is open from N. E. by E. to S. 21 points open, 11 shut—1 Reflector between the Cumbræ—1 do. Kilchattan Bay.

*Clough Light-House.*

(Opened 15th September 1797.)

					<i>Reflectors.</i>
That part of the Frith from where the Light-House is first seen in going out, or last in coming in, bears from the Light-House,	E. $\frac{3}{4}$ N.	-	-	-	11
Strone Point,	N. $\frac{1}{2}$ E.	-	-	-	3
Denoon and the Gantocks,	N. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W.	-	-	-	3
Gurrough-Head—Bute,	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ S.	-	-	-	12
Cumbræ Light-House,	S. W. $\frac{3}{4}$ S.	-	-	-	12

The chief force is directed to fall between Gurrrough-Head and Cumbræ, but is seen in all directions in the Channel, where the land does not intervene.

*The Point of Toward Light-House.*

(Opened 1st November 1812.)

Its bearing, coming in Channel from the Cumbræ Light-House, is, by the compass, N. N. E.  $\frac{1}{2}$  E. distance  $9\frac{1}{2}$  miles; and from the Clough Light-House, W. S. W.  $\frac{1}{2}$  S. distance  $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles.

To distinguish the Toward Light from the others in the Frith, it is constructed to revolve horizontally, presenting a bright and dim light alternately, in every direction, except on the north-east side, where so much of it is totally darkened as to prevent its being seen from the rocks called the Captain's Bridges, off Inellan, and the Gantocks of Denoon; so that vessels navigating along the shore to the northward of this light, by being careful to keep it in sight, will avoid any risk from these rocks.

FORTH AND CLYDE NAVIGATION.

*Origin.*

The increase of trade between the east and west coast of Scotland having become very considerable, a number of Merchants and others interested in the trade of Glasgow, taking into their consideration the expense of land carriage, and the great advantage that an inland navigation between Glasgow and the East Coast, would be of to trade, subscribed considerable sums of money, for forming a Canal from Glasgow to the river Forth. In the year 1767, Lord Frederick Campbell, then Member for the City, moved the House of Commons for leave to bring in a Bill for making a Ditch Canal, four feet deep, from Carron-Shore to the river Clyde. Lord Dundas, at that time Mr. Dundas, a Member of the House of Commons, conceiving that a navigation capable of conveying large vessels from Sea to Sea, with a

Collateral Cut to Glasgow, would be more beneficial to that City, and the country at large, moved the House to defer the consideration; which was accordingly done. In the following year, the Act, which is the fundamental Charter of the Company, was passed, with the approbation of all parties, authorizing the Subscribers, who were thereby formed into a Corporation, to make a Canal from the River Forth, at or near the mouth of the river Carron, in the County of Stirling, to the river Clyde, at or near a place called Dalmuir Burn-Foot, in the County of Dumbarton, and also a Collateral Cut from the same to the City of Glasgow.

The business of the Company is managed by a Governor and Council; the number and residence of the latter has been varied at different periods; at present, the Committee meets in London, and consists of a Governor and seven Counsellors.

*Governor and Council, for 1816.*

KIRKMAN FINLAY, Esq. M. P. Governor.

*Council.*

The Hon. Fletcher Norton,

William Dilluyn, Esq.

James Meddowcroft, Esq.

William Hosier, Esq.

John Robison, Esq.

Archibald Wallace, Esq.

Charles Stirling, Esq.

*Committee of Council at Glasgow.*

John Robison, Esq.

Archibald Wallace, Esq.

Charles Stirling, Esq.

A regular correspondence is kept up between the Principal and Sub-Committees.

The stock which the original Act provided for making the Canal, was 150,000*l.* to be subscribed by the Proprietors, and

divided into 1500 shares of 100*l.* each. As some of the Subscribers could not make good their subscriptions, the stock was divided into 1297 shares \*.

On the 10th of June 1768, Sir Laurence Dundas † dug out the first spadeful of earth for the formation of the Canal. The Navigation was filled with water, and rendered navigable to Kirkintilloch, on 3d September 1773; and to Stockingfield on 10th November 1775. On the 10th November 1777, the Collateral Cut to Hamilton Hill, near Glasgow, was finished, where a large Basin was made for the reception of vessels. At this period, the funds of the Company were in such a depressed state, that the stock frequently sold at 50 per cent. below par, the revenue amounting only to about 4000*l.* On the 6th July 1786, the operations commenced for extending the Navigation from Stockingfield to the Clyde, which was completely finished, and the Canal opened from Sea to Sea on the 28th July 1790; on this occasion, the Committee of Management and the Magistrates of Glasgow ‡, went in carriages to witness the ceremony of joining the Eastern and Western Seas, which was performed by the Chairman of the Committee, (assisted by Mr. Robert Whitworth, at that time the chief Engineer,) by the symbol of launching a hogshead of water of the Forth into the Clyde, amidst the acclamations of a vast concourse of spectators.

From the time that the Basin at Hamilton Hill was finished, till the junction of the Canal with Clyde, the Company's affairs gradually improved, and in less than six years thereafter, the

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\* As a proof of the interest taken in this Canal, Proprietors of nearly 1100 shares voted in London at the last election of Governor and Council.

† Father to the Right Honourable Lord Dundas.

‡ The Magistrates and Council of Glasgow have at all times promoted the interest of the Navigation; at present they hold ten shares of the Company's stock. Exclusive of a number of Gentlemen connected with this City who have an interest in the Canal, there are three Citizens alone who hold among them 235 shares. The market price of each share in June 1816, was 500*l.*

revenue was more than doubled, and it has ever since been upon the increase.

The Basin at Hamilton Hill having been found inconvenient for the trade, the Company purchased eight acres of ground, within half a mile of Glasgow, and on 11th November 1790, finished a Basin on a larger scale; where they have since built Granaries, &c. The spare ground has been sold out for a village, called Port-Dundas, in honour of the then Governor. This village, which stands on the side of a steep hill, when viewed from below, has a very pleasing effect, the houses having the appearance of being intermixed with trees, masts, and sails, while there is neither river nor canal to be seen.

On 31st December 1790, the junction between the Forth and Clyde Navigation and Monkland Canal was completed.

The sum of 150,000*l.*, provided by the original Act for the execution of the Canal, was found to be quite inadequate for the undertaking. The Company were therefore authorized by a subsequent Act, to borrow upon the credit of the Navigation, 70,000*l.*; and, by an Act of the 24th of his present Majesty, the Company obtained from Government 50,000*l.*, out of the proceeds of the forfeited estates, upon which dividends were to be paid to the Public, the same as the other Proprietors. By means of these resources, the Navigation was completed; and, in the year 1798, the revenue amounted to no less than 22,170*l.* 1*s.*

The time was now approaching when dividends would be made on the stock; and the 50,000*l.* advanced by Government would of course have been entitled to a rateable dividend. At this period, Lord Dundas, the Governor of the Company, prevailed on Mr. Pitt, who was at that time Prime Minister, to accept of the repayment of the 50,000*l.* without interest. Had it not been for this arrangement, Government would have drawn nearly a fifth of the Company's whole divisible revenue for their 50,000*l.*, and would at this time have been drawing from the Company, about 5,000*l.* a-year of dividends.

In the end of the year 1799, in consequence of the arrangement made with Mr. Pitt, an Act was passed, accumulating the whole principal sums and interest due to the Proprietors, into a capital of 421,525*l*. This sum divided by 1297, the number of shares of stock, make each amount to 325*l*. Hence each Proprietor of stock, who originally subscribed 100*l*. per share, was rated at 325*l*. per share, and entitled to a dividend of 10 per cent., upon that accumulated stock, when the revenue should afford it. By this statement, it appears that each share of stock, at Martinmas 1799, cost 325*l*. The Company having previously paid off the debt of 70,000*l*. which they had borrowed in virtue of one of their Acts, began at Martinmas 1800, to make a dividend of 10*l*.; in 1801, it was increased to 10*l*. 11*s*. 4*d*.; in 1814, to 15*l*.; in 1815, to 20*l*.; and in 1816, to 25*l*. These dividends have been commonly made without deduction of property tax, so that if a Proprietor charges the interest of 325*l*. the full value of one share, as at Martinmas 1799, crediting the dividend he has received, he will find that each share of stock has not cost him more than the sum of 420*l*.; hence a dividend of 20*l*. without deduction of property tax, is more than five per cent. upon each share, after charging interest on the original subscription, from the beginning.

This great Inland Navigation, which was twenty-two years in completing, was one of the most arduous to execute in the kingdom, having to encounter rocks, precipices, and quick-sands; in some places it runs through a deep moss, and in others it is banked twenty feet high. It crosses many rivulets and roads, as well as two considerable rivers, the Luggie and the Kelvin. The bridge over the latter, consists of four arches, which carries the Canal across a deep valley, and cost 8509*l*. Under the foundation-stone is deposited a plate, with the following inscription:

In the  
Year of our Lord Jesus Christ,  
One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty-seven,  
And in the xxvii Year of the Reign of  
George the Third,  
King of Great Britain and Ireland,  
And  
In the first Year of the Presidency of Sir Thomas Dundas,  
of Kerse, Baronet,  
Governor of the Company of Proprietors  
of the Forth and Clyde Navigation,  
The Right Honourable Lord Frederick Campbell,  
Sir Archibald Edmonstone, of Duntreath, Baronet,  
John Purling, and John Ingram, Esquires,  
Counsellors of the Company in London,  
The Foundation-Stone of the  
AQUEDUCT BRIDGE,  
For carrying the Navigation betwixt the  
Forth and Clyde,  
Of the depth of viii feet, the length of the  
Bridge cclxxv feet, and lxviii feet in height,  
Over the  
Valley and River of Kelvin,  
In the County of Lanark, in North Britain,  
As designed by Robert Whitworth, Esq. Engineer,  
(Supposed the Largest Fabric of the kind in the World,)  
Was Laid  
On the Fifteenth Day of the month of June,  
By Archibald Speirs, Esq. of Elderslie,  
Chairman of the Committee of Management,  
At a Period when the Direction of the Affairs of  
The Company  
Was Committed to his Care.

MDCCLXXXIX.



This Canal is supplied with water by seven Reservoirs, covering 409 acres of ground, containing 15,958 lockfulls of water.

*Summary View.*

	<i>Miles.</i>
Extreme length of the Navigation from Lock No. 1 on the River Forth to Lock 39 on the River Clyde, -	35
Extreme length of the Collateral Cut to Glasgow, -	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
	<hr/> 37 $\frac{1}{4}$
From Port-Dundas to Monkland Canal Basin, at the Head of the Town, - - - - -	1
Total length of Canal, - - - - -	<hr/> 38 $\frac{1}{4}$
From Grangemouth to Stockingfield, - - - - -	26
From Stockingfield to Port-Dundas, - - - - -	2 $\frac{3}{4}$
	<hr/> 28 $\frac{3}{4}$
From Port-Dundas to Monkland Basin, - - - - -	1
Total length from Grangemouth to Monkland Basin, -	<hr/> 29 $\frac{1}{4}$
	<i>Feet.</i>
Rise from the East Sea to the summit level of the Canal at Wineford, Lock No. 20, - - - - -	156
Descent from the summit level of the Canal to the Clyde at Bowling-Bay, commencing at the Great Aqueduct on the River Kelvin, - - - - -	150
The Forth at the Sea Lock, No. 1, is, therefore, lower than the Clyde at Bowling, - - - - -	6
There are twenty Locks on the stretch between Grangemouth and Port-Dundas, and nineteen between the Great Aqueduct and Bowling-Bay.	
The head level runs from Wineford to Port-Dundas.	
Medium width of the surface of the Canal, - - - - -	56
Do. the bottom, - - - - -	27
Depth throughout the whole, - - - - -	8

	<i>Feet.</i>
Length of the whole mason-work of each Lock, -	133
Length of the Locks between the Gates, - - -	74
Width between the Walls, - - - - -	20
Fall of each of the Locks, - - - - -	8

In the stretch from Grangemouth to Port-Dundas, sixteen of the twenty Locks are within four miles of the Sea Lock, ten of these adjoin No. 16; and from that point to Port-Dundas, there are four other Locks \*.

Vessels of 19 feet beam, 68 feet keel, and drawing nearly 8 feet water, can pass along the Navigation, the banks having been raised a foot since the year 1787; and the Company are just now employed in adding another foot of water to the depth of the Canal.

In its course, the Canal passes over 10 large Aqueduct Bridges, and 33 smaller ones, or tunnels; and there are 33 Draw-Bridges over the Navigation.

#### TRACK BOATS.

Prior to the year 1808, the Company put on two Track Boats on the Canal, which went three times a-week, carrying Passengers and Goods. It was soon found that this mode would not answer the purpose intended, being both inconvenient and tiresome, the trip taking up a whole day. The Company, therefore, in 1808, built, and put on the Canal, three elegant Boats for Passengers alone, *viz.* the Margaret, Charlotte, and Star. These Boats are fitted up with every suitable accommodation; are drawn by two horses; and leave Port-Dundas and Lock No. 16, every lawful day, except when impeded with ice. The passage between Port-Dundas and No. 16, a distance of twenty-five miles, is performed in 5½ hours †.

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\* In passing a Lock, from four to five minutes are usually spent.

† For particulars, see page 308.

*Statement of the Revenue and Expenditure of the Forth and Clyde Navigation, including the Ordinary and Extraordinary Outlay for Twenty-two Years, commencing the first Year after the completion of the Canal from Sea to Sea.*

Year	Revenue.			Interest Paid.			Ordinary Outlay.			Extraordinary Outlay.			Total Expenditure.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1793	11,908	11	1	1,543	14	6	4,657	11	7	4,260	3	4	10,461	9	5
1794	12,573	3	9	1,424	19	6	4,530	6	1	367	3	8	6,522	9	3
1795	13,508	14	3	1,253	10	7	3,880	6	10	1000	2	7	6,134	0	0
1796	18,556	2	7	712	14	5	4,398	4	1	1,185	4	3	6,296	2	7
1797	21,931	5	8	593	5	11	5,497	1	0	6,599	7	8	12,689	14	7
1798	22,170	1	0	0	0	0	5,922	10	1	3,061	3	3	8,983	13	4
1799	22,066	0	6	282	15	7	6,370	18	11	2,079	19	10	8,733	14	4
1800	21,607	6	8	1,430	17	6	6,854	7	10	1,212	0	11	9,497	6	3
1801	21,725	1	1	723	14	10	7,541	6	9	1,552	11	0	9,817	12	7
1802	23,371	17	2	687	10	4	8,365	12	0	634	18	0	9,708	0	4
1803	21,293	5	0	731	17	11	10,203	5	3	2,194	12	7	13,129	15	9
1804	20,872	17	7	951	10	9	7,578	5	8	371	0	4	8,900	16	9
1805	24,561	16	4	967	15	3	8,300	1	10	693	13	2	9,961	10	3
1806	26,955	2	3	788	18	0	9,179	11	6	2,609	11	5	12,578	0	11
1807	30,567	5	10	763	9	1	8,620	17	7	2,909	2	4	12,293	9	0
1808	28,214	14	6	643	14	5	10,115	12	4	4,828	2	2	15,587	8	11
1809	31,682	7	2	723	4	10	10,183	9	0	4,933	14	10	15,840	8	8
1810	40,454	14	10	613	14	4	11,545	14	9	6,631	2	2	18,790	11	3
1811	27,753	2	7	487	2	9	10,533	4	11	3,085	4	6	14,105	12	2
1812	29,744	12	2	480	2	3	5,843	5	3	10,782	9	6	17,105	17	0
1813	40,819	4	3	553	19	0	8,652	14	0	8,486	12	9	17,693	5	9
1814	51,071	8	10	456	2	2	9,354	8	9	6,980	18	9	16,791	9	8
	563,908	15	1	16,814	13	9	168,128	16	0	76,478	19	4	261,424	15	8

1815

The cause of the extraordinary outlay being more in one year than another, is from new works, such as reservoirs, bridges, houses, &c. being done in these particular years, and classed under that head of expense.

*Statement of the principal Articles from which the Revenue of the Forth and Clyde Navigation arose,  
from the year 1805 to 1814, inclusive.*

	1805.			1806.			1807.			1808.			1809.			1810.			1811.			1812.			1813.			1814.		
	L.	s.	d.	L.	s.	d.	L.	s.	d.	L.	s.	d.	L.	s.	d.	L.	s.	d.	L.	s.	d.	L.	s.	d.	L.	s.	d.	L.	s.	d.
Grain.....	3841	8	6	4435	0	0	4852	12	9	6022	12	3	5977	18	9	7163	15	8	4236	15	3	4674	2	0	6722	9	3	10,903	8	3
Coal.....	2437	11	2	2846	18	0	4201	6	8	4347	10	11	4186	13	3	4472	8	9	3890	4	0	4588	5	9	4014	17	3	5755	3	1
Sugar.....	1501	17	10	2783	15	0	3760	1	7	3005	14	8	5937	15	11	6620	12	4	2890	12	4	4186	15	8	6398	8	6	4943	0	0
Goods.....	1845	17	6	2991	1	8	3181	3	5	2655	17	1	2659	17	11	2516	10	8	1638	5	3	1549	15	9	1919	6	5	1869	16	4
Iron.....	2140	6	11	1669	18	11	1890	6	10	2058	17	2	1515	11	9	1593	8	1	1968	6	8	1519	8	10	1602	0	4	1449	15	0
Iron-Stone.....	457	16	4	391	13	6	513	9	9	612	6	5	555	7	7	694	9	4	502	12	1	391	10	7	526	7	4	450	2	8
Timber & Deals.....	4267	11	6	3719	19	4	4586	4	4	1437	19	10	1817	2	3	4947	4	3	1989	4	2	1986	13	11	1699	15	5	3388	13	1
Herrings & Salt.....	660	17	0	1020	2	10	870	5	8	1181	0	5	1461	11	10	1416	12	3	842	2	11	1002	16	3	2351	6	1	2043	17	4
Coff. & Coc. Nuts.....	192	12	10	164	1	3	547	0	0	344	8	5	1140	3	4	897	11	10	194	15	0	828	7	4	1717	16	6	3372	4	6
	18,345	19	7	21,022	10	6	23,802	11	0	21,566	7	2	25,145	2	7	20,311	11	2	18,142	15	10	20,787	16	1	26,952	7	1	32,176	0	3

Grain, and Goods in general, pay at the rate of Threepence per Ton per Mile.

Timber, Deals, and other Wood, do. Twopence Halfpenny do.

Pig Iron, and other Coarse Articles, do. Twopence do.

Lime and Lime-Shells, do. One Penny Halfpenny do.

Coal, Lime-Stone, Slates, Building-Stone, Iron-Stone, } One Penny do.

Flag-Stones, Potatoes, Dung, and other Manure, } One Penny do.

Sand, Soil, Moss, Gravel, &c. do. One Halfpenny do.

GLASGOW.

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Two Coaches start from Edinburgh at nine o'clock in the morning, with Passengers who intend to go to Glasgow by the Boat which leaves Lock No. 16, at two o'clock, P. M. These Coaches having discharged their Passengers a short, yet sufficient time, before the Boat arrives which leaves Port-Dundas at eight o'clock in the morning, one of them changes horses, and returns immediately with Passengers to Edinburgh; the other remains till the Boat comes up which leaves Port-Dundas at eleven o'clock, A. M., and then returns to Edinburgh with Passengers.

A Coach starts from Stirling at nine o'clock in the morning, and arrives at Castlecary at eleven o'clock, with Passengers going to Glasgow by the Boat which leaves Lock No. 16 at ten o'clock; this Coach remains at Castlecary till a quarter past three o'clock, P. M., and then returns to Stirling with Passengers who left Port-Dundas at eleven o'clock.

	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Hours.</i>	<i>Fare.</i>
The distance by Water from Port-Dundas to Lock No. 16, is - - - -	25	performed in	<i>s. d.</i>
Do. from Lock No. 16 to Edinburgh, by Land, - - - -	25	do.	4 0
Totals, - - - - -	50	10	12 0
The distance by Water from Port-Dundas to Castlecary, - - - -	20	do.	4½
Do. from Castlecary to Stirling, by Land, - - - - -	10½	do.	3 6
	30½	6½	7 0
The direct road from Glasgow to Edinburgh, by Land, is - - - - -	42	do.	6
Do. by the Boat and Canal Coach, - - - - -	50	do.	10
Do. from Glasgow to Stirling, by Land, - - - - -	27	do.	4½
Do. by the Boat and Canal Coach, - - - - -	30½	do.	6½
			14 6*
			7 6*

Places may be taken for the Canal Coaches, at M'Gee's, Shakespeare Square, Edinburgh—at No. 635, Argyll-Street, Glasgow—and at Jamieson's, Stirling.

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\* Including Guard and Drivers.

## MONKLAND CANAL.

This Canal affords a cheap communication between the City of Glasgow and the Collieries in the parishes of the Old and New Monklands, distant about 12 miles.

The undertaking was at first suggested to the Magistrates of this City in the year 1769, as a means of securing to the inhabitants, at all times, a plentiful supply of coals. Having employed Mr. James Watt, an eminent Engineer, then resident in Glasgow, to survey the ground, an Act of Parliament was obtained for carrying the measure into effect; the Corporation becoming Stockholders to a considerable extent.

Under the first Act, about ten miles only of the Canal were executed; the first two miles of which, from the Basin to the bottom of Blackhill, are on the level of the upper reach of the Forth and Clyde Canal; the other eight miles, beginning at Blackhill, are upon a level ninety-six feet higher. The communication between these levels was at that time carried on by means of an inclined plane, upon which the coals were let down in boxes, and re-shipped on the lower level.

The Capital to complete the Undertaking, was, by the Act, declared to be Ten Thousand Pounds, divided into a hundred shares of One Hundred Pounds each; but this sum was found insufficient, for, besides expending it, a debt of some amount was contracted in executing only the above part of the operations.

The Concern in this unfinished state, produced no revenue, and the Creditors becoming pressing, and a number of the Stockholders having refused to make advances, either for the discharge of the debt, or for the purpose of completing the plan, the whole stock of the Company was brought to sale, and purchased by Messrs. William Stirling & Sons of this City, at the rate of twenty-five pounds a share. These Gentlemen immediately after acquiring the property, proceeded to complete the Canal; and, in 1790, having, along with the Proprietors of the Forth and Clyde Canal, procured a second

Act of Parliament, empowering the latter to make a junction between these Navigations, by a Cut from their Basin at Port-Dundas, to the Monkland Canal Basin, built Locks at Blackhill, and extended the Monkland Canal to the river Calder, which was introduced into it, and that Navigation made the aqueduct for passing the supplies of water from this stream, and a reservoir formed upon it, to the Forth and Clyde Canal.

The Monkland Canal is 35 feet broad at the top, and 24 feet at the bottom. The depth of water upon the Lock sills, is 5 feet, and the smallest depth throughout any part of the Canal, is 4 feet 6 inches.

To connect the upper and lower levels at the rise at Blackhill, there are four Locks of two chambers; each chamber 71 feet long from the gates to the sill, and 14 feet broad; and the ascent in each is 12 feet.

The level, at the top of Blackhill, is continued to Sheepford, eight miles, where there are two single Locks of  $11\frac{1}{2}$  feet each; after which, the Canal goes on, upon the level it has then gained, to the river Calder.

The reach of the Canal, which extends from Blackhill to Sheepford, is twenty-one feet below the level of the proposed line of Canal between Edinburgh and Glasgow, called the level line; which line approaches so close to the Monkland Canal, near Drumpeller, that it is thought it will be for the interest of the Subscribers to that undertaking, to carry their Canal into the Monkland Canal, in place of being at the expense of executing a separate parallel Canal on to the City of Glasgow, through ground of such value as that in the remaining part of the track. Besides, by this junction with the Monkland Canal, the level Canal would not only have the Monkland Collieries opened to it; but would, through its Navigation, and Cut of junction at Port-Dundas, have a communication with the Forth and Clyde Canal, and through it to the River Clyde at Bowling-Bay.

The supplies of water for the Monkland Canal, are derived



from the contiguous streams; from the river Calder, before mentioned; and from the Reservoir, covering 300 acres of ground near the source of the River, formed at the expense of the Proprietors of the Forth and Clyde Navigation.

The Boats which navigate the Canal, are from 65 to 68 feet in length, 10 feet 6 inches to 12 feet 6 inches in breadth, and 4 feet to 4 feet 6 inches deep. They are dragged by one horse, and carry from 40 to 60 carts of coals of 12 cwt.

Coal is the chief article carried upon the Canal; there has latterly been some iron, from the Iron-Works at Calder and Cleland, brought along it, and as the country is favourable for works of this description, the quantity of this article is expected to increase. The only return freight, hitherto, from Glasgow, has been manure and lime, neither of them to great amount, but regularly increasing with the extension of agricultural improvement, in this part of the country.

The rate of tonnage, allowed by the Acts, to be levied upon coals and other articles carried upon the Canal, is twopence per ton per mile.

In Spring, 1813, three Passage-Boats, one to go and come daily between Glasgow and the Locks at Sheepford, was put upon the Canal, and farmed to a Company for four years; the first year to pay no rent, the second year to pay a Hundred Pounds, the third year a Hundred and Fifty Pounds, and Two Hundred Pounds for the last year.

A Boat starts from the Basin at the head of the Town, every lawful day, at four o'clock, P. M. (except when impeded with ice,) and arrives at Sheepford at half-past six o'clock. Cabin fare, 1s. 6d.; Steerage, 1s.

A Boat starts from Sheepford Locks at half-past seven o'clock in the morning, and arrives at the Townhead Basin at ten o'clock. The Boat which leaves Glasgow at four o'clock, P. M. arrives at Millcroft, a distance of  $3\frac{1}{4}$  miles, at three quarters past four o'clock, Cabin fare, 6d.; at Queensley,  $4\frac{1}{4}$  miles, at five minutes past five, fare, 9d.; at Easter-house,  $5\frac{1}{4}$  miles, at half-

past five, fare, 1s.; at Cuilhill, 7 miles, at ten minutes before six, fare, 1s. 2d.; at Longlone, 8½ miles, ten minutes past six, fare, 1s. 4d.; at Sheepford \*, 10 miles, half-past six, fare, 1s. 6d.

To perform the passage in the above time, it is necessary for the Passengers to walk about a quarter of a mile at Blackhill Locks, where another Boat is provided.

Three stones of luggage are allowed to each Passenger.

The number of Passengers which went by these

Boats, in 1814, was	-	-	-	-	-	11,470
Do.	Do.	in 1815,	-	-	-	12,773
Total in two years,						24,243
Revenue in 1814,	-	-	-	-	-	£556 19 1
Do.	in 1815,	-	-	-	-	648 13 10
Total in two years,						£1205 12 11

The vicinity of the Monkland Canal is considered to be favourable for the establishment of every description of manufactures, particularly those of a bulky nature, from the great command of coal which it possesses, and the advantage which it affords of water-carriage to both seas.

The revenue of the Canal, till within these four years, was wholly absorbed by the expenses incurred in the extension and improvement of the undertaking. The gross revenue in 1807, when a dividend began first to be made, was Four Thousand Seven Hundred and Twenty-Five Pounds. In 1814, it was Five Thousand and Eighty Seven Pounds†. In 1816, it will amount to nearly Ten Thousand Pounds; this increase is chiefly owing to an advance on the tonnage rate, authorized by the Act, but not formerly levied. The ordinary annual expenditure is from Twelve to Fifteen Hundred Pounds.

\* Sheepford is within one mile of Airdrie. Although not regularly, the Boats go occasionally to Faskine, about two miles farther on, and arrive at seven o'clock, p. m.

† The Navigation in 1814, was stopped eleven weeks during a severe frost, and on account of some necessary repairs.

The Proprietors are empowered by their Act to make Railways from the Basin to the River Clyde, and into the City of Glasgow.

GLASGOW,  
PAISLEY, AND ARDROSSAN CANAL AND HARBOUR.

The expense of land carriage from Glasgow to the west coast, through the fertile counties of Lanark, Renfrew, and Ayr, abounding with Coal and Lime-stone, was long a matter of regret. The plan of making a navigable Canal, from Glasgow to Ardrossan, by Paisley and Johnston, &c. and of forming a spacious Harbour at the west end of the Canal at Ardrossan in Ayrshire, capable of containing small ships of war, and the largest class of West Indiamen, was matured by the Right Hon. and public spirited, the Earl of Eglinton, in 1806. His Lordship's patriotic views were ably seconded by a number of public spirited individuals, who made liberal subscriptions in aid of the scheme. The Subscribers then employed Mr. Thomas Telford, an eminent civil engineer, whose talents and experience in works of this nature, gave them every confidence in the result of his survey and estimate. Two Acts of Parliament were then obtained for carrying the operations into effect, and for erecting the Subscribers into a company, under the name and style of the Company of Proprietors of the Glasgow, Paisley, and Ardrossan Canal. The first general meeting of the Company was held at Paisley, 17th July 1806, the Earl of Eglinton in the Chair. The operations on the Canal commenced in May 1807, and the navigation was opened betwixt Glasgow and Johnston on 4th October 1811; on which occasion, the noble Patron, the Committee of Management, and a number of the friends of the undertaking, came from Johnston to Tradestown, near Glasgow, in the Company's Barge, where they were met by the Lord Provost and Magistrates of that city, and the Dean of Guild and Convener, when, after partaking of a cold collation in the Company's Store-House, on the suggestion of the Lord Provost, (John Hamil-

ton, Esq. of North Park,) as representing the Town Council, who are Proprietors of Canal Stock, the meeting unanimously agreed, that the Port at Tradestown should henceforth be termed Port-Eglington, in honour of the Patron of the undertaking. Although the Canal was opened at this period, the trade did not commence until April 1812. The length of the Canal, from Port-Eglington to Ardrossan, is thirty-two and three-quarter miles; from Port-Eglington to Johnston, eleven miles. Breadth of the water-way, thirty feet; and four and one-half feet deep. From Port-Eglington to Johnston, there are thirty-five stone Bridges thrown across the Canal for the accommodation of the public; two Tunnels through which the trade passes, *viz.* one under the Causeway-side-Street of Paisley, 240 feet long, and one through Ralston-Square, at the west end of Paisley, 210 feet long; and five Aqueducts. The bridge across the Cart is 240 feet long, twenty-seven feet broad, and thirty feet high, the span of the arch, eighty-four feet. There are eighteen Culverts for taking off water from the Canal, eight Basins, twelve Landing-places, and three large Store-houses, *viz.* one at Port-Eglington, Paisley, and Johnston, and a spacious house of public entertainment for the accommodation of Passengers, at Port-Eglington. There are no Locks on the Canal betwixt Port-Eglington and Johnston, but there are to be eight near Johnston, to raise the Canal to the summit level, and thirteen to fall down to the Harbour of Ardrossan; the present cut is supplied with water from several brooks between Paisley and Johnston. The actual cost of finishing the Canal, from Port-Eglington to Johnston, is 110,000*l.* of which 30,000*l.* is for masonry. Eight hundred and eighty-four shares, at fifty pounds each, have been paid for, and the residue borrowed on the credit of the concern. The revenue, since the opening of the Canal, has gradually increased. In 1815, it amounted to 3044*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.*

Exclusive of vessels for the transport of goods, there are

three Boats on the Canal, for the conveyance of Passengers, viz. the Countess of Eglinton, the Countess of Glasgow, and the Paisley. These Boats are sixty-eight feet long, eight feet wide, and are fitted up in an elegant manner, with every suitable accommodation for one hundred and twenty Passengers. The first Boat for the conveyance of Passengers, between Port-Eglinton and Johnston, started on the 6th November 1810\*. The passage from Port-Eglinton to Paisley, a distance of nearly eight miles, is performed in one hour and forty-five minutes; and from Paisley to Johnston, distant between three and four miles, in rather less than one hour. A Boat leaves Port-Eglinton every lawful day (when not impeded with ice), for Paisley and Johnston, at ten o'clock, forenoon, and four and six, afternoon.

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\* A very melancholy and afflicting accident happened at the Paisley Basin, on Saturday, 10th November 1810. It being one of the Martinmas fair days, a great concourse of people had assembled, to witness the arrival of the Passage-Boat. The passengers had no sooner left the Boat, than nearly two hundred persons, men, women, and children, rushed on board, to take a holiday trip to Johnston; the whole of whom, with the exception of about a dozen, remained upon deck. The vessel being pushed off from the Wharf to prevent a still farther crowd, a number of persons ran to one side, which laid the vessel on her beam ends, and, shocking to relate, by far the greater part of the passengers were precipitated into six feet water, many of them to rise no more.

From an official account published by the Magistrates, containing a list of names, it appeared that no less than eighty-four persons perished on this unfortunate occasion; and, but for the judicious and humane exertions of William Jamieson, Esq. late Chief Magistrate of Paisley, and other Gentlemen, many more valuable lives would have been lost. To the exertions of Baillie Barclay's family, who received under their roof, forty human beings, where animation was suspended, humanity is deeply indebted, as by their attention, and prompt medical assistance, eleven of that number were restored to society. By similar exertions, nine others were rescued from apparent death.

The distress on this melancholy occasion, was greatly heightened by the reflection, that there were instances where two, three, and even four of the sufferers belonged to one family; others who had been the support of aged parents, or the guardians of helpless infants.

The Magistrates and the Community of Paisley contributed so liberally to the relief of the distressed families, on this disastrous occurrence, that assistance from other places was rendered unnecessary. Lord Eglinton, however, attended in person, and subscribed Fifty Guineas.

A Boat leaves Johnston for Paisley and Port-Eglinton, at nine o'clock in the morning, and four in the afternoon.

Boats leave Paisley for Port-Eglinton, at nine and ten o'clock in the forenoon, and five in the afternoon.

The Boats which leave Port-Eglinton at ten o'clock, forenoon, and four afternoon, go directly on to Johnston, and take up passengers as they pass through Paisley, at twelve, noon, and six, afternoon. The other Boat, which leaves Port-Eglinton at six o'clock, afternoon, goes only to Paisley.

Rate of Fare from Port-Eglinton to Paisley, First Cabin, 1s. 3d. Second Cabin, 10d. From Paisley to Johnston, First Cabin, 7d. Second Cabin, 5d.

The operations on the Canal have, for the present, terminated at Johnston; the estimate for carrying it from that point to the Harbour of Ardrossan, is 143,000*l.* a sum in the present situation of the Company's affairs, that there is no prospect of raising without some new arrangement; suppose the following:—The shares to be doubled, a loan obtained from Government, free of interest, similar to what was given in aid of the Forth and Clyde Navigation \*, and Parliamentary powers granted to the Company to borrow a sum, on the credit of the revenue, sufficient to finish the undertaking.

This Canal will not only be of very considerable advantage to the agricultural and commercial interests of the western counties of Scotland, but will afford to Government facilities for the transport of troops from Glasgow to Ireland, with more expedition than at present. The Company's Engineer, (of whom Government has had so much experience and confidence,) has made a very satisfactory Report respecting the probable revenue to be derived from the Cut

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\* Government gave a loan of 50,000*l.* free of interest, in aid of the Forth and Clyde Navigation, and have expended on the Caledonian Canal, up to April 1816, 594,000*l.*—25,000*l.* of last year's grant is now payable.—75,000*l.* has been voted at the end of the Session 1816, and it is proposed to vote 75,000*l.* next Session, making a total of 769,000, which it is supposed will complete the undertaking.

from Johnston to Ardrossan, and, consequently, the increase of revenue from the present Cut.

*Committee of Management for 1816.*

The Right Hon. The EARL OF EGLINTON, &c.  
 Robert Fulton, Esq. of Hartfield.  
 Ludovic Houston, Esq. of Johnston.  
 Andrew Moody, Esq. of Muirhill.  
 John Love, Esq. Merchant, Paisley.  
 Alexander M'Alister, Esq. Manufacturer, Paisley.  
 William Langmuir, Esq. Grain Merchant, Paisley.  
 Mr. William Giffen, *Treasurer.*  
 Mr. John Wylie, *Clerk.*

The following are the rates of Carriage, from and after 1st February 1815.

*1st Class.—Articles at 4d. per Cwt. between Glasgow and Paisley, 5d. between Glasgow and Johnston, and 3d. between Paisley and Johnston.*

Pig-Iron and Lead, Kelp, Oil in Pipes, Sugar, Tobacco, Whiting, Alum, and Copperas in Hogsheads, Potatoes in Bags, Tallow and Ashes in Butts, Porter and Ale in Hogsheads, Beef, Pork, and Manganese in Barrels, Soap in Firkins, &c.

*2d Class.—Articles at 4½d. per Cwt. between Glasgow and Paisley, 5½d. between Glasgow and Johnston, and 3½d. between Paisley and Johnston.*

Cotton and Linen Yarn in Bales and Bags, Bales of Paper, Wood used in Dyeing, Cotton Wool,—Spirits, Cyder, Wine, &c. in Casks, when in quantities above 10 cwt. Crates and Hogsheads of Earthen Ware, Bar, Sheet, Hoop, and Rod Iron, Nails in Bags, Raw Hides, Cordage, Leather in quantities above 5 cwt. Rice, Soap, Starch, and Tin in Boxes, Oil and Paint in Kegs, Butter in Firkins, Old Iron, Lead, and Glass in Casks, Lead Shot, Sheet Lead, &c. Bricks, Slates, Tiles.

*3d Class.—Articles at 5d. per Cwt. between Glasgow and Paisley, 6d. between Glasgow and Johnston, and 4½d. between Paisley and Johnston.*

Baskets and Boxes of Cotton Yarn in Copes, Lint, Bird and Flax Seed, Nuts, &c. in Bags, Fruit, and Candles in in Boxes, Rags, Hair, and Glue in Bags, Gunpowder, Leather below 5 cwt. Spirits, Cyder, Wine, &c. below 10 cwt. Boxes of Hardware, &c. Cotton Waste, Paper in loose Reams.

*4th Class.—Articles at 6d. per Cwt. between Glasgow and Paisley, 8d. between Glasgow and Johnston, and 4½d. between Paisley and Johnston.*

Cast-Iron Grates, Tea Kettles, Goblets, Shovels, Scythes, Sickles, &c. English Bale Goods, above 4 cwt. Charcoal, Bottles in Basses, Cork, Brushes in Hogsheads or Boxes, Tobacco-Pipes in Boxes, Hemp, Tow, Bottled Liquors in Casks or Boxes, &c.

*5th Class.—Articles at 8d. per Cwt. between Glasgow and Paisley, 10d. between Glasgow and Johnston, and 5d. between Paisley and Johnston.*

Boxes of Thread and Muslins, English Bale Goods, 4 cwt. and under, Glass in Casks, Crates or Hampers, Drugs in Hampers, Toys in Casks or Boxes, Empty Serons, Hammered Grates, Fenders, &c.

The Goods in the first Class to be charged at the rate of the second, when in quantities below a ton.

The four first Classes to be advanced 1d. per cwt. when below 2 cwt. 2d. when below 1 cwt. and 3d. when below 2 qrs.—Spirits below 4 cwt. to pay ½d. per gallon.

Wheat, Barley, Oats, Meal, Flour, &c. 6s. 8d. per ton, between Glasgow and Paisley, 8s. 4d. between Glasgow and Johnston, and 5s. between Paisley and Johnston. Ten Loads of Meal, or Sacks of Flour, to the ton; but if in less quantities, to pay by weight, at the rate of the second Class. 8d. per



ton to be deducted when delivered at the Bakers' Steam Mill, and 6*d.* per ton additional on these and all other Goods, when brought from Port-Dundas.

When Bags are found by the Company, 2*d.* per ton additional is charged on that account, and twenty-four hours after delivery, allowed for returning them to either of the Canal Storehouses; if kept beyond that time, a charge will be made of 1*s.* 6*d.* per ten Bags, per week.

2*s.* per ton less than the above rates, on Goods brought to or taken from the Wharf at Port-Eglinton, 1*s.* per ton less, when brought to or taken from the Wharf at Paisley, and 10*d.* per ton less, when brought to or taken from the Wharf at Johnston. The above prices to be paid to Merchants, Agents, and others, for bringing Goods to the Wharfs.

Barrels of Herring, between Glasgow and Paisley, in quantities below six, at 1*s.* each; if six or more, at 10*d.*—between Glasgow and Johnston, 1*s.* 3*d.* and 1*s.* 1*d.*—between Paisley and Johnston, 7*d.* and 6*d.*

Chests of Tea, between Glasgow and Johnston, in quantities less than four, at 7*d.* each, if four or more, at 6*d.*—between Glasgow and Paisley, at 6*d.* and 5*d.*—between Paisley and Johnston, 4½*d.* and 3½*d.*

Barrels of Flour, between Glasgow and Paisley, in quantities below six, at 9*d.* each; if six or more, at 8*d.*—between Glasgow and Johnston, 10*d.* and 9*d.*—between Paisley and Johnston, 5*d.* and 4*d.*

Bottles of Vitriol, &c. between Glasgow and Paisley, 1*s.*—between Glasgow and Johnston, 1*s.* 3*d.*—between Paisley and Johnston, 6*d.*

Hat-Boxes, Blankets of Muslins, Loose Machinery, Tin Pipes, &c. to pay according to size, and the trouble and risk attending them.

Forty feet Hard, and fifty feet Soft Wood to the ton, at 9*s.* between Glasgow and Paisley,—10*s.* 6*d.* between Glasgow and Johnston,—and 6*s.* 6*d.* between Paisley and Johnston.

Billet Wood, Staves, Stabs, &c. that do not admit of measuring, to pay by weight. All other Goods not enumerated, to pay at the same rate as those to which they most nearly correspond.

The above Rates include portorage to any part of the Towns of Glasgow, Paisley, and Johnston.

A Boat belonging to the Company starts every lawful day, at six o'clock, A. M. from Port-Eglinton, with Goods, (when not impeded with ice,) and arrives at Paisley at three-quarters past eight o'clock, and at Johnston at ten o'clock.

A Boat starts from Johnston at nine o'clock, A. M. and arrives at Paisley at a quarter past ten o'clock, A. M. and at Port-Eglinton at one o'clock.

#### HARBOUR OF ARDROSSAN.

The operations of the Harbour commenced in 1806, and has been carried on with great spirit by Lord Eglinton, and other Proprietors. On 10th November 1810, 900 lineal yards of the South Pier were completed, when it was resolved to extend it 200 yards farther out, towards the Grinan Rock, in water of from sixteen to twenty-two feet at low water of a spring tide, and to make Graving Docks for West India-men, &c. The entrance into the Pier is over smooth sand, gradually diminishing from six to three and a half fathoms at low water of a spring tide. His Lordship has lately taken the whole shares of the Harbour into his own hands, has expended upwards of 40,000*l.* upon it, and is still going on with operations, more resembling a great national undertaking, than the work of an individual. The Outer Harbour is half a mile long, three hundred yards wide; and calculated to receive one hundred vessels, containing 20,000 tons.

The birth-day of the son\* of the noble Earl was selected for laying the foundation-stone of the Harbour; the ceremony was performed in presence of Masonic Brethren, and a vast concourse of spectators; two bottles, containing the several Coins of George III. the Subscribers' Names, and the Acts of Parliament, authorising the undertaking, were deposited in the foundation-stone. On a tin-plate there was the following inscription:

In the  
Reign of the most Gracious Sovereign,  
George III.  
The Right Hon. HUGH, Twelfth Earl of Eglinton,  
Lord Montgomerie and Kilwinning,  
Baron Ardrossan,  
Lord Lieutenant of the County of Ayr,  
First Suggested

The formation of a Harbour and Wet Dock at this place, to be connected with a Canal to Paisley and Glasgow, and afterwards, under the patronage and patriotic exertions of his Lordship, two Acts of Parliament having been passed for carrying into execution these Works, so well calculated for the Improvement and Prosperity of the Country,

On Plans by Thomas Telford, Esq. Engineer,  
William Blair, Esq. of Blair,  
Grand Master Mason,

Of the Ancient Mother Lodge, Kilwinning,  
Laid the Foundation-stone of these Works,

On 31st July 1806,

And of the Æra of Masonry 5806.

May God Almighty,

Grand Architect of the Universe,

Bless and Prosper the Undertaking;

And protect, to the latest Ages, the name of  
MONTGOMERIE.

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\* Lord Montgomerie, now deceased.

When the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone was completed, Lord Eglinton, in an elegant and appropriate speech, congratulated the assembly on the business of the day, and although, in the course of nature, he could not expect to see those works at the summit of their prosperity, yet he hoped they would ultimately be of great advantage to the country. His Lordship having concluded, the Rev, J. Duncan, Minister of the Parish of Ardrossan, delivered a very suitable and impressive prayer. The discharge of eight field-pieces, was returned by twenty-one guns from two of His Majesty's Cutters in the Bay.

Tents were erected adjoining the Harbour, and the noble Patron entertained two hundred friends of the undertaking, at a sumptuous dinner, and concluded the festivities of the day with a grand ball and supper, at Eglinton Castle.

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## CHAP. XI.

*Number and Value of Cattle Slaughtered within the Royalty—Price of Poultry and Game—Statute Labour—Conversion Money—Common Sewers—Altitude of Streets—City Taxes, or Common Good—Grazing Cows in Public Green—Rates for Bellman—Rental of Houses in 1712 and 1815—Assessed Taxes—Property Tax—Newspapers and Magazines—Bells and Clocks in Steeples—Burgess Fines and Corporation Rates—Proclamations of Marriages and Registration of Baptisms—Comparative Statement for the Maintenance of the Poor in 1804 and 1816—Courts of Justice, Civil and Criminal—Number of Cows in the City, and Quantity of Milk—The Horleian Dairy—Number of Carriages and Horses in the City and Barony Parish—Men Servants and Clerks, &c.—Billeting of Soldiers—Toll-Bars, Amount and Rate—Police Establishment—Public Wells—Former Supply of Water—Glasgow Water-Works—Cranstonhill Water-Works—Fire Insurance Offices—List of Deacons and Visitors of the Fourteen Incorporations, from 1604 till 1816.*

### SLAUGHTER OF CATTLE.

THE slaughter of animals within the Royalty, has been on the increase for a considerable time past. The following numbers are taken from the books of the Inspectors of Hides and Skins, appointed by Act of Parliament, with the exception of Swine. As these animals, either killed, or brought into the City in a slaughtered state from the neighbouring counties, have greatly increased of late years, it is difficult to ascertain the amount with any degree of accuracy, few of them being skinned, they are, consequently, exempt from the cognisance of the Inspectors.

#### *Slaughter of 1772.*

|                            |   |   |   |        |
|----------------------------|---|---|---|--------|
| Bullocks and Cows,         | - | - | - | 5,827  |
| Calves,                    | - | - | - | 11,597 |
| Sheep,                     | - | - | - | 27,955 |
| Lambs,                     | - | - | - | 14,723 |
| Goats,                     | - | - | - | 438    |
| Swine, suppose             | - | - | - | 1,000  |
| <hr/>                      |   |   |   |        |
| Total Slaughtered in 1772, | - | - | - | 61,540 |

*Slaughter of 1793.*

|                            |   |   |   |        |
|----------------------------|---|---|---|--------|
| Bullocks and Cows,         | - | - | - | 6,608  |
| Calves,                    | - | - | - | 9,597  |
| Sheep,                     | - | - | - | 27,401 |
| Lambs,                     | - | - | - | 44,107 |
| Swine, suppose             | - | - | - | 2,000  |
| Goats,                     | - | - | - | 0      |
| Total Slaughtered in 1793, | - | - | - | 89,713 |

*Slaughter of 1815.*

|                            |   |   |   |         |
|----------------------------|---|---|---|---------|
| Bullocks and Cows,         | - | - | - | 10,859  |
| Calves,                    | - | - | - | 7,128   |
| Sheep,                     | - | - | - | 38,136  |
| Lambs,                     | - | - | - | 39,683  |
| Swine, suppose             | - | - | - | 4,194   |
| Total Slaughtered in 1815, | - | - | - | 100,000 |

*Average Weight and Value of Butcher Meat\*, &c. in the Glasgow Market, supposing it to have been sold in whole, half, or quarter Carcases, during 1815.*

|                                            |          |               |
|--------------------------------------------|----------|---------------|
| 10,859 Bullocks, averaging 26 stones each, |          |               |
| 282,334 stones, at 9s. 6d. per stone       | £134,108 | 13 0          |
| 7,128 Calves, at 38s.                      | 13,543   | 4 0           |
| 38,136 Sheep, 24s.                         | 45,763   | 4 0           |
| 39,683 Lambs, 8s.                          | 15,873   | 4 0           |
| 4,194 Swine, 48s.                          | 10,065   | 12 0          |
| 100,000 Carcases. †                        | Value    | £219,353 17 0 |
| Carry forward,                             | -        | £219,353 17 0 |

\* The information respecting the weight of the carcases and the price of meat, was received from the Deacon and four of the most experienced Members of the Incorporation of Fleshers.

† In 1815, the Burgh Dues have been paid for 100,000 carcases, with the exception of Swine. Although the Inspectors are authorised, and do inspect the Hides and Skins of all Cattle slaughtered within three miles of the Cross, the data are not kept with sufficient accuracy to ascertain the amount.

Brought forward, - - £219,353 17 0

*Tallow, &c. belonging to these Carcases.*

|        |                                         |              |
|--------|-----------------------------------------|--------------|
| 10,859 | Bullocks, averaging 3 stones each,      |              |
|        | 32,577 stones, at 11s. 6d. per stone,   | £18,731 15 6 |
| 10,859 | Do. Hides, at 20s. - - -                | 10,859 0 0   |
| 10,859 | Do. Heads and Offals, at 7s. - -        | 3,800 13 0   |
| 7,128  | Calves' Skins, at 4s. 2d. - - -         | 1,485 0 0    |
| 7,128  | Do. Heads and Offals, at 2s. - - -      | 712 16 0     |
| 38,136 | Sheep, 3 lb. each, 114,408 lb. at 9d. - | 4,290 6 0    |
| 38,136 | Sheep Skins, at 2s. 6d. - - -           | 4,767 0 0    |
| 38,136 | Do. Heads and Offals, at 9d. - -        | 1,430 2 0    |
| 39,683 | Lambs' Skins, at 2s. - - -              | 3,968 6 0    |
| 39,683 | Do. Heads and Offals, at 4d. - -        | 661 7 2      |

Value of Tallow, Hides, &c. - - £50,706 5 8

Total value of Carcases, Tallow, Hides, &c. in 1815, £270,060 2 8

Supposing the same number of Cattle to have been slaughtered in 1811, during a period of war, as in 1815, in which the peace establishment of 1814, had taken effect, the value would have been as under:

|        |                                     |              |
|--------|-------------------------------------|--------------|
| 10,859 | Bullocks, averaging 26 stones each, |              |
|        | 282,334 stones, at 13s. per stone,  | £183,517 2 0 |
| 7,128  | Calves, at 46s. - - - - -           | 16,394 8 0   |
| 38,136 | Sheep, 30s. - - - - -               | 57,204 0 0   |
| 39,683 | Lambs, 11s. - - - - -               | 31,825 13 0  |
| 4,194  | Swine, 60s. - - - - -               | 12,582 0 0   |

100,000 Carcases. Value £291,523 3 0

*Tallow, &c. belonging to these Carcases.*

|        |                                         |             |
|--------|-----------------------------------------|-------------|
| 10,859 | Bullocks, averaging 3 stones each,      |             |
|        | 32,577 stones, at 17s. - - -            | £27,690 9 0 |
| 10,859 | Do. Hides, at 30s. - - -                | 16,288 10 0 |
| 10,859 | Do. Heads and Offals, at 7s. 6d. -      | 4,072 2 6   |
| 7,128  | Calves' Skins, at 5s. 10d. - - -        | 2,079 0 0   |
| 7,128  | Do. Heads and Offals, at 2s. 9d. -      | 980 2 0     |
| 38,136 | Sheep, 3 lb. each, 114,408 lb. at 12½d. | 5,958 15 0  |
| 38,136 | Do. Skins, at 2s. - - -                 | 3,813 12 0  |
| 38,136 | Do. Heads and Offals, at 1s. - -        | 1,906 16 0  |
| 39,683 | Lambs' Skins, at 1s. 9d. - - -          | 3,472 5 3   |
| 39,683 | Do. Heads and Offals, at 6d. - -        | 992 1 6     |

Value of Tallow, Hides, &c. - - 67,253 13 8

Total value of Carcases, Tallow, Hides, &c. in 1811, £358,776 16 8

In 1811, the principal Roasting Pieces of Beef were sold at 14*d.* per lb.

|                  |     |                                               |         |
|------------------|-----|-----------------------------------------------|---------|
| Boiling          | do. | 8 <i>d.</i> , 10 <i>d.</i> , and 12 <i>d.</i> | per lb. |
| Mutton, from     |     | 8 <i>d.</i> , 10 <i>d.</i> , to 12 <i>d.</i>  | do.     |
| Veal, from       |     | 6 <i>d.</i> to 14 <i>d.</i>                   | do.     |
| Fresh Pork, from |     | 6 <i>d.</i> to 8 <i>d.</i>                    | do.     |

In 1815, the principal Roasting Pieces of Beef were sold at 11*d.* per lb.

|                  |     |                                 |         |
|------------------|-----|---------------------------------|---------|
| Boiling          | do. | from 6 <i>d.</i> to 9 <i>d.</i> | per lb. |
| Mutton, from     |     | 6 <i>d.</i> to 10 <i>d.</i>     | do.     |
| Veal, from       |     | 5 <i>d.</i> to 12 <i>d.</i>     | do.     |
| Fresh Pork, from |     | 4½ <i>d.</i> to 6 <i>d.</i>     | do.     |

The price of Lamb is so fluctuating at particular seasons, as to be charged from 2*s.* to 15*s.* per quarter, so that no correct average price can be given of it.

In this Market, Meat is sold by what is usually denominated the Glasgow Tron, consisting of twenty-two and one-half ounces per lb. sixteen lb. to a stone. Steaks, Minced Collops, &c. are commonly sold in the Retail Shops by what is usually termed English weight, consisting of sixteen ounces to the lb.

The smallest Bullocks Slaughtered in this Market, are about 14 stones, and the largest about 50; average, 26 stones. The whole are now more than one-third heavier than they were in 1772.

#### PRICE OF POULTRY.

The quantity used in the City is very considerable, but cannot be ascertained with any degree of accuracy.

The Price in Feather, or prepared for the Spit, in 1815, was as follows, *viz.*

Turkeys, from Six to Nine Shillings each.

Geese, from Four to Six Shillings do.

Fowls, (Hens) from Five to Seven Shillings per Pair.

Chickens, from Two to Five Shillings do.

Ducks, from Three to Five Shillings do.

Teal, from Two to Two Shillings and Sixpence do.

Pigeons, from One Shilling and Sixpence to Two Shillings do.

Snipes, from One Shilling and Sixpence to Two Shillings do.

Rabbets, from Ninepence to One Shilling and Sixpence per Dozen.



## PRICE OF GAME.

Prior to 1812, when the Game Laws were not so strictly enforced as they are now, Game was sold in the Poultry-Shops at the following rates, *viz.*

Hares, from Two Shillings and Sixpence to Four Shillings each.

Pheasants, from Ten to Twelve Shillings per Pair.

Black Cock, from Five to Seven Shillings each.

Muir Fowl, from Three to Five Shillings per Pair.

Partridges, from One Shilling and Sixpence to Two Shillings do.

Wood Cock, from Three to Five Shillings do.

Wild Ducks, from Three to Four Shillings do.

## STATUTE LABOUR CONVERSION, OR ROAD MONEY.

In 1807, a renewal of an Act of Parliament was obtained, in which the Magistrates and Council are appointed Trustees of the Statute Labour Conversion within the City, and authorised to Assess the Inhabitants of Dwelling-Houses \*, whose rents are under Five Pounds, in Two Shillings, yearly; Houses of Five Pounds and under Ten Pounds, Three Shillings, yearly, and Houses of Ten Pounds and upwards, Five Shillings, yearly. The Trustees have modified the Conversion Money for Horses, to Fifteen Shillings per annum; and each Ploughgate of Land, consisting of Sixty Acres, to Three Pounds per annum. In 1816, the gross collection, after exempting Parochial Clergymen and Parochial Schoolmasters, &c. and a certain description of Militiamen and Paupers, conformable to the Statute, amounted to 1,832*l.* 16*s.*, which has been laid out in making Streets and Common Sewers, and keeping them in repair. The entire transactions of the trust are kept distinct from the Corporation Funds.

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\* Shops, Warehouses, and other places of business, are not chargeable with Statute Labour Conversion Money.

## COMMON SEWERS.

The following is a particular description of the Common Sewers, which were formed within the Royalty previous to April 1816.

*Albion-Street (North).*—The Sewer in this Street originates at the Canon-Street Sewer, and terminates at the north side of the Independent Chapel.

*Argyle-Street.*—A Sewer commences in this Street, about sixty yards east from Robertson-Street, and runs east till it joins the Sewer in Jamaica-Street. Another Sewer commences at Miller-Street, and runs west till it joins the Jamaica-Street Sewer, crossing underneath St. Enoch's Burn.

*Bridgegate-Street.*—A Sewer thirty yards long is formed on the north side of the Street, terminating in the Stockwell-Street Sewer. A similar Sewer is formed on the south side of the Street, terminating in the Merchants' Hall Lane Sewer.

*Brunswick-Street.*—A Sewer commences at Wilson-Street, and terminates at Brunswick-Place.

*Buchanan-Street.*—The Sewer in this Street receives the water from the George's Street Sewer, and carries it down to Argyle-Street.

*Candlerigg-Street.*—The Sewer runs along the whole length of this Street.

*Canon-Street.*—A Sewer originates at the Candlerigg-Street, and terminates at ten yards east from North Albion-Street.

*Charlotte-Street.*—The wide part of this Street has a small Sewer which terminates in the Camlachie Burn.

*Cochrane-Street.*—The Sewer in this Street commences at the east side of Frederick-Street, and terminates at the entry to the George Inn Stables.

*Frederick-Street (South).*—The Sewer in this Street communicates with the Sewer in the south side of George's Square.

*Gallowgate-Street.*—A Sewer commences at the Cross, and runs down to the Molindinar Burn.

*Gallowgate-Street.*—A Sewer is formed in this Street, from the Mollindinar Burn to the east side of Campbell-Street.

*George's Street.*—A Sewer commences at the east side of Balmanno-Street, and runs west to St. George's Church.

*George's Square, east side.*—A Sewer is formed behind the Buildings, it runs from George's Street to Cochrane-Street Sewer.

*George's Square, south side.*—The Sewer in this Street originates at the Queen-Street Sewer, and terminates at the east side of Frederick-Street.

*George's Square, north side.*—A Sewer is formed in front of the Buildings, and also between the Buildings and Offices; the latter runs to North Hanover-Street.

*Hanover-Street (South).*—A branch from the Sewer in Ingram-Street runs northward, and terminates about the centre of Manhattan-Buildings.

*Hanover-Street (North).*—A Sewer is formed in this Street, from the upper end of the Buildings, and terminates in the Sewer, north side of George's Street.

*High-Street.*—A Sewer from the Tontine Court runs down till it joins the Gallowgate Sewer on the north side of that Street.

*Howard-Street.*—The Sewer in this Street originates at St. Enoch's Burn, and terminates a little to the east side of Maxwell-Street.

*Ingram-Street.*—A branch from the upper Sewer in Queen-Street runs along Ingram-Street, to the east side of Hutcheson-Street.

*Jamaica-Street.*—This Sewer originates at the River, at the east side of the Bridge, and terminates in Argyle-Street.

**King-Street.**—The Sewer in this Street originates at the Markets, and terminates at the Market-Lane Sewer.

**Market-Lane.**—This Sewer originates at the Bridgegate-Street, and terminates at the Mollindinar Burn.

**Merchants' Hall Lane.**—A Sewer is formed in this Street from the Bridgegate-Street to the River.

**Miller-Street.**—A Sewer is formed in this Street from Ingram to Argyle-Street.

**Montrose-Street.**—The Sewer in this Street commences at the north side of Cochrane-Street, runs down to Ingram-Street, and joins the Candlerigg-Street Sewer.

**Queen-Street.**—A Sewer commences about sixty yards south from Ingram-Street, and joins the Sewer in Argyle-Street. Another Sewer in Queen-Street commences at the north end of the west side of George's Square, and runs down to twenty yards south of the Theatre; it then runs across in an oblique direction, and joins Buchanan-Street Sewer at fifteen yards north from Gordon-Street.

**Queen-Street (North).**—A Sewer commences at the north end of this Street, and terminates in the George's Street Sewer.

**Robertson-Street.**—The south end of this Sewer is connected with the River, and terminates about forty-two yards north from the plane of the buildings of Trafalgar-Place.

**Saltmarket-Street.**—The Sewer in this Street originates at the north side of the Bridgegate-Street, and terminates in the Mollindinar Burn.

**St. Enoch's Burn.**—The Burn is arched and made into a Sewer, from Gordon-Street northwards to fifty yards south from Bath-Street, and from Gordon-Street southward, one hundred and ninety-two yards.

**St. George's Place.**—A branch from Buchanan-Street Sewer runs along the south side of St. George's Place.

**St. Nicholas' Street.**—The Sewer in this Street commences a little to the west of Weaver-Street, and terminates in a Garden, on the east side of Kirk-Street.

*St. Vincent-Street.*—The Sewer in this Street commences at the east side of St. Vincent-Lane, and terminates in Buchanan-Street Sewer.

*St. Vincent-Street (West).*—Two branches from Buchanan-Street Sewer are formed in this Street; they terminate nearly at St. Enoch's Burn.

*Slaughter-House.*—The whole Lanes or Passages leading to the Killing-Rooms, have Sewers formed under them.

*Stirling's Road.*—A Sewer is formed in the hollow ground, a little to the south of the Road, it runs eastward towards Taylor-Street, one hundred and ninety-two feet.

*Stockwell-Street.*—The Sewer in this Street connects itself with the River, at the west side of the Bridge.

*Town's Hospital Lane.*—A Sewer originating at the River, runs along the east boundary of the Hospital.

*Trongate.*—A Sewer is formed in this Street from Stockwell-Street to Candlerigg-Street.

*Wilson-Street.*—The Sewer in this Street commences at the Candlerigg-Street Sewer, and terminates at the centre of Brunswick-Street.

*York-Street.*—The south end of this Sewer is connected with the River, and terminates about forty yards south from Anderston-Walk.

## ALTITUDE OF STREETS ABOVE THE RIVER,

*Taken from Hutchisontown Bridge, at high water of a neap tide.*

|                                                                          | <i>Feet.</i> | <i>Inch.</i> |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| The Street at the centre of the Portico of the Public Offices, - - - - - | 13           | 5½           |
| A little above Bridgegate, - - - - -                                     | 14           | 3½           |
| First bend of Saltmarket-Street, - - - - -                               | 21           | 7½           |
| The centre of the Cross, - - - - -                                       | 29           | 0½           |
| At Bell-Street, - - - - -                                                | 31           | 10           |
| Twenty feet above Black-Friars' Wynd, - - - - -                          | 35           | 9½           |
| Entry to the College Church, - - - - -                                   | 45           | 0½           |
| College Gate, - - - - -                                                  | 51           | 5½           |
| Havannah-Street, - - - - -                                               | 63           | 5½           |
| One hundred feet above Duke-Street, - - - - -                            | 69           | 11½          |
| Six feet below Burrell's Hall, - - - - -                                 | 80           | 0            |
| Forty-five feet above Burrell's Hall, - - - - -                          | 90           | 9            |
| From Burrell's Hall, half-way to the top of the Brae, - - - - -          | 100          | 6½           |
| Bell of the Brae, - - - - -                                              | 109          | 6½           |
| Entrance Door to High Church, above the Clyde, - - - - -                 | 104          | 10½          |

The Gilt Ball under the Cock of the Steeple at the Cross, is on a level with the surface of the water in the Canal at Port-Dundas.

In 1783, the Bell of the Brae was lowered four feet, and the whole ascent made easier; prior to that period, the intersection of the High-Street and Rottenrow was 113 feet 6½ inches higher than the Clyde.

## BURGH DUES.

(Usually termed the Common Good of the City.)

These Dues are let by Public Roup, in the beginning of May, and possession given on the 1st Tuesday of June, yearly, viz.

*Ladles and Mullers.*

(Conformable to Statute and Established Practice.)

All Oats, Beans, and Pease, or Meal made from these Grains, which are brought into the Burgh, are subject to pay a Ladle, equal to a sixty-fourth part, or half a peck out of a load of two bolls, except such Meal or Malt as is sold to, and used in the families of Burgesses, which are not liable to pay any Ladle \*, unless the purchaser wishes to have the Grain or Meal re-measured or re-weighed within the Burgh. If these Grains or Meal are water-borne, that is to say, if they are brought up the Clyde, (for the Canal is not included in the term,) they pay a Ladle only of a ninety-sixth part.

Wheat and Rye pay a Ladle of an eighty-fourth part;—(if water-borne,) a ninety-sixth part. Grain may be brought into, and stored in the Burgh for two months, without paying any Ladle, provided bulk is not broke; but if any part of it is sold during the currency of two months, to a person or persons living in the Burgh, the whole quantity is liable in the above-mentioned Ladle. Flour pays only a Ladle of a hundred and twelfth part.

Salt pays a sixty-fourth part. Fruit, viz. Apples, Pears, Plumbs, and Nuts, &c. a heaped Ladle, which is now ascertained to be a fortieth part. Gooseberries, Currants, Strawberries, and Cherries, a Ladle of one Halfpenny per peck.

Each boll of Malt brewed within the Burgh, pays a Muller of Sixpence, and a Ladle of a sixty-fourth part. At present, there are only two Houses who brew within the Burgh, and pay these taxes.

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\* Burgesses are not entitled to exemption for Fruit, or any other Ladle, except Meal and Malt.

Although the letter of the law is, to lift the Ladles in kind, it has been the practice, for a long time past, to take the value in money, at the same rate as the article is sold at.

*Eggs and Buttermilk.*

The practice is, to receive One Egg out of an ordinary sized basket, and three out of a chest, of similar dimensions to those in which tea is originally packed.

Each barrel of Buttermilk sold within the Burgh, pays One Halfpenny.

*Fish and Potatoes.*

Fish sold in Boats, or on the Quay at the Broomielaw, by the Importer, pays no Dues; but when sold to persons in wholesale, or in small lots, to be hawked in the streets of the Burgh, they are subject to pay, for Herrings, One Halfpenny for every hundred of six score;—for a Cart-load of Fish, of every description, sold in the Burgh, One Shilling;—a Barrow-load, of three hundred weight, Sixpence;—and a Burthen, that is to say, any quantity a person may choose to carry, Threepence.

The Dues on Potatoes, are at the rate of Twopence per boll.

*Cheese and Butter Dues.*

All Scotch Salt Butter \* sold within the Burgh, is liable to a Ladle of One Halfpenny per stone of sixteen lb.—Scotch Cheese, to a Ladle of One Halfpenny per stone, viz. Tenpence for twenty stone; the same sum is only exacted for any weight from twenty up to thirty stone; all above that weight, pays One Halfpenny per stone. Cheese and Butter, (if waterborne,) pay only one-third of a Penny per stone †.

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\* Fresh, or Sweet Butter, pays no dues.

† When the Dues on Butter and Cheese are paid, there is nothing charged for weighing or storage for six weeks. English, Irish, or Dutch Cheese, or Butter, pay no Dues, but pay the same rate for weighing, (if brought to the Weigh-House,) as if they had been eligible for the dues.



*Tron and Weigh-House Store Dues.*

Weighing Goods, of whatever description, One Halfpenny per cwt.

Storage of a Hogshead, or the largest Barrel, Twopence per week. Do. of a Barrel or Barrel bulk, One Penny per week. Do. of one hundred Dried Hides, One Shilling per week. These rates are exigible for a week, although the Goods remain only one night in the Weigh-House.

As an inducement for persons to store their goods in the Weigh-House, the Tacksman is bound to pay a premium of Insurance against Fire, on Two Thousand Pounds \*.

*Beef and Mutton Dues.*

There is no rent charged to the Corporation of Fleshers, nor any individual Member thereof, for the Stalls in the Markets, or the Killing-Rooms in the Slaughter-House, the rent being made up in the shape of Dues, charged on the head of Cattle which each individual kills, conformable to the following rate; viz. Each Cow or Bullock, Sixpence. Each Calf, One Penny. Each Sheep, One Penny. Each Lamb, One Halfpenny. Each Hog, Twopence. These Dues are collected from the Fleshers weekly, from a return drawn up by the Government Searchers, who examine or search every skin or hide of the above mentioned animals, that are killed in the public or private Slaughter-Houses within the Burgh, conformable to Act of Parliament. These Dues are exigible although the Fleshers sell their meat in Shops, and have no killing places in the Slaughter-House.

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\* The Ladles and Multers, and the Dues on Eggs and Buttermilk, Fish, Potatoes, Cheese and Butter, are chiefly collected by persons stationed at the eight Ports of the City, viz. The Old and New Bridges.—Head of Jamaica-Street.—Cowcadden's Toll.—Townhead Toll.—Whitehill Toll.—Gallowgate, at the Calton-Mouth.—And Middle of Great Hamilton-Street.

*Public Washing-House in the Green.**Regulations and Dues.*

The Washing-House accommodates two hundred Washers. The Tacksman provides Hot and Cold Water, 100 large and 80 small Tubs, and 100 Stools, to any person who chooses to apply for them, in consideration of the following Dues, viz.\*

Hot and Cold Water for a Day's Washing of one person, without the use of Tubs and Stools, Fourpence.

Do. for One Half-Day's Washing of one person, without the use of Tubs and Stools, Threepence.

One Day's use of a Washing Tub, One Penny.

Do. of a small Tub or Boyne, One Halfpenny.

Do. of a Washing Stool, One Halfpenny.

When two persons use one Tub, (commonly called a Rubber,) an additional charge is made for Hot Water, of Three Halfpence per Day.

Do. for one Half-Day, One Penny.

Three Pailfuls of Warm Water for sinding, (rinsing,) One Penny.

Boiling Clothes in a large Boiler, (one hour,) Eightpence.

Do. in a small Boiler, (one hour,) Fivepence.

Clothes, if kept in the Washing-House all night, at the risk of the Tacksman, to pay, per Boyneful, One Penny.

Night Watching a Day's Washing of Clothes, laid out on the Green for Bleaching, if removed at eight o'clock next morning, Threepence; if not removed then, Sixpence.

Do. if Sheets or Bed-Covers, Fourpence; if not removed at eight o'clock, Eightpence.

Clothes which have not been washed in the Washing-House, are to pay double rates for Night Watching.

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\* There are two extensive Public Washing-Houses in the North Quarter of the City, on the north-west bank of the Molindinar Burn; one of them is private property, and the other belongs to a Charity; the rates are similar to the Washing-House in the Green.

The Tacksman, on receiving the fee for Watching or Storing, ensures the Clothes against theft\*.

Persons injuring the Tacksman's Tubs or Stools, by accident or otherwise, are to pay a reasonable sum for repairing them.

Notwithstanding the above regulations and dues, any citizen may bleach Clothes on the Green, which have been washed at home, without charge; and they may warm water in pots, and wash at the side of the River, without paying any dues, provided by so doing, their operations are not offensive to others, or hurtful to the Green.

The stone Reservoir in the Washing-House was first supplied with Water from the Glasgow Water-Works Company, in 1813. It is nineteen feet six inches in circumference, and five feet eight inches deep.

*Common Good for 1811.*

| <i>Heads of Common Good.</i>       | <i>Tacksmen's Names.</i> | <i>Value.</i> |    |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------|----|
|                                    |                          | £             | s. |
| Ladles and Multers, - - - -        | M'Nicol & Byres,         | 1405          | 0  |
| Eggs and Butter-milk, - - - -      | J. Davidson,             | 31            | 10 |
| Fish and Potatoes, - - - -         | J. Watson,               | 140           | 0  |
| Weigh-House, Butter, and Cheese, - | W. M'Farlane,            | 250           | 0  |
| Beef, Mutton, &c. - - - -          | M. M'Naughton,           | 460           | 0  |
| Washing-House, - - - -             | J. Crawford,             | 284           | 0  |
|                                    |                          | 2570          | 10 |

*Common Good for 1812.*

| <i>Heads of Common Good.</i>       | <i>Tacksmen's Names.</i> | <i>Value.</i> |    |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------|----|
|                                    |                          | £.            | s. |
| Ladles and Multers, - - - -        | R. Wilson,               | 1750          | 0  |
| Eggs and Butter-milk, - - - -      | W. M'Farlane,            | 25            | 0  |
| Fish and Potatoes, - - - -         | Do.                      | 150           | 0  |
| Weigh-House, Butter, and Cheese, - | Do.                      | 205           | 0  |
| Beef, Mutton, &c. - - - -          | M. M'Naughton,           | 455           | 0  |
| Washing-House, - - - -             | J. Crawford,             | 270           | 0  |
|                                    |                          | 2855          | 0  |

\* The persons who watch Clothes through the day, have no connexion with the Tacksman, they usually make their charge according to the duty performed.

*Common Good for 1813.*

| <i>Heads of Common Good.</i>       | <i>Tacksmen's Names.</i> | <i>Value.</i> |       |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------|-------|
| Ladies and Mulders, - - -          | R. Wilson,               | £. 1670       | s. 10 |
| Eggs and Butter-milk, - - -        | J. Moir,                 | 31            | 10    |
| Fish and Potatoes, - - -           | Do.                      | 154           | 0     |
| Weigh-House, Butter, and Cheese, - | W. M'Farlane,            | 184           | 0     |
| Beef, Mutton, &c. - - -            | D. Cameron,              | 505           | 0     |
| Washing-House, - - -               | J. Paton,                | 365           | 0     |
|                                    |                          | 2910          | 0     |

*Common Good for 1814.*

| <i>Heads of Common Good.</i>       | <i>Tacksmen's Names.</i> | <i>Value.</i> |      |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------|------|
| Ladies and Mulders, - - -          | R. Wilson,               | £. 1400       | s. 0 |
| Eggs and Butter-milk, - - -        | J. Hill,                 | 35            | 0    |
| Fish and Potatoes, - - -           | R. Wilson,               | 157           | 0    |
| Weigh-House, Butter, and Cheese, - | Do.                      | 252           | 0    |
| Beef, Mutton, &c. - - -            | M. M'Naughton,           | 475           | 0    |
| Washing-House, - - -               | J. Paton,                | 332           | 0    |
|                                    |                          | 2651          | 0    |

*Common Good for 1815.*

| <i>Heads of Common Good.</i>       | <i>Tacksmen's Names.</i> | <i>Value.</i> |      |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------|------|
| Ladies and Mulders, - - -          | M'Nicol & Byres,         | £. 1700       | s. 0 |
| Eggs and Butter-milk, - - -        | Do.                      | }             | 0    |
| Fish and Potatoes, - - -           | Do.                      |               |      |
| Weigh-House, Butter, and Cheese, - | R. Wilson,               | 200           | 0    |
| Beef, Mutton, &c. - - -            | W. M'Farlane,            | 520           | 0    |
| Washing-House, - - -               | J. Paton,                | 460           | 0    |
|                                    |                          | 2880          | 0    |

*Common Good for 1816.*

| <i>Heads of Common Good.</i>       | <i>Tacksmen's Names.</i> | <i>Value.</i> |      |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------|------|
| Ladies and Mulders, - - -          | R. Wilson,               | £. 1775       | s. 0 |
| Eggs and Butter-milk, - - -        | Do.                      | }             | 0    |
| Fish and Potatoes, - - -           | Do.                      |               |      |
| Weigh-House, Butter, and Cheese, - | W. M'Farlane,            | 165           | 0    |
| Beef, Mutton, &c. - - -            | R. Wilson,               | 540           | 0    |
| Washing-House, - - -               | A. M'Kinlay,             | 480           | 0    |
|                                    |                          | 2960          | 0    |

## IMPOST ON ALE, BEER, PORTER, &amp;c.

*Impost of Two Pennies Scots on the Scots Pint of all Ale, Beer, or Porter, &c. consumed within the City of Glasgow and the Parishes of Gorbals and Port-Glasgow.*

By an Act of Parliament, passed in June 1799, to continue for thirty-eight years, amending and explaining former Acts, the whole Brewers in the City of Glasgow, the Barony Parish of Glasgow, and the Parishes of Gorbals and Govan, are subjected to pay an Impost of One Shilling and Twopence nine-twelfths and five-sixths of a Penny sterling, for every barrel of Wort which they brew; the quantity to be ascertained from the Excise Books; and the Act provides, that the said Brewers shall receive a drawback of One Shilling and Fourpence and one-sixth of a Penny sterling for every barrel of Ale, Beer, or Porter, which they sell without the bounds of the City of Glasgow and Parish of Gorbals, to the verity of which they make oath.

The Act also provides, that all Ale, Beer, or Porter, which is brewed without the limits of the Impost Act \*, and brought into the City or Parish of Gorbals or Port-Glasgow, shall pay a similar Impost Duty; the Brewers within the limits of said Act are therein authorised and required to collect and make out a list of such imports, so that all Ale, Beer, or Porter, so brought in, may be subjected to pay equalizing Dues, modified as follows, *viz.*

A Butt of Ale, Beer, or Porter, Four Shillings.

Hogshead      do.                      Three Shillings.

Barrel              do.                      One Shilling and Fourpence.

As the great proportion of English and other Ales, Porter, &c. comes by the Forth and Clyde Navigation, the quantity is ascertained chiefly from the Agent's books.

The Dues are collected in the Chamberlain's Office.

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\* The City of Glasgow, Barony Parish of Glasgow, and the Parishes of Gorbals and Govan.

|                                                                                    |   |   |       |   |         |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|---|-------|---|---------|
| In 1815, the Dues paid by Home Brewers, after deducting the drawbacks, amounted to | - | - | £1615 | 9 | 5       |
| The net proceeds of the Dues from inbrought Ale and Beer,                          | - | - | -     | - | 83 16 2 |

## GRAZING COWS IN THE PUBLIC GREEN.

The Green is open for the reception of Cows, from 5th June till Martinmas, yearly; the grass mail is Four Guineas, and Half a Crown for the Ranger. In 1816, there are eighty-six Cows and two Bulls in the Green.

RATES, OR FEES, FOR THE COMMON CRIER,  
OR BELLMAN.

At Whitsunday 1816, the Magistrates authorised William Smallcolme, Bellman, and his successors in office, to exact the following fees, viz.—For Proclaiming Sales, any thing Lost or Found, Arrival of Fresh Fish in the Markets, a Boat or Cart-load of Ling, Cod, White Fish, Potatoes, or other Articles of Merchandise, One Shilling.

A Boat-load of Herrings, One Shilling.

A Cart-load of do. Sixpence.

A Strayed Child, One Shilling; and a reasonable extra allowance, if the proclamation be made on Sunday, or after sunset.

The proclamations are to be made in the principal Streets, from the Broomielaw to the Calton Mouth, and from the River to the line of George's Street and Duke-Street; and likewise in the North Quarter, if the employer shall think it necessary.

## RENTAL OF GLASGOW.

1712.

It appears, that, prior to the year 1712, there was no distinct Rental of the City; at that period, the Commissioners of the Convention of Royal Burghs required the Magistrates to take

up, and transmit to them, an accurate Rent Roll, for the purpose of ascertaining the Cess. In compliance with this order, the City was divided into Districts, and persons of skill and respectability appointed to make up a fair valuation, which was done upon oath, and was as follows, *viz.*

805 Tenements, containing 3405 Dwelling-

Houses for Families or Places of Business,

|                   |   |   |   |   |   |   |       |    |                 |
|-------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|-------|----|-----------------|
| Rental,           | - | - | - | - | - | - | £7216 | 5  | 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 202 Shops, Rental | - | - | - | - | - | - | 623   | 15 | 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Amount of Rental, |   |   |   |   |   |   | £7840 | 0  | 11              |

*Rental of Glasgow, 1815.*

*viz.*

Within the Royalty, exclusive of Calton, Bridgeton, Hutchesontown, Gorbals, Tradestown, Anderston, Grahamston, and that part which lies north of Argyle-Street, to the westward of St. Enoch's Burn, £240,000.

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Number and Rent of Shops in 1712.

|                                                                 |     |             |   |   |   | No. of Shops. | Rent.     |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|-----|-------------|---|---|---|---------------|-----------|
| In the High-Street, above the College,                          |     |             |   |   |   | 4             | 52 10 0   |
| Between the College and the Cross, on East side of High-Street, |     |             |   |   |   | 19            | 140 0 0   |
| Do. on the West side,                                           |     |             |   |   |   | 20            |           |
| Do. in Bell's Wynd,                                             |     |             |   |   |   | 4             |           |
| On the North side of the Gallowgate,                            |     |             |   |   |   | 28            | 319 19 5  |
| South                                                           | do. | do.         | - | - | - | 15            |           |
| East                                                            | do. | Saltmarket, | - | - | - | 50            |           |
| West                                                            | do. | do.         | - | - | - | 24            |           |
| South                                                           | do. | Trongate,   | - | - | - | 20            | 109 2 6   |
| North                                                           | do. | do.         | - | - | - | 10            |           |
| In Bridgegate and Stockwell,                                    |     |             |   |   |   | 28            | 52 3 5    |
| Total,                                                          |     |             |   |   |   | 202           | £623 15 4 |

It appears that, in 1712, the whole Shops in the Town were near the Cross. At that period, there were 54 shops in the Saltmarket, while there were only 30 in the Trongate. In 1816, there are 230 in the Trongate and only 121 in the Saltmarket.

This sum is subdivided nearly as follows; viz.

|                                                 |                    |          |
|-------------------------------------------------|--------------------|----------|
| 668 Dwelling-Houses, charged at the yearly rent |                    |          |
| of 40 <i>l.</i> and upwards,                    | - - -              | £29,000  |
| 1150 Do. at 20 <i>l.</i> and under 40 <i>l.</i> | - - -              | 30,200   |
| 3470 Do. at 5 <i>l.</i> and under 20 <i>l.</i>  | - - -              | 35,000   |
| 7455 Do. under 5 <i>l.</i>                      | - - -              | 25,000   |
| Shops and Warehouses, Bake-Houses, and          |                    |          |
| other places of business, Stables, &c.          | -                  | 120,800  |
| <hr/>                                           |                    |          |
| 12743, Total of Dwelling-                       | } Total of Rental, | £240,000 |
| Houses, taken from the                          |                    |          |
| Books of the Govern-                            |                    |          |
| ment Surveyors, & Col-                          |                    |          |
| lector of Statute Labour.                       |                    |          |

As neither the Books of the Government Assessors, Statute Labour, Conversion, or Police, &c. include the whole places of business within the Royalty, no exact enumeration can be given

In 1816, the number of Shops in seven Streets, corresponding with the survey of 1712, are as under:

|                                                                          |      |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| In the High-Street, from the Cross to the Bell of the Brae, at Drygate,  | 211  |
| In Bell's Wynd, - - - - -                                                | 60   |
| In the Gallowgate, from the Cross to the Toll-Bar, - - - - -             | 259  |
| In the Saltmarket, - - - - -                                             | 121  |
| In the Trongate, and its continuation from the Cross to Mitchell-Street, | 230  |
| In Bridgegate-Street, - - - - -                                          | 104  |
| In Stockwell-Street, - - - - -                                           | 79   |
| Total, - - - - -                                                         | 1064 |
| Number of Shops in 1712, - - - - -                                       | 202  |
| Increase of Shops in seven Streets, in 104 years, - - -                  | 862  |

In 1712, the highest rent of a Shop was Five Pounds, and the lowest, Twelve Shillings; the average, a little more than Three Pounds. In 1816, there are some Shops let at One Hundred and Fifty Pounds, and from that down to One Hundred Pounds, several at Eighty, a great number at Sixty, Fifty, Forty, Thirty, and Twenty Pounds, &c.—the average Rental of Shops, in these seven Streets, may, at a moderate calculation, be taken at Forty Pounds, making an increase of Rental in one hundred and four years, of 41,936*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.*



of them. If the average Rent of places of business over the whole City be taken at 20*l.*, there will be 6040 within the Royalty, making the total of dwelling-houses and places of business to amount to 18,783.

#### PROPERTY TAX, &c.

*Taxes paid for Property, &c. within the Royalty of Glasgow in 1815.*

|                                                       |   |   |   |          |
|-------------------------------------------------------|---|---|---|----------|
| Duties on Houses and Windows,                         | - | - | - | £27,000  |
| Property Tax, at the rate of 10 per cent.             | - |   |   | 82,000   |
| Amount of Property Tax, and House and                 |   |   |   | _____    |
| Window Duty,                                          | - | - | - | £109,000 |
| £58,000 of the Property Tax was raised from Business. |   |   |   |          |
| 24,000 from Property.                                 |   |   |   |          |
|                                                       |   |   |   | _____    |
| £82,000                                               |   |   |   |          |

About one-tenth of the Property Tax in Glasgow, was only paid by persons whose incomes are under 150*l.*, about three-tenths by those whose incomes are between 150*l.* and 1000*l.*, and about six-tenths by those whose incomes exceed 1000*l.* per annum.

On the 18th of March 1816, the Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. Vansittart) proposed resolutions in the House of Commons, for continuing the Property Tax for two years, at the rate of 5 per cent., to enable his Majesty's Ministers to wind up the expenses of the late war; when, on a division taking place, there were 201 voted for the continuance of the Tax, and 238 against it; leaving a majority of 37 against the Tax.

## NEWSPAPERS.

The first Newspaper that was printed in the West of Scotland, was the Glasgow Courant; it was on a small Quarto, consisting of twelve pages; with the following title; viz.

THE  
GLASGOW COURANT,  
CONTAINING THE  
*Occurrences both*  
AT HOME AND ABROAD,

From Friday 11th November to Monday 14th November 1715.

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Glasgow, Printed for R. T. and are to be sold at the Printing-House in the College, and at the Post-Office: 1715.

Price Three Halfpence. *N. B.* Regular Customers to be charged only One Penny †.

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*Prospectus.*

“ This Paper is to be printed three times every week, for the use of the country round; any Gentleman or Minister, or any other who wants them, may have them at the University's Printing-House, or at the Post-Office. Its hoped that this Paper will give satisfaction to the readers, and that they will encourage it, by sending subscriptions for one year, half-year, or quarterly, to the after-mentioned places, where they shall be served at a most easy rate. Advertisements are to be taken in at either the Printing-House in the College, or Post-Office.

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† In 1715, there was no Stamp-Duty on Newspapers; the case is otherwise in 1816, for, in the year ending 5th January, the Stamp-Duty on Newspapers in England and Scotland, exclusive of the duty on Advertisements, amounted to 383,645*l.* 16*s.* 2*d.*; of this sum, the London Courier alone paid 31,155*l.* 13*s.* 3*d.*, while the Duty on the whole Papers, published in Scotland, amounted only to 20,251*l.* 12*s.* 10*d.*

“The Gentlemen in the Town of Aberdeen, St. Andrews, Inverness, Brichen, Dundee, St. Johnstoun \*, Stirling, Dum-barton, Inverary, Dumfries, Lanerk, Hamiltoun, Renfrew, Paslay, Port-Glasgow, Greenock, Irwin, Air, Kilmarnock, and Stranaer, are desired to send by post any news they have, and especially Sea-Port Towns to advise what ships come in, or sail off, from these Ports.”

The fourth and subsequent numbers of this Paper were entitled the West Country Intelligence.

The following letter appeared in the second number of the Courant.

Copy of a Letter from Provost Aird †, Colonel of the Glasgow Volunteers, to the Provost of Glasgow.

*Stirling Bridge, 13th Nov. at 9 at night, 1715.*

MY LORD,

We are still confirmed, that the Duke of Argyle is master of the field; and for a proof of it, he has sent in sixty prisoners, whereof eight or nine are Gentlemen. About an hour ago, I am informed by one of the Guard, that Borowfield is one of them, and that he spake with him. We hear also that there are other considerable prisoners, that are not yet come in, and that the Earl of Panmure and Lord Strathmore are mortally wounded; thereafter we heard that Strathmore is dead. This is the best information I can give you yet, being waiting on the Guard at the Bridge, any parties that have come in with the prisoners here, bring with them a number of highland plaids, swords, targets, and scarlet cloaks, and some of the broad swords have silver hilts; and assures us, that the loss on our side is very inconsiderable, not above one hundred men, but that the general Officers are all safe, that they hear of no inferior Officers killed, but one or two

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\* Perth.

† Mr. Aird was late Provost of the City.

**Ensigns.** Hay has got a slight wound in the arm, and Colonel Hally has got two wounds in the left arm. One of the Scots Grays has taken the Rebels' royal standard. The Duke, with the Generals and all the Officers, keep together, and expect another hit of them to-morrow, if they stand; and the Duke was once master of the Rebels' artillery and magazine, but wanting horses, could not get them off to the place he designed to encamp.

I and all our Officers are very well and hearty, only we have been under arms since Friday. I desire you not to believe every report, for you may assure yourself that I or our Officers will write you true matter of fact. All the Nobility, and particularly Rothes, Hadington, and Binning, are safe, and behaved themselves very bravely in this action, &c."

The Editor then describes the trenches which were made for defence against the Rebels, "the men who are appointed to work at the trenches of our City, are heightened to the number of 300; and, whereas formerly they were but ten foot wide, they are now ordered to be made twelve, and to continue them six foot deep. On Thursday, 5th instant, the Duke of Argyll came to this place; His Grace, with his small retinue, rode directly to Daniel Campbell of Shawfield, Esq. his house, where he lodged while in Town; next day, at noon, attended by the Magistrates, with several of the Nobility and Gentry, he reviewed the two Regiments of Dragoons of Newton and Stanhope, then rode about that part of our trenches which lye on the west side of the Town; afterwards dined at his Lodgings with several Noblemen and Officers."

"This day, our Magistrates have issued out a proclamation, requering all the inhabitants of this City who have horses, to repair with them to the Old Green \* this afternoon, at three of the clock, where they are to be apprized."

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\* Now West Clyde-Street, and the site of the Buildings on the north side of it.

*Specimen of an Advertisement.*

“Any who wants good Black or Speckled Soap, may be served by Robert Luke, Manager of the Soaprie of Glasgow, at reasonable rates.”

This Paper was not of long duration, for in the year 1729, when the Glasgow Journal was published by Andrew Stalker, the West Country Intelligence did not exist. In 1769, Peter Tait purchased the Journal, which he conducted till his death; and from that period, it has been regularly carried on by his two Sons. About the year 1775, a Paper, called the Chronicle, was set on foot and continued by John Robb till 1779, when it was bought up by Peter Tait, and sunk in the Journal. In the same year, Chapman & Duncan began to publish the Mercury; and in 1796 it was dropped. In 1783, John Men-  
nons published the first number of the Advertiser; it contained the preliminaries of peace between Great Britain and America. This Paper continued till 1801, when an alteration in its management took place, and its name changed to the Advertiser and Herald. In 1804, a farther alteration took place, when it was called the Herald. From that period, the Paper has been conducted under the firm of Samuel Hunter & Co. In 1791, the Courier was first published by William Reid & Co. In 1805, Samuel Hunter & Co. first published the Clyde Commercial Advertiser on Wednesdays; it was dropped in December 1810. In 1807, the Caledonia was published on Wednesdays, by A. Napier & Co. It commenced on the 11th of April, and was dropped on the 19th November, in the same year. In 1809, the Sentinel commenced, under the direction of George Melliss; it was printed three times a-week; and dropped in 1811. The Chronicle commenced, under the firm of David Prentice & Co., in 1811. The Scotchman was published on Saturdays, by Men-  
nons & Co., in March 1812, and dropped in February 1813. The Western Star was published on Tuesdays and Fridays, by A. Napier & Co. It commenced

in November 1813, and was dropped in 1815. The Glasgow Packet was published on Wednesdays, by A. Napier & Co. It commenced about the same time as the Western Star, and was dropped in July 1815.

## RECAPITULATION.

*Newspapers published in Glasgow, with dates of commencement.*

*No. Date.*

1. 1715.—Glasgow Courant, afterwards termed the West Country Intelligence.
2. 1729.—Journal.
3. 1775.—Chronicle.
4. 1779.—Mercury.
5. 1783.—Advertiser, afterwards termed the Advertiser and Herald, and ultimately the Herald.
6. 1791.—Courier.
7. 1805.—Clyde Commercial Advertiser.
8. 1807.—Caledonia.
9. 1809.—Sentinel.
10. 1811.—Chronicle.
11. 1812.—Scotchman.
12. 1813.—Western Star.
13. 1813.—Packet.

From the above statement, it appears that during the period of ninety-eight years, there has been thirteen distinct Newspapers published in Glasgow; five was the greatest number that ever existed at one period. In 1810, the Journal, Herald, Courier, Clyde Commercial Advertiser, and Sentinel, were published. At present, there are only four Glasgow Papers, *viz.* the Journal on Wednesdays, the Herald on Mondays and Fridays, and the Courier and Chronicle on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays\*.

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\* As it might seem invidious to give a comparative statement of the number of Newspapers printed in each Office, the following is taken from the books of a Paper published twice in the week.

*Price of Newspapers and Advertising, in 1816.*

A Single Newspaper costs 7*d.*; of this sum there is 4*d.* for the Government Stamp, and rather more than One Penny for Paper. The residue is for charges and profit.

The charge of an Advertisement from one line to eight lines inclusive, including duty, is† - - - - 6*s.*

Do. from eight lines to fourteen do. . - - - - 7*s.*

Do. from fourteen lines to twenty do. - - - - 8*s.*

Do. from twenty lines to twenty-five do. - - - - 9*s.*

Do. from twenty-five lines to thirty do. - - - - 10*s.*

Do. from thirty lines to thirty-five do. - - - - 11*s.*

*Number of Copies of the Glasgow Herald, printed from 2d June 1815, to 31st May 1816, both days inclusive, containing 105 publication days.*

| Date. |                | No. of Copies printed. | Rate of Duty on each Paper. | Amount of Duty. |    |    |
|-------|----------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|----|----|
| 1815  | June,.....     | 11599                  | d.<br>3½                    | £               | s. | d. |
|       | July,.....     | 11545                  | 3½                          | 169             | 5  | 0½ |
|       | August,.....   | 9438                   | 3½                          | 168             | 7  | 3½ |
|       | September,...  | 10469                  | 4                           | 157             | 12 | 9  |
|       | October,.....  | 10238                  | 4                           | 174             | 9  | 8  |
|       | November,...   | 8794                   | 4                           | 170             | 12 | 8  |
| 1816  | December,...   | 9804                   | 4                           | 146             | 11 | 4  |
|       | January,.....  | 9575                   | 4                           | 163             | 8  | 0  |
|       | February,..... | 8591                   | 4                           | 159             | 11 | 8  |
|       | March,.....    | 9698                   | 4                           | 143             | 5  | 8  |
|       | April,.....    | 9504                   | 4                           | 161             | 12 | 8  |
|       | May,.....      | 9663                   | 4                           | 158             | 8  | 0  |
|       |                | 118,918                |                             | 1914            | 1  | 9  |

Making an average of 1132 Copies on each publication day throughout the whole year. On 26th June 1815, when the battle of Waterloo was officially announced, 2122 Copies of the Herald were published.

The number of Copies of Newspapers printed in Glasgow, in 1815, may be taken as near the truth at 373,718. During the same period, it appears, from the Stamp-Office books, that there have been in the four Newspapers, 20,882 Advertisements; the Duty on those inserted before the 1st September, was Three Shillings; and after that period, Three Shillings and Sixpence.

† The Government Duty on Advertisements of every description, since 1st September 1815, is 3*s.* 6*d.* for each, whether they be long or short.

|                                          |   |   |   |      |
|------------------------------------------|---|---|---|------|
| Do. from thirty-five lines to forty do.  | - | - | - | 12s. |
| And for every four lines above forty do. | - | - | - | 1s.  |
| Ship Advertisements,                     | - | - | - | 5s.  |

When Advertisements are paid before insertion, there is 6d. discount on each.

*Magazines and other Periodical Publications, &c.*

The great body of the citizens of Glasgow being more remarkable for their enterprise in commercial and manufacturing pursuits, than in literary attainments, it is not surprising that works of this nature have not succeeded better.

About thirty years ago, a periodical work, known by the name of the Weekly Miscellany, was published by William Bell, who subsequently published two other small works, which he termed the Phoenix and Asylum. Soon after this period, one volume of the Glasgow Magazine was published by John Mennons, who has since published two other volumes. The Druid, in one volume, was published by Robert Chapman, and the Selector, in four volumes, by William Maver. A few numbers of the Adviser and Torch made their appearance, and the Glasgow Repository was published from the Western Star Newspaper Office. Brash & Reid published Original and Selected Poetry, periodically; and afterwards collected them into four volumes. Histories of Glasgow have been drawn up, from time to time, by M'Ure, Gibson, Brown, Denholm, Chapman, &c.

Although there is no periodical work in progress at present, it will be recollected, that a Press was established in the City by two of her sons, Robert and Andrew Foulis, from which have issued some of the finest specimens of correct and elegant printing which the eighteenth century has produced. Even Bodoni of Parma, or Barbou of Paris, have not gone beyond some of the productions of their Press. Robert Foulis began printing in Glasgow about 1740, and one of his first essays



was a good edition of Demetrius Phalereus, in 4to. In 1744, he brought out his celebrated immaculate edition of Horace, 12mo., and soon afterwards was in partnership with his brother Andrew. Of this edition of Horace, the sheets, as they were printed, were hung up in the College of Glasgow, and a reward was offered to those who should discover an inaccuracy. It has been several times reprinted at Glasgow, but not probably with the same fidelity. The two brothers then proceeded in producing, for thirty years, a series of correct and well printed books, particularly Classics, which, either in Greek or Latin, are as remarkable for their beauty and exactness, as any in the Aldine series. Among those Classics may be enumerated, 1st, "Homer," 4 vols. fol. Gr.—2d, "Herodotus," 9 vols. 12mo.—3d, "Thucydides," 8 vols. 12mo.—4th, "Xenophon," 8 vols. 12mo.—5th, "Epictetus," 12mo.—6th, "Longinus," 12mo.—7th, "Ciceronis Opera," 20 vols. 12mo.—8th, "Horace," 12mo. and 4to.—9th, "Virgil," 12mo.—10th, "Tibullus and Propertius," 12mo.—11th, "Cornelius Nepos," 3 vols. 12mo.—12th, "Tacitus," 4 vols. 12mo.—13th, "Juvenal and Persius," 12mo.—14th, "Lucretius," 12mo.—To these may be added a beautiful edition of the Greek Testament, small 4to; Gray's Poems; Pope's Works; Hales of Eton, &c. &c. &c.

#### BELLS AND CLOCKS IN STEEPLES.

##### *Bells.*

It would appear that the Bells which had been consecrated by the Roman Catholic Bishops, for the service of the Churches in this City, were either removed or destroyed soon after the Reformation; at present there are none in this City of a date antecedent to that period, except the large Bell in the Steeple at the Cross.

*High Church.*—The Bell in the Steeple of this Church is eleven feet six inches and three-eighths in circumference, and has the following inscription: "In the year of grace, MDXCIV,

Marcus Knox, a merchant in Glasgow, zealous for the interest of the Reformed religion, caused me to be fabricated in Holland, for the use of his fellow-citizens of Glasgow, and placed me with solemnity in the tower of their Cathedral. My function was announced by the impress on my bosom, and I was taught to proclaim the hours of unheeded time. cxcv years had I sounded these awful warnings, when I was broken by the hands of inconsiderate and unskilful men. In the year MDCCXC, I was cast into the furnace, refounded at London, and returned to my sacred vocation. Reader, thou also shalt know a resurrection, may it be unto eternal life.—Thomas Mears, Fecit, London, MDCCXC.”

*Tron Church.*—There are two Bells in the Steeple of this Church; the large one is ten feet and two-eighths of an inch in circumference, and has the following inscription: “Michael Bvrcfivys me Fecit anno Domini, 1631. Faith commes by hearing, and hearing by the Word of God, Rom. x. 17.” The arms of the City, in Demi Alto Relievo, are displayed in two places of this Bell.

The small Bell is six feet nine inches and five-eighths in circumference, it was made by the same person, in 1637; it has no inscription but the maker’s name, and date.

*College Church.*—The Bell in the Steeple of this Church is seven feet 3 inches and four-eighths in circumference, and has the following inscription: “Georgivs Doncanvs de Bvrofeild, Almæ Matri, Glasgæ, Dicavit, 1708.” Motto, “God loveth a cheerful giver.”

*North-West Church.*—The Bell in the Steeple of this Church is seven feet nine inches in circumference, and has the following inscription; “Let Glasgow Flourish by the preaching of the Word, MDCCIX.” The date is eleven years prior to the opening of the Church.

*Steeple at the Cross.*—The large Bell in the Steeple at the Cross is seven feet nine inches and four-eighths in circumference, and is the only one in the City that is not hung for ringing; it has the following inscription: “Katherina Ben Jc. Ghegoten, Van Jacop Vvaghevens, int jaer Ons Heeren, mcccccliii.”

The Chimes in this Steeple consist of twenty-eight Bells, diminishing gradually from five feet three inches and three-eighths, down to one foot six inches in circumference; the greater part of them have the following inscription: “Tunned by Armiston and Cummin, 28 Bells for Glasgow, 1735.”

*Hutchisons' Hospital.*—The Bell in the Hospital Steeple is seven feet nine inches in circumference; it was in the Steeple of the old Hospital, and has the following inscription: “Cornelis Ovderogge, Rotterdam, Fecit, 1649.”

*St. George's Church.*—The Bell in the Steeple of this Church is nine feet in circumference, and has the following inscription:

“I to the Church the people call,

“And to the Grave I summon all.—1808.”

*St. Andrew's.*—The Bell in the Steeple of this Church is nine feet in circumference, and has the following inscription: “St. Andrew's Church, 1809.”

*St. Enoch's.*—The Bell in the Steeple of this Church is seven feet nine inches and two-eighths in circumference, and has the following inscription: St. Enoch's Church, 1809.”

*Gorbals.*—The Bell in the Steeple of this Church is eleven feet three inches and three-eighths in circumference, and has the following inscription: “Makers, Stephen Miller & Co. Glasgow, 1813.”

*Merchants' Hall.*—The Bell in the Steeple of this Hall is eleven feet three and three-eighths inches in circumference, and has the following inscription: “Makers, Stephen Miller & Co.: Glasgow, 1815.”

*College Court.*—The Bell in the Steeple in this Court is seven feet nine and two-eighths inches in circumference, and has the following inscription: “Alma Mater Universitas Glasguensis, John Meikle me Fecit, Edinbvr̄g. Anno 1686.”

*Trades' Hall.*—The Bell in the Belfry over the Dome, in this Hall, is eight feet in circumference, and has the following inscription: “Trades' Hall, Glasgow, Thomas Mears of London, Fecit: 1794.”

### Clocks.

*High Church.*—The Clock in the Tower of the High Church being completely wore out, the Clock in the Tron Church Steeple was substituted in its place, in 1810.

*Merchants' Hall.*—The Clock in this Steeple is old and very much wore out.

*North-West Church.*—The Clock in the Steeple of this Church was made by Samuel Telfier, Glasgow, in 1720.

*St. Andrew's.*—The Clock in the Steeple of this Church was made by Thomas Napier, Glasgow.

It appears, that, from an early period, the Dutch took precedence of the English in Turret-Bell making; although the specimens in this City, from both these countries, are considered beyond mediocrity, it is but justice to say, that those which have been made by Stephen Miller & Co. are considered to be at least equal, if not superior, to either of them.

The original Bells in the Steeples of St. Andrew's and St. Enoch's Churches having been damaged, were sent to London, and recast by Thomas Mears, who also cast the Bell for St. George's Church; the price of the latter was £143 14 8 The Gorbals Bell weighs 3016 lb., and was charged 1s. 8d. per lb., 168 0 0 The Merchants' Hall Bell weighs 2140 lb., at 2s., - - 214 0 0

The price of Bell metal is very fluctuating; at present, (July 1816,) Turret-Bells are charged at 1s. 7d. per lb.

Although none of the Bells in the Steeples of this City were made here, previous to 1813, there are large Turret-Bells inscribed “Ferre Fecit, Calton, Glasgow. 1735.”

*St. Enoch's*.—The Clock in the Steeple of this Church was made in 1780, by John Hamilton, Glasgow.

*Tron Church*.—The Clock \* in the Steeple of this Church was made by Thwates, London, in 1810.

*St. George's*.—The Clock \* in the Steeple of this Church was made by Thwates, London, in 1809.

*Hutchisons' Hospital*.—The Clock \* in the Steeple of this Hospital was made by Thwates, London, in 1809.

*Steeple at the Cross*.—The Clock in this Steeple having been completely wore out, a new one with Quarters and Chimes was substituted in its place, in 1816, Mitchell & Russell, Makers, Glasgow. The cost of the Clock and Chimes was 325*l*.

*College*.—The Clock in the Steeple in the College-Court strikes the Quarters; it was made by Andrew Dickie, Edinburgh, in 1750.

#### BURGESS FINES.

##### *Rate of Tickets for Merchant and Trades' Burgesses.*

Merchant Burgess Ticket for a Stran-

ger, commonly called the Far-

hand, - - - - - £8 8 0

Stamp for do. - - - - - 2 0 8

£10 8 8

Tradesman's Ticket, Far-hand, - 5 8 0

Stamp for do. - - - - - 2 0 8

7 8 8

Ticket for the Eldest Son of a Bur-

gess, (Father living,) - - 1 9 6

Stamp for do. - - - - - 1 0 8

2 10 2

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\* The value of these Turret Clocks is from One Hundred Guineas to One Hundred and Twenty Pounds, exclusive of putting up.

|                                              |   |   |   |   |       |    |      |
|----------------------------------------------|---|---|---|---|-------|----|------|
| <b>Ticket for the Eldest Son of a Bur-</b>   |   |   |   |   |       |    |      |
| <b>gees, if the Father be dead,</b>          | - |   |   |   | 1     | 1  | 0    |
| <b>Stamp for do.</b>                         | - | - | - | - | 1     | 0  | 8    |
|                                              |   |   |   |   | <hr/> |    |      |
|                                              |   |   |   |   |       | 2  | 1 8  |
| <b>Ticket for a Younger Son, whether the</b> |   |   |   |   |       |    |      |
| <b>Father be dead or living,</b>             | - |   |   |   | 1     | 12 | 0    |
| <b>Stamp for do.</b>                         | - | - | - | - | 1     | 0  | 8    |
|                                              |   |   |   |   | <hr/> |    |      |
|                                              |   |   |   |   |       | 2  | 12 8 |
| <b>Sons-in-Law,</b>                          | - | - | - | - | 1     | 15 | 0    |
| <b>Stamp for do.</b>                         | - | - | - | - | 1     | 0  | 8    |
|                                              |   |   |   |   | <hr/> |    |      |
|                                              |   |   |   |   |       | 2  | 15 8 |
| <b>Apprentices,</b>                          | - | - | - | - | 1     | 16 | 0    |
| <b>Stamp for do.</b>                         | - | - | - | - | 1     | 0  | 8    |
|                                              |   |   |   |   | <hr/> |    |      |
|                                              |   |   |   |   |       | 2  | 16 8 |

The above fees are payable in the Extractor's Office, Council Chambers, for behoof of the Town Council and the Merchants' and Trades' Houses. The Town receives one-half of the whole, exclusive of the Stamp, and the Merchants' House receives one-half of the Merchant Burgess Tickets, and the Trades' House one-half of the Trades' Burgess Tickets.

*Table of Admission Money to the Fourteen Incorporated Trades, &c.*

(Taken from the Books of the respective Incorporations.)

| INCORPORATIONS. | Master-Court. | Number in Trades House. | Strangers' Freedom Fine. |    |    | Apprentice Freedom Fine. |    |    | Freemen's Sons' Freedom Fine. |    |    | Freemen's Sons-in-Law's Freedom Fine. |    |     | Paid to their Poor in 1815. |    |    | Boys in Trades House School. | School Wages paid by each Corporation. |    |    |
|-----------------|---------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|----|----|--------------------------|----|----|-------------------------------|----|----|---------------------------------------|----|-----|-----------------------------|----|----|------------------------------|----------------------------------------|----|----|
|                 |               |                         | L.                       | s. | d. | L.                       | s. | d. | L.                            | s. | d. | L.                                    | s. | d.  | L.                          | s. | d. |                              | L.                                     | s. | d. |
| Hammermen,..... | 14            | 6                       | 12                       | 12 | 0  | 3                        | 10 | 0  | 0                             | 1  | 10 | 0                                     | 0  | 173 | 6                           | 6  | 12 | 9                            | 0                                      | 0  |    |
| Tailors,.....   | 14            | 6                       | 12                       | 0  | 0  | 3                        | 10 | 0  | 1*                            | 0  | 0  | 0                                     | 0  | 576 | 13                          | 6  | 12 | 9                            | 0                                      | 0  |    |
| Cordiners,..... | 18            | 6                       | 20                       | 0  | 0  | 4                        | 10 | 0  | 2                             | 10 | 0  | 2                                     | 10 | 0   | 0                           | 0  | 12 | 9                            | 0                                      | 0  |    |
| Maltnen,.....   | 10            | 6                       | 15                       | 15 | 0  | 5                        | 5  | 0  | 2                             | 2  | 0  | 2                                     | 0  | 195 | 14                          | 6  | 12 | 9                            | 0                                      | 0  |    |
| Weavers,.....   | 16            | 4                       | 5                        | 10 | 0  | 2                        | 10 | 0  | 1                             | 10 | 0  | 1                                     | 10 | 0   | 412                         | 0  | 6  | 8                            | 6                                      | 0  |    |
| Bakers,.....    | 12            | 3                       | 160†                     | 0  | 0  | 6                        | 0  | 0  | 3                             | 0  | 0  | 20                                    | 0  | 250 | 18                          | 4  | 6  | 4                            | 10                                     | 0  |    |
| Skinner,.....   | 14            | 3                       | 10                       | 0  | 0  | 3                        | 3  | 0  | 1                             | 10 | 0  | 1                                     | 10 | 0   | 118                         | 16 | 6  | 6                            | 4                                      | 10 | 0  |
| Wrights,.....   | 16            | 3                       | 17                       | 11 | 0  | 3                        | 16 | 7  | 2                             | 3  | 8  | 3                                     | 3  | 379 | 17                          | 0  | 6  | 4                            | 10                                     | 0  |    |
| Coopers,.....   | 12            | 3                       | 80                       | 0  | 0  | 7                        | 7  | 0  | 7                             | 7  | 0  | 7                                     | 7  | 40  | 0                           | 0  | 6  | 4                            | 10                                     | 0  |    |
| Fishers,.....   | 12            | 3                       | 12                       | 14 | 9  | 0                        | 0  | 0  | 4                             | 4  | 0  | 4                                     | 11 | 7   | 200                         | 0  | 6  | 4                            | 10                                     | 0  |    |
| Masons,.....    | 10            | 3                       | 21                       | 0  | 0  | 5                        | 5  | 0  | 5                             | 5  | 0  | 5                                     | 5  | 108 | 9                           | 3  | 6  | 4                            | 10                                     | 0  |    |
| Gardeners,..... | 12            | 3                       | 10                       | 0  | 0  | 2                        | 0  | 0  | 1                             | 10 | 0  | 2                                     | 0  | 31  | 8                           | 6  | 6  | 4                            | 10                                     | 0  |    |
| Barbers,.....   | 12            | 3                       | 12                       | 0  | 0  | 3                        | 0  | 0  | 2                             | 0  | 0  | 2                                     | 0  | 130 | 0                           | 3  | 6  | 4                            | 10                                     | 0  |    |
| Dyers,.....     | 8             | 2                       | 4                        | 2  | 0  | 1                        | 2  | 0  | 1                             | 2  | 0  | 1                                     | 2  | 9   | 18                          | 3  | 4  | 3                            | 0                                      | 0  |    |

\* Sons and Sons-in-Law of Freemen Tailors pay a Freedom Fine, of 1*l.* as above, when Operative—and 1*l.* 5*s.* when not Operative.

† The Baker's Freedom Fine, not only entitles the Entrant to carry on business in Glasgow, but gives him an interest in the extensive Flour Mills at Partick, &c.

The above sums are payable to the Collectors of the respective Corporations at entry.

*Proclamations of Marriages, and Registrations of Baptisms, from 1690 till 1815. The numbers for the last twenty years have been taken from the Books of the Session-Clerk, and, for those of a prior date, from other documents.*

| MARRIAG. |     | BAPTISMS. |                   | BAPTISMS. |        |           |        | BAPTISMS. |        |           |        |
|----------|-----|-----------|-------------------|-----------|--------|-----------|--------|-----------|--------|-----------|--------|
| Year.    | No. | Year.     | Males & Fe-males. | Year.     | Males. | Fe-males. | Total. | Year.     | Males. | Fe-males. | Total. |
| 1690     | 100 | 1690      | 498               | 1791      | 800    | 731       | 1531   | 1804      | 854    | 738       | 1592   |
| 1700     | 110 | 1700      | 415               | 1792      | 857    | 845       | 1702   | 1805      | 842    | 750       | 1592   |
| 1710     | 129 | 1710      | 470               | 1793      | 805    | 788       | 1593   | 1806      | 829    | 775       | 1604   |
| 1720     | 148 | 1720      | 605               | 1794      | 802    | 692       | 1494   | 1807      | 804    | 755       | 1559   |
| 1730     | 146 | 1730      | 559               | 1795      | 695    | 706       | 1401   | 1808      | 776    | 680       | 1456   |
| 1740     | 147 | 1740      | 657               | 1796      | 755    | 681       | 1436   | 1809      | 719    | 682       | 1401   |
| 1750     | 271 | 1750      | 901               | 1797      | 677    | 762       | 1439   | 1810      | 726    | 697       | 1423   |
| 1760     | 328 | 1760      | 976               | 1798      | 720    | 707       | 1427   | 1811      | 777    | 652       | 1429   |
| 1770     | 347 | 1770      | 1019              | 1799      | 838    | 739       | 1577   | 1812      | 655    | 645       | 1300   |
| 1780     | 367 | 1780      | 967               | 1800      | 753    | 701       | 1454   | 1813      | 640    | 927       | 1567   |
| 1790     | 480 | 1790      | 1449              | 1801      | 703    | 647       | 1350   | 1814      | 653    | 766       | 1419   |
| 1800     | 413 |           |                   | 1802      | 825    | 791       | 1616   | 1815      | 741    | 973       | 1714   |
| 1815     | 693 |           |                   | 1803      | 900    | 853       | 1753   | 1816      |        |           |        |

1816

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The above List does not include irregular marriages. There are also a number of persons who neglect the registration of their children, either from carelessness, or a desire to avoid the fee. This, however, cannot be done by the members of the Established Church, as before baptism a certificate of registration must be produced.

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Prior to 1790, the Books containing these public Registrations do not seem to have been kept so regular as they have been since that period.



**SCHEME OF ASSESSMENT FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF THE POOR  
IN THE TOWN'S HOSPITAL, FROM 9th AUGUST 1803 TO 9th  
AUGUST 1804.**

| <i>Persons Assessed.</i> |                        |   |   | <i>Valued at</i> |   |   |                  |
|--------------------------|------------------------|---|---|------------------|---|---|------------------|
| 468                      | -                      | - | - | £300             | - | - | £140,400         |
| 13                       | -                      | - | - | 400              | - | - | 5,200            |
| 340                      | -                      | - | - | 500              | - | - | 170,000          |
| 267                      | -                      | - | - | 600              | - | - | 160,200          |
| 6                        | -                      | - | - | 700              | - | - | 4,200            |
| 31                       | -                      | - | - | 800              | - | - | 2,4800           |
| 124                      | -                      | - | - | 900              | - | - | 111,600          |
| 359                      | -                      | - | - | 1000             | - | - | 359,000          |
| 199                      | -                      | - | - | 2000             | - | - | 398,000          |
| 99                       | -                      | - | - | 3000             | - | - | 297,000          |
| 82                       | -                      | - | - | 4000             | - | - | 328,000          |
| 60                       | -                      | - | - | 5000             | - | - | 300,000          |
| 45                       | -                      | - | - | 6000             | - | - | 270,000          |
| 20                       | -                      | - | - | 7000             | - | - | 140,000          |
| 7                        | -                      | - | - | 8000             | - | - | 56,000           |
| 9                        | -                      | - | - | 9000             | - | - | 81,000           |
| 18                       | -                      | - | - | 10000            | - | - | 180,000          |
| 12                       | -                      | - | - | 12000            | - | - | 144,000          |
| 1                        | -                      | - | - | 13000            | - | - | 13,000           |
| 2                        | -                      | - | - | 14000            | - | - | 28,000           |
| 11                       | -                      | - | - | 15000            | - | - | 165,000          |
| 3                        | -                      | - | - | 16000            | - | - | 48,000           |
| 2                        | -                      | - | - | 18000            | - | - | 36,000           |
| 1                        | -                      | - | - | 20000            | - | - | 20,000           |
| 1                        | -                      | - | - | 22000            | - | - | 22,000           |
| 1                        | -                      | - | - | 24000            | - | - | 24,000           |
| 1                        | -                      | - | - | 25000            | - | - | 25,000           |
| 2                        | -                      | - | - | 30000            | - | - | 60,000           |
| <hr/> 2184               | <hr/> Carried forward, |   |   |                  | - | - | <hr/> £3,610,400 |

| <i>Persons Assessed.</i> | <i>Valued at</i> |           |                  |
|--------------------------|------------------|-----------|------------------|
| 2184                     | Brought forward, | - -       | £3,610,400       |
| 1                        | - - -            | 32000 - - | 32,000           |
| 1                        | - - -            | 33000 - - | 33,000           |
| 1                        | - - -            | 35000 - - | 35,000           |
| 1                        | - - -            | 40000 - - | 40,000           |
| 1                        | - - -            | 42000 - - | 42,000           |
| 1                        | - - -            | 45000 - - | 45,000           |
| 2                        | - - -            | 48000 - - | 96,000           |
| 1                        | - - -            | 82000 - - | 82,000           |
| <hr/> 2193 Total.        |                  |           | <hr/> £4,015,400 |

|                                                 |       |                       |             |   |   |
|-------------------------------------------------|-------|-----------------------|-------------|---|---|
| Total valuation,                                | -     | 4015400 at 2s. 2d. is | £4350       | 0 | 0 |
| Contribution from the City,                     | - - - |                       | 220         | 0 | 0 |
| Do. from the Merchants' House,                  | -     |                       | 110         | 0 | 0 |
| Do. from the Trades' House,                     | -     |                       | 120         | 0 | 0 |
| Do. from the General Session,                   | -     |                       | 300         | 0 | 0 |
| <hr/> Total amount for maintenance of the poor, |       |                       | <hr/> £5100 | 0 | 0 |

*Scheme of Assessment for the Maintenance of the Poor in the Town's Hospital, from 9th August 1815 to 9th August 1816.*

| <i>Persons Assessed.</i>    | <i>Valued at</i> |          |                  |
|-----------------------------|------------------|----------|------------------|
| 413                         | - - -            | £300 - - | £123,900         |
| 1                           | - - -            | 400 - -  | 400              |
| 88                          | - - -            | 500 - -  | 44,000           |
| 413                         | - - -            | 600 - -  | 247,800          |
| 2                           | - - -            | 700 - -  | 1,400            |
| 5                           | - - -            | 800 - -  | 4,000            |
| 7                           | - - -            | 900 - -  | 6,300            |
| 821                         | - - -            | 1000 - - | 321,000          |
| 30                          | - - -            | 1200 - - | 36,000           |
| 4                           | - - -            | 1300 - - | 5,200            |
| 170                         | - - -            | 1500 - - | 255,000          |
| <hr/> 1454 Carried forward, |                  |          | <hr/> £1,045,000 |

| <i>Persons Assessed.</i> | <i>Valued at</i> |       |             |
|--------------------------|------------------|-------|-------------|
| 1454                     | Brought forward, | - - - | £1,045,000  |
| 2                        | - - -            | 1600  | 3,200       |
| 4                        | - - -            | 1800  | 7,200       |
| 209                      | - - -            | 2000  | 418,000     |
| 78                       | - - -            | 2500  | 195,000     |
| 161                      | - - -            | 3000  | 483,000     |
| 44                       | - - -            | 3500  | 154,000     |
| 89                       | - - -            | 4000  | 356,000     |
| 29                       | - - -            | 4500  | 130,500     |
| 64                       | - - -            | 5000  | 320,000     |
| 14                       | - - -            | 5500  | 77,000      |
| 67                       | - - -            | 6000  | 2,639,500   |
| 1                        | - - -            | 6500  | 6,500       |
| 35                       | - - -            | 7000  | 245,000     |
| 1                        | - - -            | 7500  | 7,500       |
| 48                       | - - -            | 8000  | 384,000     |
| 21                       | - - -            | 9000  | 189,000     |
| 29                       | - - -            | 10000 | 290,000     |
| 7                        | - - -            | 11000 | 77,000      |
| 28                       | - - -            | 12000 | 336,000     |
| 8                        | - - -            | 13000 | 104,000     |
| 5                        | - - -            | 14000 | 70,000      |
| 15                       | - - -            | 15000 | 225,000     |
| 4                        | - - -            | 16000 | 64,000      |
| 1                        | - - -            | 17000 | 17,000      |
| 8                        | - - -            | 18000 | 144,000     |
| 9                        | - - -            | 20000 | 180,000     |
| 2                        | - - -            | 23000 | 46,000      |
| 4                        | - - -            | 24000 | 96,000      |
| 4                        | - - -            | 25000 | 100,000     |
| 1                        | - - -            | 26000 | 26,000      |
| 3                        | - - -            | 27000 | 81,000      |
| 6                        | - - -            | 30000 | 180,000     |
| 1                        | - - -            | 31000 | 31,000      |
| 1                        | - - -            | 32000 | 32,000      |
| 2457                     | Carried forward, | - - - | £ 6,521,900 |

| <i>Persons Assessed.</i>                                                  | <i>Valued at</i> |                  |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 2457 Brought forward,                                                     | - -              | £6,521,900       |
| 2 - - - -                                                                 | 37000 - -        | 74,000           |
| 2 - - - -                                                                 | 38000 - -        | 76,000           |
| 4 - - - -                                                                 | 40000 - -        | 160,000          |
| 1 - - - -                                                                 | 50000 - -        | 50,000           |
| 1 - - - -                                                                 | 65000 - -        | 65,000           |
| 1 - - - -                                                                 | 70000 - -        | 70,000           |
| <hr/> 2468 Total.                                                         | Total valuation, | <hr/> £7,016,900 |
| 7,016,900 at 2s. 7d. per 100l. is                                         | - -              | £9069 9 11       |
| Contribution from the City,                                               | - - -            | 220 0 0          |
| Do. from the Merchants' House,                                            |                  | 110 0 0          |
| Do. from the Trades' House,                                               | -                | 120 0 0          |
| Do. from the General Session,                                             | -                | 300 0 0          |
| Do. from a Banking House whose<br>Partners do not reside in the<br>Burgh, | - - - -          | 70 0 0           |
| Total amount for maintenance of the Poor,                                 | -                | <hr/> £9883 9 11 |

## CRIMINAL AND CIVIL COURTS.

*Court of Justiciary.*

A Circuit Court of Justiciary\* is held here in the months of April and September, yearly, wherein all criminal causes, high treason excepted, are tried by a Jury of fifteen persons. The jurisdiction of the Circuit extends over the Counties of Lanark, Renfrew, and Dumbarton. It has been customary for two of the judges to be on this Circuit, attended by the Sheriffs of the three Counties, and the Lord Provost and Magistrates of the Burgh. Prior to 1814, it was necessary for the Jury to retire from the Court, and make up a written

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\* Usually termed Justices in Eyre. These Justices were anciently commissioned to divers Counties, to hear causes and decide the pleas of the Crown.

verdict. At that period, an Act of Parliament was passed, empowering Juries, when they were unanimous as to the verdict, to return it, *viva voce*, without leaving the box. Forty-five Jurymen \* are summoned on each Circuit, whereof twenty-five are from Lanarkshire, and ten from each of the other two Counties. This Court also gives judgment in appeals from inferior Courts of Record, in civil matters, where the sum at issue does not exceed 25*l.*; when above that sum, the sentence must be acquiesced in, or the cause advocated to the Court of Session. An elegant Hall, or Court-Room, has been fitted up in the Public Offices, calculated to contain three hundred and fifty persons, for the accommodation of the Court and the Public.

*The Baillie, or Town Court.*

The Town Court is the principal Civil Court of the Burgh. It seems to have been instituted about the same time that the Burgh was erected. The Baillies are the Judges. The procedure is conducted in writing, by Procurators, under the superintendence of a Legal Assessor, who is a Member of the Faculty of Advocates. For ordinary causes, the Court is held in the Burgh Court-Hall, Public Offices, every Friday, at eleven o'clock, during the sitting of the Court of Session, and at least once a-month during its vacation; but in cases of a summary nature, which require extraordinary despatch, the Court is open every lawful day. Its jurisdiction is limited to the Burgh, and is competent to decide questions of personal obligation to pay or perform, to any extent; no claim, however, can be enforced in this Court unless it exceeds Thirty Shillings. The Court is also competent to judge, in questions of property, pledge, hypothec and retension, of exclusive privilege of count and reckoning, service of heirs, &c.

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\* The Jury is generally composed of country gentlemen, farmers, merchants, manufacturers, and two writers.

*Inferior, or Monday Civil Court.*

The inferior Civil Court, commonly called the Conscience Court, from the matters at issue being often left to the oath of parties, was instituted on 2d November 1772, for the determination of small civil claims, which are now fixed to be not under Five, nor exceeding Forty Shillings. The Court is held in the Burgh Court-Hall, every Monday, at eleven o'clock. The Magistrates, in rotation, officiate as Judges. An Assessor attends, to give legal advice, if it be found necessary, and to minute the verbal debate. Procurators are not admitted; nor is this a Court of Record.

*Convene, or Small Debt Court.*

This Court is held on Tuesdays and Thursdays, at two o'clock, in the Burgh Court-Hall. The Baillies officiate in rotation, without the assistance of Assessors. The procedure is not taken down in writing, nor is any claim competent above Ten Shillings.

*Criminal Court of the Burgh.*

In the Criminal Court of the Burgh, the Magistrates also officiate as Judges. The procedure is conducted in writing, under the superintendence of a Legal Assessor; and is held, every lawful day, in the Police Office, at ten o'clock, and, thereafter, in the Office of the sitting Magistrate, at the Public Offices, at twelve o'clock. This Court grants warrant for the arrest and commitment of offenders of every description, within the bounds\*, so that they may be brought to trial either in the Supreme Court of Justiciary, or in this Court. In particular, it takes cognizance of those inferior offences, which, by the law of Scotland, do not require a trial by Jury; to the effect of inflicting punishment by fine, banishment from the Burgh,

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\* The Magistrates, in their capacity of Justices of the Peace for the County, are competent to commit persons accused of crimes, over the whole County of Lanark.

exposure to public contempt, imprisonment in Jail, solitary confinement in Bridewell, or even to the extent of inflicting a slight corporeal punishment.

*The Maritime,  
or Court of the Baillie of the River.*

The jurisdiction of this Court is very extensive. It is competent to decide in all maritime matters which occur, from the Bridge of Glasgow to the Clough Stone, at the mouth of the river Clyde, near the Clough Light-house. The Baillie of the River, is the Judge of this Court, which is held in the Burgh Court-Hall, every lawful day, as business occurs, under the superintendence of a Legal Assessor.

*Dean of Guild Court.*

The Dean of Guild Court takes cognizance of all matters within the Burgh, wherein the heritable rights of the citizens are involved. It consists of the Dean of Guild, who is President, four Members from the Trades' House, and four from the Merchants' House, chosen annually, by the respective Houses, and termed the Dean of Guild's Brethren. This Court, by the major vote of its Members, determines in all matters of dispute between conterminous Proprietors, encroachments on the streets, insufficiency of buildings, adjustment of weights and measures, &c. The procedure is conducted in writing, by Procurators, under the superintendence of a Legal Assessor. The Members from the Trades' House, sit on the right of the President, conformable to ancient usage. This Court is held every second Thursday, at eleven o'clock, in the Burgh Court-Hall.

*Barony of Gorbals Civil Court.*

The Baillies of Gorbals are Judges in this Court, which, like the Town Court, is competent to judge in civil causes to any extent; but without a fixed minimum. The procedure is

conducted in writing, under the superintendence of a Legal Assessor. The Court is held in the Police-Office, Gorbals, every Monday, at five o'clock, P. M.

*Barony of Gorbals Criminal Court.*

The Magistrates decide in matters of Police, in the Police-Office, Gorbals, every Monday, at seven o'clock, P. M. and hold Courts, for the trial of offenders, whenever business renders it necessary. This Court is competent to inflict punishments similar to those of the Criminal Court of the Burgh.

The following Abstract exhibits the number of Processes which have been instituted in the several Courts, under the immediate management of the Magistrates and their Assessors, for the years 1813, -14, and -15.

| <i>Number of Processes instituted, viz.</i>      | 1813. | 1814. | 1815. | Average No. |
|--------------------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------------|
| In the Baillie, or Town Court *, - - -           | 1607  | 1534  | 1658  | 1599        |
| Summary Causes, decided daily, - - -             | 557   | 561   | 608   | 575         |
| In the inferior, or Monday Court, - - -          | 1050  | 948   | 1053  | 1017        |
| In the Maritime, or Baillie of the River Court,  | 96    | 101   | 109   | 102         |
| In the Convene, or Small Debt Court, - -         | 1560  | 1560  | 1560  | 1560        |
| In the Dean of Guild Court, - - - -              | - -   | - -   | 97    | 90          |
| Total Civil Causes instituted in 1815, -         |       |       |       | 4943        |
| Criminal Causes, instituted in the Burgh Court†, | 630   | 649   | 720   | 666         |
| Total of Civil and Criminal Causes, in 1815,     |       |       |       | 5609        |

\* There are about thirty-four Diets of the Town-Court held in the year.

There being no record of the Convene Court, the average is taken at fifteen causes for every Court.

† Exclusive of the Criminal Causes, instituted in the Burgh Court, the Sitting Magistrate in the Police-Office, decided 8452 Causes in 1815, the particulars of which are all entered in a Book.

In the Gorbals Civil Court, thirty-seven causes were decided in 1815.

In the Justiciary Court, there were twenty-three separate trials in 1815, and one in the Civil Cause Jury Court, which was the first that took place in Glasgow.



*Sheriff Court.*

The Sheriff's Court has jurisdiction in Civil as well as in Criminal matters within the County. The Civil Court for ordinary procedure, is held every Wednesday, at eleven o'clock, in the Circuit Court-Room, during the sitting of the Court of Session; and during its vacation, the Court is held at such intervals as the Judge may think expedient. In cases of a summary nature, there is access to him every lawful day. Sums or claims, of whatever extent, are competent for decision in this Court. Persons tried before the Sheriff, for crimes which infer capital or corporeal punishment, or banishment from the Country, must be tried by a Jury of fifteen persons; the forms of the Justiciary Court being strictly adhered to, with this difference, that, in all cases, the objections to witnesses, and other steps of procedure, must be taken down in writing. No capital sentence can be inflicted in less than forty days after the passing of the sentence, nor corporeal punishment in less than twelve days. The sentence of this Court, whether of a civil or criminal nature, are, like other inferior Courts, subject to the revisal of the Supreme Court.

*Commissariat Court.*

The Commissariat Court was formerly the Court of the Archbishop. The jurisdiction of the Commissariat of Glasgow, Hamilton, and Campsie, is very extensive, comprehending a great part of the Counties of Lanark, Renfrew, Stirling, Dumbarton, and Ayr; it takes cognizance of all testamentary affairs, and matters of scandal. Civil actions for debt may also be decided in it, to the extent of Forty Pounds Scots \*. The term of the Court is similar to the Sheriffs, and is held in the same

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As the number of processes instituted in the Sheriff, Commissary, and Justice of Peace Courts, in 1815, cannot be given with any degree of accuracy, they have been omitted.

\* 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* sterling.

Hall, on Thursdays, at eleven o'clock. Prior to the Reformation, and during the time of Episcopacy, it was held in the Consistory-House, adjoining the Cathedral. The first annual meeting of the Session, on 12th of November, takes place there still.

*Justice of Peace Court.*

The Judges in this Court are those Gentlemen in the Commission of the Peace, who act for the Under Ward of Lanarkshire, the jurisdiction being confined to that district. The Court meets in the Circuit Court-Hall, on the first Monday of every month, at eleven o'clock, A. M. When it so happens that the routine business of the Court cannot be overtaken on that day, an adjourned meeting frequently takes place, at the end of two weeks, for bringing up the undecided causes; two Justices always forming a quorum. This Court decides in all matters of debt which do not exceed Five Pounds; it also determines on fines and penalties to any amount, which may have been incurred by illegal traffic, infringement of the game laws, &c.; it is also the legitimate Court for settling disputes between master and servant, whether as to aliment, agreement, or rate of wages. From its decisions, parties may appeal to the Quarter Sessions. This is not a Court of Record, nor are Procurators admitted, except in summary procedure not connected with the Small Debt department. The Clerk to the Justices, in virtue of a commission granted to him for that purpose, takes precognitions, hears parties, and forwards processes, &c. in his Office, every lawful day.

## COWFEEDERS AND COWS.

*Number of Cowfeeders and Cows within the City, in May 1816, and the Quantity and Value of Sweet Milk produced and sold within the year, on an average of Six Pints per day to each Cow.*

| No. | Cowfeeders' Names.           | Number of Cows. | Aver. quantit. of Milk per day. | Quantity in Scots Pints, produced in 365 days. | Milk per Scots pint. | Value in 365 days or one year. |
|-----|------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|
|     |                              |                 |                                 |                                                |                      | £ s. d.                        |
| 1   | William Harley,.....         | 195             | 1170                            | 427,050                                        | 6d.                  | 10,676 5 0                     |
| 2   | Robert Hunter,.....          | 40              | 240                             | 87,600                                         | ...                  | 2,190 0 0                      |
| 3   | John Scouler,.....           | 35              | 210                             | 76,650                                         | ...                  | 1,916 5 0                      |
| 4   | William Napier, .....        | 26              | 156                             | 56,940                                         | ...                  | 1,423 10 0                     |
| 5   | J. Ballantyne,.....          | 21              | 126                             | 45,990                                         | ...                  | 1,149 15 0                     |
| 6   | J. & M. Robertson,.....      | 17              | 102                             | 37,230                                         | ...                  | 930 15 0                       |
| 7   | William Arneil,.....         | 14              | 84                              | 30,660                                         | ...                  | 766 10 0                       |
| 8   | D. M'Killop & Mrs. Melville, | 14              | 84                              | 30,660                                         | ...                  | 766 10 0                       |
| 9   | John Stewart,.....           | 11              | 66                              | 24,090                                         | ...                  | 602 5 0                        |
| 10  | Mrs. Wilson,.....            | 9               | 54                              | 19,710                                         | ...                  | 492 15 0                       |
| 11  | James Clarke,.....           | 9               | 54                              | 19,710                                         | ...                  | 492 15 0                       |
| 12  | John Hill,.....              | 9               | 54                              | 19,710                                         | ...                  | 492 15 0                       |
| 13  | Robert M'Isaac,.....         | 8               | 48                              | 17,520                                         | ...                  | 438 0 0                        |
| 14  | Peter Jarvie,.....           | 8               | 48                              | 17,520                                         | ...                  | 438 0 0                        |
| 15  | William Bowes,.....          | 8               | 48                              | 17,520                                         | ...                  | 438 0 0                        |
| 16  | Alexander Finlay,.....       | 8               | 48                              | 17,520                                         | ...                  | 438 0 0                        |
| 17  | Alexander Graham,.....       | 7               | 42                              | 15,330                                         | ...                  | 383 5 0                        |
| 18  | William Turner,.....         | 7               | 42                              | 15,330                                         | ...                  | 383 5 0                        |
| 19  | James M'Culloch,.....        | 7               | 42                              | 15,330                                         | ...                  | 383 5 0                        |
| 20  | James Liddell,.....          | 6               | 36                              | 13,140                                         | ...                  | 328 10 0                       |
| 21  | Peter Ferguson,.....         | 6               | 36                              | 13,140                                         | ...                  | 328 10 0                       |
| 22  | Peter M'Alister,.....        | 5               | 30                              | 10,950                                         | ...                  | 273 15 0                       |
| 23  | J. Bowrie,.....              | 5               | 30                              | 10,950                                         | ...                  | 273 15 0                       |
| 24  | Robert Walker,.....          | 5               | 30                              | 10,950                                         | ...                  | 273 15 0                       |
| 25  | Thomas Jenkin,.....          | 5               | 30                              | 10,950                                         | ...                  | 273 15 0                       |
| 26  | George Farmer,.....          | 5               | 30                              | 10,950                                         | ...                  | 273 15 0                       |
| 27  | John Cobb,.....              | 4               | 24                              | 8,760                                          | ...                  | 219 0 0                        |
| 28  | William King,.....           | 4               | 24                              | 8,760                                          | ...                  | 219 0 0                        |
| 29  | Donald Munro,.....           | 4               | 24                              | 8,760                                          | ...                  | 219 0 0                        |
| 30  | John Thomson,.....           | 4               | 24                              | 8,760                                          | ...                  | 219 0 0                        |
| 31  | George Buchanan,.....        | 4               | 24                              | 8,760                                          | ...                  | 219 0 0                        |
| 32  | William Stiven,.....         | 4               | 24                              | 8,760                                          | ...                  | 219 0 0                        |
| 33  | George Hamilton,.....        | 3               | 18                              | 6,570                                          | ...                  | 164 5 0                        |
| 34  | Malcom Wright,.....          | 3               | 18                              | 6,570                                          | ...                  | 164 5 0                        |
| 35  | Alexander Ogilvie,.....      | 3               | 18                              | 6,570                                          | ...                  | 164 5 0                        |
| 36  | William Semple,.....         | 3               | 18                              | 6,570                                          | ...                  | 164 5 0                        |
| 37  | Widow Finlay,.....           | 3               | 18                              | 6,570                                          | ...                  | 164 5 0                        |
| 38  | James Blair,.....            | 3               | 18                              | 6,570                                          | ...                  | 164 5 0                        |
| 39  | Mrs. White,.....             | 3               | 18                              | 6,570                                          | ...                  | 164 5 0                        |
| 40  | Alexander Walker,.....       | 3               | 18                              | 6,570                                          | ...                  | 164 5 0                        |
| 41  | George M'Alister,.....       | 3               | 18                              | 6,570                                          | ...                  | 164 5 0                        |
| 42  | James Anderson,.....         | 3               | 18                              | 6,570                                          | ...                  | 164 5 0                        |
| 43  | David M'Niven,.....          | 3               | 18                              | 6,570                                          | ...                  | 164 5 0                        |
| 44  | — M'Callum,.....             | 3               | 18                              | 6,570                                          | ...                  | 164 5 0                        |
| 45  | — Hutton,.....               | 3               | 18                              | 6,570                                          | ...                  | 164 5 0                        |
|     | Carried forward,             | 553             | 3318                            | 1,211,070                                      |                      | 30276 15 0                     |

| No. | Cowfeeders' Names.       | Number of Cows. | Aver. quantit. of Milk per day. | Quantity, in Scots Pinta, produced in 365 days. | Milk per Scots pint. | Value in 365 days, or one year. |
|-----|--------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------|
|     | Brought forward,         | 553             | 3518                            | 1,211,070                                       |                      | £ s. d.<br>30,276 15 0          |
| 46  | William M'Farlane,.....  | 2               | 12                              | 4,380                                           | 6d.                  | 109 10 0                        |
| 47  | William Robertson,.....  | 2               | 12                              | 4,380                                           | ...                  | 109 10 0                        |
| 48  | Mrs. Horn,.....          | 2               | 12                              | 4,380                                           | ...                  | 109 10 0                        |
| 49  | —Dunn,.....              | 2               | 12                              | 4,380                                           | ...                  | 109 10 0                        |
| 50  | Thomas Wilson,.....      | 2               | 12                              | 4,380                                           | ...                  | 109 10 0                        |
| 51  | —Granger,.....           | 2               | 12                              | 4,380                                           | ...                  | 109 10 0                        |
| 52  | Mrs. M'Lauren,.....      | 2               | 12                              | 4,380                                           | ...                  | 109 10 0                        |
| 53  | Thomas Ainsley,.....     | 2               | 12                              | 4,380                                           | ...                  | 109 10 0                        |
| 54  | William Barton,.....     | 2               | 12                              | 4,380                                           | ...                  | 109 10 0                        |
| 55  | James Campbell,.....     | 2               | 12                              | 4,380                                           | ...                  | 109 10 0                        |
| 56  | William M'Iwham,.....    | 2               | 12                              | 4,380                                           | ...                  | 109 10 0                        |
| 57  | —Wilson,.....            | 2               | 12                              | 4,380                                           | ...                  | 109 10 0                        |
| 58  | Robert Urie,.....        | 2               | 12                              | 4,380                                           | ...                  | 109 10 0                        |
| 59  | Walter Parlanc,.....     | 1               | 6                               | 2,190                                           | ...                  | 54 15 0                         |
| 60  | William Dick,.....       | 1               | 6                               | 2,190                                           | ...                  | 54 15 0                         |
| 61  | Peter Barr,.....         | 1               | 6                               | 2,190                                           | ...                  | 54 15 0                         |
| 62  | Robert Walker,.....      | 1               | 6                               | 2,190                                           | ...                  | 54 15 0                         |
| 63  | Matthew Allan,.....      | 1               | 6                               | 2,190                                           | ...                  | 54 15 0                         |
| 64  | Henry Campbell,.....     | 1               | 6                               | 2,190                                           | ...                  | 54 15 0                         |
| 65  | Robert Sommerville,..... | 1               | 6                               | 2,190                                           | ...                  | 54 15 0                         |
|     |                          | 586             | 3,516                           | 1,283,340                                       |                      | 32,083 10 0                     |

Notwithstanding that some small Cowfeeders may have been omitted in the above List, and that there are individual Citizens who keep Cows for the use of their families, and a few Farmers in the neighbourhood of the City, who bring in milk and sell it in a sweet state, the above calculation may be considered as very near the truth, as the surplus milk, more than can be sold within the City in a sweet state, is churned, it may be taken as a fair set-off for the quantity not included in the List.

*Mr. William Harley's Cowhouse.*

(Containing One Hundred Cows.)

The construction of Mr. Harley's Cowhouses, and the mode in which he conducts his Dairy, having given general approbation, a detailed account of them may be useful, or at least gratifying, to the public. At Whitsunday 1810, Mr. Harley first began to turn his attention to the formation of a Dairy, on a large scale. Since that period, he has built several

Cowhouses. The last erected, and which he conceives to be on the best construction, contains one hundred Cows; being placed on a steep inclined plane, it stands on arches forming vaults, in which carts are placed to receive the dung from the groops. The Building is ninety-four feet long by sixty-three feet wide within the walls; is eight feet high, and covered with three roofs which have no horizontal ceilings; the slates are pinned to rafters and lime-pointed; the entire of the floor is laid with hewn free-stone, forming five longitudinal passages, each five feet wide, commencing at the side walls, and one transverse passage nine feet wide near the centre of the Building, there being twelve Cows in four rows on one side of it, and thirteen in four rows on the other side. The space between the longitudinal passages for the immediate use of the Cows, is nine feet six inches, of which one foot six inches is for the groop, and two feet for the grass or hay trough, leaving six feet from the inner side of the trough to the inner side of the groop; this space is subdivided in the other direction by wooden partitions, distant six feet four inches, which contains two Cows, each Cow being placed to a stake nine inches distant from the partitions, and six inches from the inside of the grass trough, so that the centre of the stake is five feet six inches distant from the inside of the groop; the partitions are supported at each end by round pillars with ball tops; those which are next the passages are connected by a lintel and pilaster; the latter is placed in the centre, between the two pillars, for inclosing two hecks to prevent the Cows from pushing the hay or grass out of the troughs into the passages; a range of these hecks, embracing the one-half length of the Cow-house, are pulled up and down when the Cattle are to be fed, by the operation of a wheel and pinion, placed on the outside partition, at the transverse passage. There are eleven doors in the Cow-house; viz. one at each end of the five feet passages, each seven feet by three feet six inches, and one at the end of the wide passage, seven feet by six feet, fronting a Balcony, which has been erected and laid-to on the

outside of the Building, for exhibiting the Cows. There are thirty windows in the roof, each three feet six inches by one foot eight inches, so hung as to admit the atmospheric air at pleasure, by which the temperature of heat is easily regulated to from 60 to 62 degrees of Fahrenheit's scale.

*Abstract Description of the Building, &c.*

The passages are rounded two and one-half inches across.

The stone floor on which the Cows stand is level both ways, and raised six inches above the passages.

The bottom of the grass or hay trough is on a level with the floor; the edges are both of stone; the outer one next the passage is three inches above the bottom, and the other six inches above it; they are both four and one-half inches thick, and rounded to a semi-circle; so that each trough is six feet six inches long, by one foot three inches within.

The groop is one foot six inches wide, six and one-half inches deep at one end, and twelve and one-half inches at the other; thereby forming a declivity of one-half inch for each Cow, to carry off the urine into a reservoir under the Cowhouse, from which it is drawn up by a wooden pump at convenience.

The partitions are made of wood one and one-fourth inches thick; they are four feet long, five feet three inches high at the end next the passages, and moulded down to four feet three inches at the other end; and are supported by cast-iron hollow pillars, two and one-half inches diameter, with ball tops rising five inches above the partitions, with grooves for receiving the partition and hecks; two rows of these pillars are lengthened to eight feet to support the main beams of the roof. A perpendicular pilaster of cast-iron, two and one-half by two and one-fourth inches, with grooves for the hecks, is placed in the centre, between the two pillars at the passages, supporting a cast-iron lintel, four by one inch, with a ledge for receiving one and three-quarter-inch pulleys for drawing up the hecks. The hecks are three feet two inches long, by one foot ten inches broad, framed of deal two and one-fourth wide, by one and one-

fourth inches thick, and filled in with one horizontal and ten perpendicular iron rods, one quarter of an inch diameter. The stakes to which the Cows are fixed are solid cast-iron, two and one-half inches diameter, three feet four inches long, curved at the top, and bolted to the partitions. The chains for fixing the Cows to the stakes are placed on a swivel, with a ring three and one-half inches diameter; they are three feet seven inches long, consisting of twenty-one links, *viz.* three on one side of the swivel, and eighteen on the other.

*Harleian Dairy.*

Since its commencement, the Dairy has often varied in extent. It began with twenty Cows, and increased to two hundred and sixty. At present, there are one hundred and ninety-five Cows in the establishment. The passages of the Cowhouse are washed once in the week, and rubbed with white sand every day; the wood and iron work are washed once in the week, and the walls and inside of the roof are kept clean with white wash. Before the Cows are admitted, the hair is clipped from their tails, and they are curried and rubbed every day, after the first milking, in the same manner as a riding Horse, so that their skin is remarkably clean and glossy. The Cows receive three regular feeds per day, *viz.* in the morning, at six o'clock; at half-past eleven o'clock, A. M.; and at four o'clock, P. M.; in addition to these feeds, they receive a supply of hay or grass, at seven o'clock in the evening. The feed is made up from turnips, potatoes, cut hay, grains from Breweries or Distilleries, or from grain, such as stale oats, barley, beans, coarse flour, bran, &c. these, or whatever part of them can be conveniently got, are mashed up with pot-ale or hot water to 60 degrees of heat; each cow at a feed receives a pailful of this mash, containing five Scotch pints, and those which are keen feeders have a second supply. The turnips are sliced, and the hay cut very small, by means of machinery, moved by an engine of four horses' power \*, and afterwards steamed with potatoes.

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\* The Milk is churned by the same power.

The Cows are milked twice a-day, viz. at five o'clock in the morning, and three o'clock in the afternoon. At the milking and feeding, a bell is rung for a few minutes. It is remarkable that Cows which have been only two or three months in the establishment, which happen to be in a lying posture when the bell begins to ring, are all on their legs before it gives over. On every Friday, the milk of each Cow is measured and entered in a book, along with her number; by which it has been ascertained, that the produce of each Cow, on an average of the whole year, is six Scotch pints\* per day, which is sold at Sixpence per pint†; the pint is divided into twelve equal parts, so that a twelfth part of a pint is got for One Halfpenny. Sweet Cream is sold for Three Shillings per pint. Milk, which has remained in tinned cast-iron, or wooden, vessels of various diameters, four and one-half inches deep, for thirty hours, and then skimmed, is sold at Threepence per pint. The sweet and skimmed Milk

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\* The Scotch standard Pint contains 3 lib. 11 oz. 15 dr. Avoirdupois Weight, of pure River Water, drawn from one of the Glasgow Water-Works Pipes.

| Solid Inches. | Gill. | Mutchkin. | Chopln. | Pint. |
|---------------|-------|-----------|---------|-------|
| 6.46275       | 4     |           |         |       |
| 25.851        | 8     | 2         |         |       |
| 51.702        | 16    | 4         | 2       |       |
| 103.404       |       |           |         |       |

The Cows in the Harleian Dairy are bought about the time of their calving, and are kept from ten to twelve months before they are fit for the knife. They are usually sold at the same price in a flesh state as they were bought in calf. The Calves are sold through the whole year, at 18s. each, on contract, without being fed.

† The price of milk varies according to circumstances; in 1780, it was sold at Twopence per pint; in 1790, at Threepence; in 1798, at Fourpence; in 1802, at Sixpence; in 1808, at Eightpence; in 1810, it was reduced to Sixpence; and in July 1816, in common with almost every other article of provision, it has been reduced in price, and is now selling at Fourpence per pint. It is the general opinion, however, that this last reduction will be but temporary. In 1780, when milk was sold at Twopence per pint, the mutchkin was consequently One Halfpenny, and the term has continued ever since, in as much as a Halfpenny-worth of milk is still called a mutchkin.



is sent to the customers' houses, all over the town, twice a-day, in labeled, locked vessels, so that the servants cannot, by any means, adulterate it. These vessels are placed on spring-carriages, and drawn by small ponies, to avert shaking as much as possible.

*Estimate of the Expense of keeping Fifteen Cows for One Year, and the probable return therefrom.*

|                                                                                                                      |      |    |   |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|----|---|
| Feeding fifteen Cows, 365 days, at 1s. 4d. is                                                                        | £365 | 0  | 0 |
| Wages of one Man, 365 do. at 2s. 6d. -                                                                               | 45   | 12 | 6 |
| Do. of a Woman, 365 do. at 1s. 3d. -                                                                                 | 22   | 16 | 3 |
| Do. of one Girl, 365 do. at 9d. -                                                                                    | 13   | 13 | 9 |
| Interest on Capital, Tear and Wear of Utensils, and occasional Loss on Stock, say for each Cow per annum, 3l. 10s. - | 52   | 10 | 0 |
| Total Expense, - - - -                                                                                               | £499 | 12 | 6 |

*Proceeds of Milk.*

|                                                                                                                    |      |    |    |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|----|----|
| By 32850 Pints of Milk, being at the rate of six * Pints per day for each Cow, at 6d. -                            | £821 | 5  | 0  |
| Deduct from do. 4050 Pints, being the produce of 45 days, as Cows often go dry, before Calving, at per Pint, 6d. - | 101  | 5  | 0  |
|                                                                                                                    | £720 | 0  | 0  |
| Off Expense of Feeding, &c. -                                                                                      | 499  | 12 | 6  |
| Profit on 15 Cows, per annum, -                                                                                    | £220 | 7  | 6  |
| Do. on one Cow, - -                                                                                                | 14   | 13 | 10 |

\* Although the Cows in the Harleian Dairy gives an average of six pints per day, all the year over, there are some Cows, in small establishments, differently fed, which give a less quantity; there are also Cows which go occasionally dry; a deduction therefore of 45 days' milk is supposed to cover these deficiencies, while the dung and urine will defray the Cow-House rent.

NUMBER OF CARRIAGES AND HORSES, CLERKS, MEN SERVANTS,  
&c. IN THE CITY AND BARONY, AND IN THE PARISHES OF  
GORBALS AND GOVAN.

*Number of Carriages and Horses, Clerks, Men Servants, &c.  
within the City of Glasgow, for which Taxes have been paid  
from Whitsunday 1814 to Whitsunday 1815.*

|                                                               | No.        | Tax per Ann. |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|------------|--------------|
| Private Chaises and Coaches with four Wheels, - - - - -       | 23         | £12 12 0     |
| Public Stages, - - - - -                                      | 16         | 10 10 0      |
| Post Chaises and Coaches *, - - - - -                         | 37         | 10 10 0      |
| Two-Wheeled Chaises, viz. Gigs Socielets, &c. † - - - - -     | 103        | 6 10 0       |
| Taxed Carts, - - - - -                                        | 2          | 1 9 0        |
| <b>Total Carriages, - - - - -</b>                             | <b>181</b> |              |
| Persons who keep one Male Servant each, - - - - -             | 124        | 2 8 0        |
| Do. do. two do. each, - - - - -                               | 21         | 3 2 0        |
| Do. do. three do. each, - - - - -                             | 14         | 3 6 0        |
| Do. do. four do. each, - - - - -                              | 1          | 4 7 0        |
| <b>Total Persons who keep Male Servants, - - - - -</b>        | <b>160</b> |              |
| <b>Total Male Servants, - - - - -</b>                         | <b>212</b> |              |
| Persons who keep one occasional Gardener or Jobber, - - - - - | 112        | 0 10 0       |
| Clerks, where one only is kept, - - - - -                     | 426        | 2 0 0        |
| Do. where two or more are kept, - - - - -                     | 537        | 3 0 0        |
| <b>Total Clerks, - - - - -</b>                                | <b>963</b> |              |

\* Exclusive of this Tax, Post Chaises and Coaches are charged with Travelling Duty, at the rate of Threepence per mile; the Farmer of the Post Duties has lately exacted double, if the company return the same day.

† Gigs, &c. pay Travelling Duty at the rate of Three Halfpence per mile, and double, if the company return the same day.

There are eight Hearses in the City; Carriages of this description pay no Duty whatever. Chaises or Coaches at funerals, or making calls within the City, pay no Travelling Duty, until they pass one of the Toll-Bars.

A Chaise and two Horses, including duty, (1816,) is charged at per mile, 1s. 4d.

A Gig and Horse, including duty, at, per mile, - - - - - 1s.

A Saddle-Horse, at, per mile, - - - - - 6d.

A Gig and Horse are charged 12s. for a day's work, although the journey be under twelve miles.

|                                                                                | No.        | Tax per Ann. |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|--------------|
| Persons who keep one Riding or Carriage Horse,                                 | 149        | 2 17 6       |
| Do. do. two do. do.                                                            | 33         | 4 14 6       |
| Do. do. three do. do.                                                          | 15         | 5 4 6        |
| Do. do. four do. do.                                                           | 8          | 5 10 0       |
| <b>Total Persons who keep Riding or Carriage Horses,</b>                       | <b>205</b> |              |
| Persons who wear Hair Powder, - - -                                            | 135        | 1 3 6        |
| Do. who deal in Horses, - - - -                                                | 2          | 12 12 0      |
| Commercial Travellers, - - - -                                                 | 12         | 3 0 0        |
| Warehousemen, Shopmen, and Porters, - - -                                      | 1092       | 2 0 0        |
| Waiters, - - - - -                                                             | 25         | 3 0 0        |
| Occasional Waiters, - - - - -                                                  | 7          | 2 0 0        |
| <b>Total Waiters, - - - - -</b>                                                | <b>32</b>  |              |
| Stage Coachmen and Guards, - - - -                                             | 20         | 2 10 0       |
| Persons who keep one occasional Groom, where one Horse only is kept, - - - - - | 55         | 1 0 0        |
| Riding or Carriage-Horses, rates as stated, - - -                              | 292        | 0 0 0        |
| Work-Horses for Carts, Waggon, &c. - - -                                       | 388        | 1 1 0        |
| Saddle-Horses let on Hire, - - - -                                             | 18         | 2 17 6       |
| Farm-Horses, - - - - -                                                         | 6          | 0 17 6       |
| Horses under thirteen hands high, - - -                                        | 4          | 0 3 0        |
| <b>Total Horses, - - - - -</b>                                                 | <b>710</b> |              |
| Watch-Dogs, where one is kept, - - - -                                         | 247        | 0 8 0        |
| Do. where two or more are kept, - - -                                          | 177        | 0 14 0       |
| <b>Total Dogs, - - - - -</b>                                                   | <b>424</b> |              |
| Greyhounds, - - - - -                                                          | 10         | 1 0 0        |
| Persons who have Armorial Bearings on their Carriages, - - -                   | 14         | 2 8 0        |
| Do. do. do. Plate, - - -                                                       | 13         | 1 4 0        |

In the above List, there are sixteen Bachelors who pay additional for their Servants, at the rate of Two Pounds each.

*Number of Carriages, Horses, Servants, &c. within the Parishes of Gorbals and Barony of Glasgow, for which Taxes have been paid, from Whitsunday 1814 to Whitsunday 1815.*

|                                                    | No.       | Tax per Ann. |
|----------------------------------------------------|-----------|--------------|
| Private Chaises and Coaches with four Wheels, -    | 21        | £12 12 0     |
| Two-Wheeled Chaises, viz. Gigs, Socielets, &c. - - | 35        | 6 10 0       |
| Taxed Carts, - - - - -                             | 1         | 1 9 0        |
| <b>Total Carriages, - - - - -</b>                  | <b>57</b> |              |

GLASGOW.

879

|                                                                                | No.        | Tax per Ann. |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|--------------|
| Persons who keep one Male Servant each, - - -                                  | 52         | 2 8 0        |
| Do. do. two do. each, - - -                                                    | 9          | 3 2 0        |
| Do. do. three do. each, - - -                                                  | 12         | 3 6 0        |
| Do. do. four do. each, - - -                                                   | 1          | 4 7 0        |
| <b>Total Persons who keep Male Servants, -</b>                                 | <b>74</b>  |              |
| <b>Total Male Servants, - - - -</b>                                            | <b>110</b> |              |
| Persons who keep one occasional Gardener or Jobber, - - -                      | 135        | 0 10 0       |
| Clerks where one is kept, - - - - -                                            | 47         | 2 0 0        |
| Do. two do. - - - - -                                                          | 18         | 3 0 0        |
| <b>Total Clerks, - - - - -</b>                                                 | <b>65</b>  |              |
| Persons who keep one Riding or Carriage Horse, -                               | 79         | 2 17 6       |
| Do. do. two do. - - - -                                                        | 16         | 4 14 6       |
| Do. do. three do. - - - -                                                      | 9          | 5 4 6        |
| Do. do. four do. - - - -                                                       | 1          | 5 10 0       |
| <b>Total Persons who keep Riding or Carriage Horses, -</b>                     | <b>105</b> |              |
| Persons who wear Hair Powder, - - - -                                          | 36         | 1 3 6        |
| Do. who deal in Horses, - - - - -                                              | 1          | 12 12 0      |
| Commercial Travellers, - - - - -                                               | 3          | 3 0 0        |
| Warehousemen, Shopmen, and Porters, - - - -                                    | 33         | 2 0 0        |
| Persons who keep one occasional Groom, where one Horse only is kept, - - - - - | 31         | 1 0 0        |
| Riding or Carriage-Horses, rates as stated, - - -                              | 142        |              |
| Work-Horses for Carts and Waggon, - - - -                                      | 376        | 1 1 0        |
| Farm-Horses, where one or more is kept, - - -                                  | 266        | 0 17 6       |
| Horses under thirteen hands high, - - - -                                      | 14         | 0 3 0        |
| <b>Total Horses, - - - - -</b>                                                 | <b>798</b> |              |
| Watch-Dogs, where one is kept, - - - -                                         | 249        | 0 8 0        |
| Do. where two or more are kept, - - - -                                        | 117        | 0 14 0       |
| <b>Total Dogs, - - - - -</b>                                                   | <b>366</b> |              |
| Greyhounds, - - - - -                                                          | 25         | 1 0 0        |
| Persons who have Armorial Bearings on their Carriages, -                       | 15         | 2 8 0        |
| Do. do. do. Plate, - - - -                                                     | 10         | 1 4 0        |

In the above List, there are five Bachelors who pay additional for their Servants at the rate of Two Pounds each.

*Number of Carriages, Horses, Servants, &c. within the Parish of Govan, (which includes Partick, and other Lands on the north-side of the River,) for which Taxes have been paid from Whitsunday 1814 till Whitsunday 1815.*

|                                                                           | No.        | Tax per Ann. |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|--------------|
| Private Chaises and Coaches with four Wheels, -                           | 6          | £12 12 0     |
| Two-Wheeled Chaises, viz. Gigs Socielets, &c. -                           | 14         | 6 10 0       |
| <b>Total Carriages, - - - - -</b>                                         | <b>20</b>  |              |
| Persons who keep one Male Servant, - - - - -                              | 13         | 2 8 0        |
| Do. do. two do. - - - - -                                                 | 4          | 3 2 0        |
| Do. do. three do. - - - - -                                               | 4          | 3 6 0        |
| Do. do. four do. - - - - -                                                | 1          | 4 7 0        |
| <b>Total Persons who keep Male Servants, - - - - -</b>                    | <b>22</b>  |              |
| <b>Total Male Servants, - - - - -</b>                                     | <b>37</b>  |              |
| Persons who keep one occasional Gardener or Jobber, -                     | 44         | 0 10 0       |
| Persons who wear Hair Powder, - - - - -                                   | 11         | 1 3 6        |
| Do. who keep an occasional Groom, where one horse only is kept, - - - - - | 1          | 1 0 0        |
| <b>Riding or Carriage Horses *, - - - - -</b>                             | <b>35</b>  |              |
| Work-Horses for Carts and Waggon, - - - - -                               | 23         | 1 1 0        |
| Farm-Horses, - - - - -                                                    | 112        | 0 17 6       |
| Horses under thirteen hands, - - - - -                                    | 1          | 0 3 0        |
| <b>Total Horses, - - - - -</b>                                            | <b>171</b> |              |
| Watch or other Dogs, where one is kept, - - - - -                         | 66         | 0 8 0        |
| Do. where two or more are kept, - - - - -                                 | 25         | 0 14 0       |
| <b>Total Dogs, - - - - -</b>                                              | <b>91</b>  |              |
| Greyhounds, - - - - -                                                     | 5          | 1 0 0        |
| Persons who have Armorial Bearings on their Carriages, -                  | 3          | 2 8 0        |

In the above List, there are four Bachelors who pay additional for their Servants, at the rate of Two Pounds each.

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\* Four of these Horses were charged at 5*l.* 10*s.* each; six of do. at 5*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* each; eight of do. at 4*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* each; and seventeen at 3*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* each.

## ABSTRACT

*Of the Number of Carriages, Horses, Servants, &c. within the City and Suburbs, which include the Parishes of Gorbals, Govan, and the Barony of Glasgow, from Whitsunday 1814 to Whitsunday 1815.*

|                                                        | No.         |
|--------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| Private Chaises and Coaches, - - - - -                 | 50          |
| Public Stages, - - - - -                               | 16          |
| Post-Chaises and Coaches, - - - - -                    | 37          |
| Two-Wheeled Chaises, viz. Gigs, Socielets, &c, - - -   | 152         |
| Taxed Carts, - - - - -                                 | 3           |
| <b>Total Carriages, - - - - -</b>                      | <b>258</b>  |
| Persons who keep one Male Servant each, - - - - -      | 789         |
| Do. do. two do. each, - - - - -                        | 34          |
| Do. do. three do. each, - - - - -                      | 30          |
| Do. do. four do. each, - - - - -                       | 3           |
| <b>Total Persons who keep Male Servants, - - - - -</b> | <b>256</b>  |
| <b>Total Male Servants, - - - - -</b>                  | <b>359</b>  |
| Persons who keep one occasional Gardener or Jobber, -  | 291         |
| Clerks, where one is kept, - - - - -                   | 473         |
| Do. two or more is kept, - - - - -                     | 555         |
| <b>Total Clerks, - - - - -</b>                         | <b>1028</b> |
| Persons who keep one Riding Horse, - - - - -           | 245         |
| Do. do. two do. - - - - -                              | 57          |
| Do. do. three do. - - - - -                            | 30          |
| Do. do. four do. - - - - -                             | 13          |
| <b>Total Persons who keep Riding Horses, - - - - -</b> | <b>345</b>  |
| Persons who wear Hair Powder, - - - - -                | 182         |
| Do. who deal in Horses, - - - - -                      | 3           |
| Commercial Travellers, - - - - -                       | 15          |
| Warehousemen, Shopmen, and Porters, - - - - -          | 1125        |
| Waiters, - - - - -                                     | 32          |
| Stage-Coachmen and Guards, - - - - -                   | 20          |
| Persons who keep occasional Grooms, - - - - -          | 87          |

|                                                           | No.         |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| Riding and Carriage Horses, - - - - -                     | 469         |
| Work-Horses for Carts or Waggon, &c. - - - - -            | 787         |
| Saddle-Horses let on Hire, - - - - -                      | 18          |
| Farm-Horses, - - - - -                                    | 386         |
| Horses under thirteen hands high *, - - - - -             | 19          |
| <b>Total Horses, - - - - -</b>                            | <b>1679</b> |
| Watch and other Dogs, - - - - -                           | 881         |
| Greyhounds, - - - - -                                     | 40          |
| Persons who have Armorial Bearings on their Carriages, -  | 32          |
| Do. do. do. Plate, - - -                                  | 23          |
| <b>Total Persons for whom a direct Tax is paid, - - -</b> | <b>3142</b> |

#### BILLETING OF SOLDIERS.

Recruiting Parties, Dragoons, and other Soldiers, who are not quartered in the Barracks, are billeted on the inhabitants, whose house-rent amounts to 3*l.* and upwards, per annum, unless the possessors are legally exempted.

The practice is, to make out a list of the whole house-keepers in the twenty-four Police Wards, whose rents are 3*l.* and upwards, exclusive of privileged persons, *viz.* Parochial Ministers, Parochial Schoolmasters, the whole Members of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, and Procurators, Widows and unmarried Ladies who are not in business, and Paupers. The list is regularly exhausted over the whole City, before any person is liable to have soldiers billeted on them a second time; persons whose rent is 3*l.*, and under 5*l.*, are liable to have two men billeted on them for any number of days under a week, and those whose rents are 5*l.* and upwards, are liable to have two men billeted on them for two weeks, or the residue of the month, which may happen to be seventeen days. As doubts

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\* A hand is four inches. Ponies, therefore, who are under four feet four inches high, measured at the highest part of the shoulder, are only charged 3*s.* unless such Ponies draw a carriage; in that case, they are chargeable with the usual rates for such carriage.

had arisen whether soldiers could insist on a bed or be compelled to take a reasonable compensation in money, it is now ascertained, that if the soldier desire it, the householder is obliged to find him a wholesome bed in his own, or in some other suitable house; when it is not convenient to give a bed, the parties usually agree upon a sum in lieu thereof, which is generally from 3s. to 4s. per week, for two men, payable weekly, in the option of the inhabitant. As Government allows the citizens a return of 9d. per week, and 1d. per night for the odd nights for each soldier, the Billet-Master attends at his office, on the 28th, and the two succeeding days of each month, from eleven, A. M. till three o'clock, P. M. to pay the Government allowance; when the 28th or any of the two succeeding days falls on a Sunday, the Monday is substituted in its place. If the claimant does not apply in the time specified, he is not entitled to the drawback, except on similar days on succeeding months, within the space of one year.

## TOLL-BARS.

*Toll-Bars adjoining the City, as let by Public Roup, or Auction, from Whitsunday 1816 to Whitsunday 1817, exhibiting the Rates chargeable at each Gate, and an Abstract of the Revenue, &c.*

*Gallowgate and Carntyne Toll-Bars.*

|                                                |              |       |
|------------------------------------------------|--------------|-------|
| For every Coach or Chaise drawn by six horses, | -            | 3s.   |
| Do.                                            | do. four do. | - 2s. |
| Do.                                            | do. two do.  | - 1s. |
| Do.                                            | do. one do.  | - 6d. |
| A Riding Horse,                                | - - - - -    | 2d.   |
| Carts with two wheels and drawn by one horse,  | -            | 6d.   |

Dragoon Horses are billeted on the Inn-Keepers, according to the extent of their accommodation. The Dragoons are sometimes billeted on the Change-Keepers or other inhabitants, separate from their Horses, according to existing circumstances.



|                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |     |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| Carts if loaded with Lime or Dung for Manure, -                                                                                                                                                                   | 5d. |
| Over-weight *, for every cwt. above 25 cwt. and not exceeding 30 cwt. - - - - -                                                                                                                                   | 2d. |
| For every cwt. of such over-weight, if the load and cart shall exceed 30 cwt. and not 40 cwt. the sum of                                                                                                          | 3d. |
| For every cwt. of such over-weight, if the load and cart exceed 40 cwt. the sum of - - - - -                                                                                                                      | 6d. |
| Waggons or Carts loaded with Coals, coming to the City of Glasgow, which do not exceed $8\frac{1}{2}$ cwt.                                                                                                        | 1d. |
| Do. which do not exceed $12\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. - - - - -                                                                                                                                                            | 2d. |
| Do. do. $18\frac{1}{2}$ do. - - - - -                                                                                                                                                                             | 4d. |
| If the tread of the wheels be $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches broad, -                                                                                                                                                      | 3d. |
| If the load do not exceed $24\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. - - - - -                                                                                                                                                          | 5d. |
| If the tread of the wheels be $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, - - - - -                                                                                                                                                    | 4d. |
| Carts loaded with Free-stone for building, coming to Glasgow, drawn by one horse, when the loading does not exceed $18\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. pay only - - - - -                                                        | 4d. |
| If the Load exceeds that weight, - - - - -                                                                                                                                                                        | 5d. |
| Carts or Waggons having two wheels, of the breadth of $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in the tread, and drawn by one horse, are subjected to only one-half of the above rate, except in the case of Coals, as above stated. |     |

*Gorbals and Muirhouses Toll-Bars.*

|                                                    |         |
|----------------------------------------------------|---------|
| For every Coach or Chaise drawn by six horses, - - | 4s.     |
| Do. do. four do. -                                 | 3s.     |
| Do. do. two do. - -                                | 1s. 6d. |
| Do. do. one do. -                                  | 8d.     |
| A Riding-Horse, - - - - -                          | 3d.     |
| A Horse and Cart, empty, - - - - -                 | 6d.     |
| Do. carrying a load from 20 to 25 cwt.             | 9d.     |
| Do. do. 25 to 30 do.                               | 1s. 3d. |
| Do. do. 30 to 35 do.                               | 1s. 6d. |
| Do. do. 35 & upwards,                              | 2s. 3d. |

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\* Where Over-weight is charged, the Tare of the Cart or Waggon is deducted from the Gross weight.

*Shawfield, Dalmarnock, and Barrowfield Toll-Bars.*

|                                                |           |         |
|------------------------------------------------|-----------|---------|
| For every Coach or Chaise drawn by six horses, | -         | 2s. 6d. |
| Do. do. four do.                               | -         | 2s.     |
| Do. do. two do.                                | -         | 1s.     |
| Do. do. one do.                                | -         | 6d.     |
| A Riding-Horse,                                | - - - - - | 2d.     |
| A Horse and Cart with Coals,                   | - - - - - | 2d.     |
| A Waggon of Coals,                             | - - - - - | 4d.     |

*Stockwell and Jamaica Street Bridges.*

|                                                |           |     |
|------------------------------------------------|-----------|-----|
| For every Coach or Chaise drawn by six horses, | -         | 1s. |
| Do. do. four do.                               | -         | 8d. |
| Do. do. two do.                                | -         | 4d. |
| Do. do. one do.                                | -         | 2d. |
| A Riding-Horse,                                | - - - - - | 1d. |
| A Horse and Cart,                              | - - - - - | 2d. |

*Cowcaddens Toll.*

|                                                |           |         |
|------------------------------------------------|-----------|---------|
| For every Coach or Chaise drawn by six horses, | -         | 2s.     |
| Do. do. four do.                               | -         | 1s. 6d. |
| Do. do. two do.                                | -         | 8d.     |
| Do. do. one do.                                | -         | 4d.     |
| A Riding-Horse,                                | - - - - - | 2d.     |
| A Horse and Cart,                              | - - - - - | 4d.     |
| For do. weighing from 20 to 25 cwt.            | - - -     | 6d.     |
| Do. do. 25 to 30 do.                           | - - -     | 8d.     |
| Do. do. 30 and upwards,                        | - - -     | 1s.     |

*Townhead or Inchbelly Toll.*

|                                                |     |
|------------------------------------------------|-----|
| For every Coach or Chaise drawn by six horses, | 3s. |
| Do. do. four do.                               | 2s. |
| Do. do. two do.                                | 1s. |
| Do. do. one do.                                | 6d. |

|                                |                      |   |   |   |   |   |      |
|--------------------------------|----------------------|---|---|---|---|---|------|
| A Riding-Horse,                | -                    | - | - | - | - | - | 2d.  |
| A Horse and Cart under 22 cwt. | -                    | - | - | - | - | - | 4d.  |
| Do.                            | from 22 to 25 cwt.   | - | - | - | - | - | 6d.  |
| Do.                            | from 25 to 30 do.    | - | - | - | - | - | 10d. |
| Do.                            | 30 cwt. and upwards, | - | - | - | - | - | 1s.  |

*Anderston or Clayslap Toll.*

|                                                |              |           |
|------------------------------------------------|--------------|-----------|
| For every Coach or Chaise drawn by six horses, | -            | 2s. 6d.   |
| Do.                                            | do. four do. | - 1s. 6d. |
| Do.                                            | do. two do.  | - 1s.     |
| Do.                                            | do. one do.  | - 6d.     |
| A Riding Horse,                                | -            | 1½d.      |
| A Horse and Cart,                              | -            | 3d.       |
| Do. from 20 to 25 cwt.                         | -            | 6d.       |
| Do. from 25 to 30 do.                          | -            | 9d.       |
| Do. from 30 to 35 do.                          | -            | 1s.       |
| Do. 35 cwt. and upwards,                       | -            | 1s. 3d.   |

*Drygate or Whitevale Toll.*

|                                                |              |       |
|------------------------------------------------|--------------|-------|
| For every Coach or Chaise drawn by six horses, | -            | 3s.   |
| Do.                                            | do. four do. | - 2s. |
| Do.                                            | do. two do.  | - 1s. |
| Do.                                            | do. one do.  | - 6d. |
| A Riding Horse,                                | -            | 2d.   |
| A Horse and Cart of 25 cwt.                    | -            | 4d.   |
| For every cwt. above 25 an additional sum of   | -            | 2d.   |

*Toll leading to Paisley, at the Shedding of the Road.*

|                                                |                    |           |
|------------------------------------------------|--------------------|-----------|
| For every Coach or Chaise drawn by six horses, | -                  | 2s.       |
| Do.                                            | do. four do.       | - 1s. 6d. |
| Do.                                            | do. two do.        | - 6d.     |
| Do.                                            | do. one do.        | - 3d.     |
| A Riding Horse,                                | -                  | 2d.       |
| A Cart of Coals of 22 cwt.                     | -                  | 1d.       |
| Do.                                            | from 22 to 28 cwt. | - 3d.     |

|                                      |   |   |     |
|--------------------------------------|---|---|-----|
| A Cart of Coals 28 cwt. and upwards, | - | - | 6d. |
| Goods from 21 to 25 cwt.             | - | - | 6d. |
| Do. from 25 to 30 cwt.               | - | - | 9d. |
| Do. 30 cwt. and upwards,             | - | - | 1s. |

*Toll leading to Greenock, by Govan, at the Shedding of the Road.*

|                                                |   |      |
|------------------------------------------------|---|------|
| For every Coach or Chaise drawn by six horses, | - | 3s.  |
| Do. do. four do.                               | - | 2s.  |
| Do. do. two do.                                | - | 1s.  |
| Do. do. one do.                                | - | 6d.  |
| A Riding Horse,                                | - | 2d.  |
| A Horse and Cart,                              | - | 4d.  |
| Do. from 21 to 25 cwt.                         | - | 6d.  |
| Do. from 25 to 30 do.                          | - | 10d. |
| Do. 30 cwt. and upwards,                       | - | 1s.  |

*Port-Dundas Toll.*

|                                                 |   |                  |
|-------------------------------------------------|---|------------------|
| For every Coach or Chaise drawn by four horses, | - | 8d.              |
| Do. do. two do.                                 | - | 4d.              |
| Do. do. one do.                                 | - | 2d.              |
| A Riding Horse,                                 | - | $\frac{1}{2}$ d. |
| A Horse and Cart under one ton weight,          | - | 1d.              |
| Do. from one ton to 30 cwt.                     | - | 2d.              |
| Do. 30 cwt. and upwards,                        | - | 3d.              |

*Garnquod Toll, in the North Quarter of the Town.*

|                                                |   |      |
|------------------------------------------------|---|------|
| For every Coach or Chaise drawn by six horses, | - | 3s.  |
| Do. do. four do.                               | - | 2s.  |
| Do. do. two do.                                | - | 1s.  |
| Do. do. one do.                                | - | 6d.  |
| A Riding Horse,                                | - | 2d.  |
| A Horse and Cart under 22 cwt.                 | - | 4d.  |
| Do. 22 to 25 cwt.                              | - | 6d.  |
| Do. 25 to 30 do.                               | - | 10d. |
| Do. 30 cwt. and upwards,                       | - | 1s.  |

## ABSTRACT.

*Toll-Bar Rents for 1816-17.*

|                                                  | 1815.   | 1816.   |
|--------------------------------------------------|---------|---------|
| Gallowgate and Carntyne Toll-Bars, -             | £5535   | £5630   |
| Gorbals and Muirhouses, - - -                    | 3155    | 3200    |
| Shawfield, Dalmarnock, and Barrowfield,          | 1885    | 2060    |
| Stockwell and Jamaica-Street Bridges, -          | 1655    | 1745    |
| Cowcaddens, - - - - -                            | 1210    | 1460    |
| Townhead or Inchbelly, - - - - -                 | 1410    | 1270    |
| Anderston or Clayslap, - - - - -                 | 1115    | 1120    |
| Drygate or Whitevale, - - - - -                  | 850     | 985     |
| Leading to Paisley, at the shedding of the road, | 900     | 960     |
| Do. Greenock, by Govan, - - -                    | 800     | 850     |
| Do. Port-Dundas, - - - - -                       | 705     | 715     |
| Do. Garngad, - - - - -                           | 130     | 203     |
| Total Rents in 1816-17, - - -                    | £19,350 | £20,198 |

## POLICE ESTABLISHMENT.

Prior to 1800, the affairs of Police was under the sole management of the Magistrates and Council, and supported from the Corporation funds. The increasing population of the Town, and other considerations, made it very desirable that a separate establishment of Police should take place; accordingly, on the 2d March 1778, the Magistrates and Council appointed an Inspector of Police, with a salary of 100*l.* per annum. This Officer acted till 5th September 1781, when he resigned, and the office was abolished on 26th November thereafter.

In 1788, the Magistrates and Council becoming still more anxious for such an establishment, appointed another Gentle-

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At some of the Gates there are exemptions or deductions for Manure, &c. As these, of necessity, must be known to the neighbourhood, and are not of general consideration, they have been omitted.

man to the office of Intendent of Police, and applied for an Act of Parliament to assess the inhabitants to defray the necessary expenses. As the public were not to have a voice in the election of the Ward Commissioners, nor any control over the expenditure, a powerful and successful opposition was set on foot, by which the bill was lost.

In 1800, it became apparent to every considerate person, that the want of a separate Police was a public loss, the Corporations, therefore, and a considerable part of the community, joined issue with the Magistrates and Council, and obtained an Act of Parliament for establishing a Police in the City, vesting the management in the Lord Provost, Magistrates, Dean of Guild, and Convener, and twenty-four Ward Commissioners, to be chosen by the inhabitants by ballot; the Commissioners were authorised to assess the inhabitants of houses, shops, and warehouses, &c. for the purposes of the Act; the executive power was vested in the Magistrates, and the administration of all its other affairs in the Magistrates and Ward Commissioners, who held stated weekly and quarterly boards, while numerous Committees watched over the particular concerns of every department. The Act expiring in 1807, gave the community an opportunity of observing its effects. The result was, that the general principles of the Act, and the mode of administration, were so much approved of, that after seven years experience, a new Act for fourteen years farther was obtained, with very few alterations, other than that the rate of Assessment was increased on Rents of 4*l.* \* and under 6*l.*, from 4*d.* to 5*d.* in the Pound; 6*l.* and under 10*l.*, from 6*d.* to 7½*d.*; 10*l.* and under 15*l.*, from 9*d.* to 11½*d.*; and 15*l.* and upwards, from 1*s.* to 1*s.* 3*d.*

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\* Houses, Shops, or Warehouses, which are rented under four pounds sterling, are not subject to Police Duty.

*Abstract Statement of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Police Establishment, for the Year commencing the 25th July 1814, and ending 31st July 1815.*

| RECEIPTS.                                                                    |        |    |     |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|----|-----|
|                                                                              | £      | s. | d.  |
| Cash on hand at last Settlement, - - - - -                                   | 2      | 16 | 7½  |
| Do. in Glasgow Bank, - - - - -                                               | 761    | 14 | 9   |
| Due at that time for Dung sold last and former years, -                      | 15     | 12 | 6   |
| Assessments under Prosecution, - - - - -                                     | 113    | 18 | 4   |
| Sum contributed by the City of Glasgow, - - - - -                            | 800    | 0  | 0   |
| Amount of Assessments, per Report of Committee *, -                          | 7826   | 14 | 2   |
| Amount of Fines, - - - - -                                                   | 269    | 13 | 9   |
| Dung of the Streets sold, and Penalties incurred by Contractor, - - - - -    | 418    | 15 | 2   |
| Interest of Money lodged in the Glasgow Bank, - - -                          | 69     | 18 | 9   |
| Expense of Defaulters in payment of Assessment, and Protest taken, - - - - - | 73     | 14 | 6   |
| Bucket Money, Merchants' House†, - - - - -                                   | 23     | 13 | 2   |
| Do. Trades' House, - - - - -                                                 | 23     | 13 | 2   |
|                                                                              | 10,400 | 4  | 10½ |

| DISBURSEMENTS.                                                                                                                 |      |    |    |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|----|----|
|                                                                                                                                | £    | s. | d. |
| Loss of Assessments by Bankruptcies this and former years, -                                                                   | 215  | 1  | 1  |
| SALARIES to Master of Police, - - - - - £280 0 0                                                                               |      |    |    |
| Clerk, - - - - - 100 0 0                                                                                                       |      |    |    |
| Collector and Treasurer, - - - - - 200 0 0                                                                                     |      |    |    |
| Surveyor, - - - - - 60 0 0                                                                                                     |      |    |    |
|                                                                                                                                | 640  | 0  | 0  |
| WAGES to Officers and Watchmen.                                                                                                |      |    |    |
| 3 Officers 1 year at £50, - - - - - £150 0 0                                                                                   |      |    |    |
| 9 do. 1 do. 45, - - - - - 405 0 0                                                                                              |      |    |    |
| 2 do. 1 do. 40, - - - - - 80 0 0                                                                                               |      |    |    |
| 1 do. 1 do. 35, - - - - - 35 0 0                                                                                               |      |    |    |
| 4 do. 1 do. 12s. per week, 124 16 0                                                                                            |      |    |    |
| Additional Substitutes, and for extra trouble at New-Year's Day, Whitsun-Monday, King's Birth Day, Fair, &c, - - - - - 34 13 6 |      |    |    |
|                                                                                                                                | 829  | 9  | 6  |
| Carried forward, - - - - -                                                                                                     | 1684 | 10 | 7  |

\* The Rates charged in 1816 are as under, viz.

Rent at £ 4 and under £ 6,.....4d. per pound.

6 do. 10,.....6d. do.

10 do. 15,.....9d. do.

15 and upwards,.....1s. do.

† Bucket Money is a small sum included in the burghess fine of every entrant. Prior to the establishment of the Police, these small sums went to the respective houses, to purchase leather buckets for assisting to extinguish fires; now that the Police have taken the management of the fire-engines, the Bucket Money is transferred to them.

|                                                                                                                              | £    | s. | d.  |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|----|-----|
| Brought forward, - - - - -                                                                                                   | 1684 | 10 | 7   |
| 78 Watchmen, 1 year, at 11s. each, per week, 2230 16 0                                                                       |      |    |     |
| Allowance of 1s. per week extra to each for 22 weeks in Winter, and for extra trouble at New-Year's Day, Fair, &c. - - - - - | 93   | 19 | 0   |
| 8 Patrol, 1 year at 12s. per week, - - - - -                                                                                 | 249  | 12 | 0   |
| 12 additional, 43 weeks, 12s. do. - - - - -                                                                                  | 259  | 12 | 0   |
| Repairs to Watch Boxes, &c. - - - - -                                                                                        | 5    | 9  | 4   |
| Occasional Substitutes, - - - - -                                                                                            | 45   | 9  | 6   |
| Watchmen hurt on duty, - - - - -                                                                                             | 42   | 16 | 5   |
| Additional Patrol during the Winter, day & even. 243 2 8                                                                     |      |    |     |
|                                                                                                                              | 3170 | 16 | 11  |
| 15 Scavengers, 1 year, at 11s. per week each, 439 0 0                                                                        |      |    |     |
| 1 do. 1 do. 15s. do. 39 0 0                                                                                                  |      |    |     |
| Allowance for attendance at New-Year's Day (deducting Arrears forfeited,) - - - - -                                          | 1    | 17 | 10  |
|                                                                                                                              | 469  | 17 | 10  |
| Carting Dung from the Streets to the Dunghills, including Implements to Scavengers, Rent of Dunghills, &c. - - - - -         | 454  | 11 | 11  |
| Lighting 150 Lamps last Summer, - - - - -                                                                                    | 142  | 18 | 10  |
| Expense of Lighting 1274 Lamps from 2d September, 1814, to 16th May, 1815, viz. Superintendent's Salary, - - - - -           | 145  | 0  | 0   |
| Wages to 11 Lamp-lighters, 37 weeks, at 16s. each per week, - - - - -                                                        | 325  | 12 | 0   |
| 1 do. additional, 20 do. do. 16 0 0                                                                                          |      |    |     |
| Oil, Tow, and Wick, for the above number of Lamps, including Breakage, - - - - -                                             | 1337 | 13 | 10  |
| Ditto, 106 Lamps additional during the Season, including Breakage, - - - - -                                                 | 81   | 18 | 3   |
| 106 New Lamps complete, at 11s. each, - - - - -                                                                              | 58   | 6  | 0   |
| New Lamp Irons & Posts, Removing, Planting, &c. 61 16 0                                                                      |      |    |     |
| Fitting up Cellar, and additional Bench in Hall, 24 17 11                                                                    |      |    |     |
| New Lamp Tops, Rims, Ladders, Cans, and other utensils, - - - - -                                                            | 76   | 19 | 3   |
| Lighting Summer Lamps this Season till 1st August, and Wages to 2 men, 11 weeks, at 14s. each per week, - - - - -            | 15   | 8  | 0   |
| Oil, Wick, Tow, &c. for do. including Breakage, 19 7 6                                                                       |      |    |     |
|                                                                                                                              | 2505 | 17 | 7   |
| Deduct recovered of Lamps broke, and Old Lamp Posts, &c. sold, - - - - -                                                     | 46   | 10 | 1   |
|                                                                                                                              | 2259 | 7  | 6   |
| Coal and Candle for the Office, - - - - -                                                                                    | 34   | 5  | 10  |
| Oil for Watchmen's Lamps, Cost of Burners, Repairs, &c. 112 14 2                                                             |      |    |     |
| Clothing to Officers and Watchmen, - - - - -                                                                                 | 105  | 7  | 34  |
| Repairs to Police Office, - - - - -                                                                                          | 15   | 6  | 9   |
| Rent of do. - - - - -                                                                                                        | 180  | 0  | 0   |
| Stationery, Advertisements, Stamps, &c. - - - - -                                                                            | 120  | 17 | 1   |
| A. Bald, for Extract of Government Survey of dwelling-houses, 20 0 0                                                         |      |    |     |
|                                                                                                                              | 8627 | 15 | 104 |
| Carried forward, - - - - -                                                                                                   |      |    |     |



|                                                                                                                                                             |        |    |     |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|----|-----|
| Brought forward, - - - - -                                                                                                                                  | £      | s. | d.  |
| Fire Engines, Salary to Superintendent, - 40 0 0                                                                                                            | 8627   | 15 | 10½ |
| Ditto to Firemen, - - - - - 19 19 0                                                                                                                         |        |    |     |
| Fire Cocks, &c.* - - - - - 460 8 2                                                                                                                          |        |    |     |
| New Engines, - - - - - 85 10 6                                                                                                                              |        |    |     |
| Repairs to Engines, Pipes, and Fire Cocks, fitting<br>up a Stove in a Engine-House, Expense at<br>Fires, Flambeaux, &c. (deducting for Penalties) 225 11 11 |        |    |     |
|                                                                                                                                                             | 831    | 9  | 7   |
| Incidental Charges, - - - - - 29                                                                                                                            | 29     | 9  | 8½  |
| Insurance of Police-Office and Lamps, - - - - - 2                                                                                                           | 2      | 8  | 3   |
| Police Fund for Incidents to Surgeons and Writers, - - - 22                                                                                                 | 22     | 7  | 1   |
| Secret Service, - - - - - 6                                                                                                                                 | 6      | 15 | 0   |
| <i>Balance of the Police Funds, as follows, viz.</i>                                                                                                        |        |    |     |
| Four Tuns of Oil on hand, paid for at 38 <i>l.</i> per<br>Tun, - - - - - 152 0 0                                                                            |        |    |     |
| Still due on Dung sold, last and former years, 35 17 6                                                                                                      |        |    |     |
| Cash in Glasgow Bank, - - - - - 689 18 9                                                                                                                    |        |    |     |
| Cash on hand, - - - - - 2 3 1½                                                                                                                              |        |    |     |
|                                                                                                                                                             | 879    | 19 | 4½  |
|                                                                                                                                                             | 10,400 | 4  | 10½ |

## PUBLIC WELLS IN THE CITY.

The following is a list of the Public Wells in the City, specifying the Depth of the Pits, the Height of Water, &c. as taken in February 1816.

*No. 1. Argyle-Street.*—This Well is near Union-Place; it is thirteen feet deep; the water stands three feet, leaving ten feet from the causeway to the surface of the water.

*No. 2. Argyle-Street.*—This Well is a little west from the Shutt Wynd; is nine feet deep; the water stands two feet four inches, leaving six feet eight inches from the causeway to the surface of the water.

*No. 3. Argyle-Street.*—This Well is near Turner's Court; it is thirteen feet six inches deep; the water stands four feet ten inches, leaving a space of eight feet eight inches between the causeway and the surface of the water.

\* There are 150 Fire-Plugs distributed over the Town, connected with pipes of two inches bore, which are opened in case of fire. The pipes are so constructed as not to be damaged by frost. The wall of the building, opposite each plug, has the following words painted on it in legible characters, viz. *Fire-Plug, No.*

**No. 4. Argyle-Street.**—This Well is known by the name of the West Port; it is twenty-three feet six inches deep; the water stands six feet, leaving seventeen feet six inches from the causeway to the surface of the water.

**No. 5. Albion-Street, South.**—This Well is near the Gate of the Police-Office; it is thirty feet deep; the water stands twenty-two feet; leaving eight feet from the causeway to the surface of the water.

**No. 6. Bridgegate-Street.**—This Well is near the east end of the Goose-Dubs; it is sixteen feet eleven inches deep; the water stands five feet one inch, leaving eleven feet ten inches from the causeway to the surface of the water.

**No. 7. Buchanan-Street.**—This Well adjoins Argyle-Street; it is fourteen feet one inch deep; the water stands two feet eleven inches, leaving eleven feet two inches from the causeway to the surface of the water.

**No. 8. Campbell-Street.**—This Well is near the Gallowgate; it is twenty-six feet deep; the water stands twelve feet, leaving fourteen feet from the causeway to the surface of the water.

**No. 9. Canon-Street.**—This Well is at the Gate of the North-West Burying-Ground; it is thirty feet deep; the water stands eleven feet, leaving nineteen feet from the causeway to the surface of the water.

**No. 10. Castle-Street.**—This Well is near the Howgate; it is forty-two feet deep, and stands brimful of water.

**No. 11. Claythorn-Street.**—This Well is near the Gallowgate; it is nine feet deep, and stands brimful of water.

**No. 12. Cochran-Street.**—This Well is at the north end of John-Street Relief Meeting-House; it is eighteen feet eleven inches deep; the water stands six feet seven inches, leaving

twelve feet four inches from the causeway to the surface of the water.

*No. 13. Duke-Street.*—This Well is opposite to Bridewell; it is sixteen feet deep; the water stands ten feet, leaving six feet from the causeway to the surface of the water.

*No. 14. George's Street.*—This Well is near the Grammar-School; it is eleven feet deep; the water stands seven feet eight inches, leaving three feet four inches from the causeway to the surface of the water.

*No. 15. George's Street.*—This Well is known by the name of the Deanside; it is thirty-five feet deep; the water stands twenty-four feet, leaving eleven feet from the causeway to the surface of the water.

*No. 16. George's Street.*—This Well is near the High-Street; it is eleven feet deep, and stands brimful of water.

*No. 17. High-Street.*—This Well is at the bottom of the Old Vennal, and is known by the name of the Cross Well; it is twenty-nine feet deep; the water stands eight feet, leaving twenty-one feet from the causeway to the surface of the water.

*No. 18. King-Street.*—This Well adjoins the Beef Market; it is twelve feet one inch deep; the water stands five feet three inches, leaving six feet ten inches from the causeway to the surface of the water.

*No. 19. Kirk-Street.*—This Well is near the Trades' Alms House; the pit being shut up in the Bowling-Green, the depth is not ascertained.

*No. 20. Lady-Well Street.*—This Well is known by the name of the Lady-Well; it is five feet deep; the water stands one foot eleven inches, leaving three feet one inch from the causeway to the surface of the water.

*No. 21. Montrose-Street.*—This Well is opposite to the Guard-House; it is sixteen feet deep; the water stands six

feet, leaving ten feet from the causeway to the surface of the water.

*No. 22. Saltmarket-Street.*—This Well is near the bottom of the Street, below the Bridgegate-Street; it is twelve feet deep; the water stands four feet, leaving eight feet from the causeway to the surface of the water.

*No. 23. Shut-Wynd.*—This Well is at the south end of the Wynd, near Howard-Street; it is nine feet deep, the water stands six feet, leaving three feet from the causeway to the surface of the water.

*No. 24. Spoutmouth.*—This Well is near the Gallowgate; it is eighteen feet ten inches deep; the water stands three feet two inches, leaving fifteen feet eight inches from the causeway to the surface of the water.

*No. 25. Stockwell-Street.*—This Well is about the middle of the Street; it is nine feet six inches deep; the water stands three feet three inches, leaving between the causeway and the water, six feet three inches.

*No. 26. St. Andrew's Lane.*—This Well is near the Gallowgate; it is twelve feet deep; the water stands three feet eleven inches, leaving eight feet one inch from the causeway to the surface of the water.

*No. 27. St. Andrew's Street.*—This Well is near the Saltmarket-Street; it is twenty-two feet ten inches deep; the water stands five feet two inches, leaving seventeen feet eight inches from the causeway to the surface of the water.

*No. 28. Trongate.*—This Well is near the Back Wynd; it is twenty-four feet deep; the water stands seven feet one inch, leaving sixteen feet eleven inches from the causeway to the surface of the water.

*No. 29. Trongate.*—This Well is a little west from the Exchange, and is nearly dry; the pit is shut up in a cellar in the

adjoining close. A pipe from the Glasgow Water-Works Company is introduced into the frame of this Well.

*No. 30. Wilson-Street.*—This Well is near Hutchison-Street; it is twenty-five feet deep; the water stands seven feet eight inches, leaving a space of seventeen feet four inches between the causeway and the water\*.

#### FORMER SUPPLY OF WATER.

##### GLASGOW AND CRANSTON-HILL WATER-WORKS.

The only supply of water which the citizens had, prior to 1804, was from the foregoing public wells, the Well at the Alder Trees, in the High Green, usually called the Arns Well, and a few private wells belonging to individuals. As the water in some of these wells is of a bad quality, and in droughty seasons so very limited as to be quite insufficient for the supply of the City, the Magistrates and a few public spirited individuals, about thirty years ago, made various attempts to increase the supply. Having at length employed Mr. James Gordon from Edinburgh, a person of considerable experience in the science of putting water in motion, he made a survey, and produced plans and estimates for bringing in water in pipes, from Whitehill and other places; some unforeseen difficulties having ultimately occurred, the scheme was given up. In a few years after this, another scheme for supplying the City with water, was set on foot by a few Gentlemen, among whom were the late John Stirling, Esq. James Hopkirk and Henry Glassford, Esquires, who employed Mr. M'Quiston, Civil Engineer, to make a survey, and to give plans and estimates. Mr. M'Quiston having completed an extensive survey of the altitude, quality, and extent of the springs and natural reservoirs around the City, and produced minute plans and estimates

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\* The average diameter, at the bottom of the pits, is supposed to be between nine and ten feet.

of the expense, it appeared to his employers that an Act of Parliament would be necessary for carrying the much-desired object into effect, and that a considerable sum of money would be wanted. As the Committee did not meet with that support which their disinterested and useful labours so well entitled them to, they were by no means unanimous in taking the whole risk upon themselves, having been already put to considerable expense; the scheme was therefore dropped.

In 1804, Mr. William Harley erected an extensive Reservoir in Nile-Street, and supplied it with spring water, by pipes, from his lands of Willow-Bank; and having built carriages with four wheels, on which were placed large cisterns, he carried water through the streets, and sold a stouful \* for one Halfpenny. The time was now approaching when an effort was to be made for supplying the Town in a more efficient manner.

In 1806, a few Gentlemen deeply interested in the prosperity of the City, and the comfort of its inhabitants, entered into a subscription for supplying the City with filtered water, from the River Clyde. The scheme having met with the cordial support of many of their fellow-citizens, they applied to Parliament for power to carry their design into execution, and were incorporated under the name and style of the Glasgow Water-Works Company.

Parliamentary powers were thereby conferred on the following Gentlemen, for carrying the Act into execution, *viz.* Gilbert Hamilton, John McCall, Kirkman Finlay, Alexander Oswald, John Mair, John Tennent, James Spreull, James Cleland, and James Hill, Esquires. The Committee having received plans and estimates from Thomas Telford, Esq. Civil Engineer, commenced their operations for bringing River-water into the City in a filtered state, from Dalmarnock, a distance of between two and three miles above Bridge; and having erected filtering

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\* Pailful.

horses' power, at Dalmarnock, they built a tower and formed a large basin in Sidney-Street, Gallowgate, and erected an extensive reservoir at the upper part of the Town, at Rottenrow-Street, by which they succeeded in supplying the City and a part of the Suburbs with pure filtered water. It happened in this, however, as it has often done in other great undertakings, that the first effort was not productive of every possible advantage; for, from the nature and extent of the filtering beds, they were apt to fill up, and thereby become expensive in operation; to remedy which, many schemes were proposed, among others, a member of the Committee, versant in the localities, superior to what any non-resident engineer could possibly be, although possessed of superior talents, conceived, that if water could be drawn from the opposite side of the River, where there is a natural and inexhaustible \* bed of sand and gravel, the use of the filtering beds and subsidiary basins might be dispensed with. The scheme having been adopted, the Company purchased from James Farrie, Esq. a sufficient quantity of the lands of Farme for that purpose. A large pit has been sunk, and water from the River, filtered through a natural bed of sand and gravel, is forced by the steam-engines, through a flexible † pipe, and the mains from Dalmarnock to the City Reservoirs, and then through the principal Streets, in cast-iron pipes of fourteen inches bore; the subsidiary pipes are also of cast-iron, diminishing from nine to two inches diameter. The result of this experiment has been most beneficial to the Company, in as much as the water is not only produced in great quantities, and of a very pure quality, but the annual expenditure is considerably reduced. The pipes belonging to the Company, laid in the Streets and Lanes of the Royalty,

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\* From the particular sweep of the River at this place, every flood deposits sand and gravel.

† The flexible pipe is laid under the bed of the River; it is of curious workmanship, resembling the scales or folds of a lobster's back.

July 1816, exclusive of the mains from Dalmarnock, and pipes in the suburbs of Gorbals, Calton, Bridgeton, &c. are as follows, viz.

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | <i>Yards.</i> |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| <i>South-West District</i> —bounded by the Saltmarket-Street, Trongate, Argyle-Street, Brownfield, Trafalgar-Place, and East and West Clyde Streets, -                                                                                             | 8653          |
| <i>North-West District</i> —bounded by the High-Street, Dobbie's Loan, Stirling's Road, Mitchell-Street, Argyle-Street, and Trongate, - - -                                                                                                        | 14584         |
| <i>North-East District</i> —bounded by the High-Street, Drygate, end of Barrack-Street and Gallowgate, -                                                                                                                                           | 4573          |
| <i>South-East District</i> —bounded by Saltmarket-Street, Gallowgate-Street, Great Hamilton-Street, the intended Street in front of the Episcopal Chapel, and the other intermediate Streets in that District, lying within the Royalty, - - - - - | 2953          |
| Total in lineal Yards, - - - - -                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | 30763         |
| equal to seventeen miles and $\frac{843}{1760}$ .                                                                                                                                                                                                  |               |

*Abstract of the Balance of the Books of the Glasgow  
Water-Works.*

| 1816.                                                                                               | <i>Dr.</i>         |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|
| April 1. To Cash, - - - - -                                                                         | £ 4 6 7            |
| To Heritable Property belonging to the Company, part of which may be sold, - - - - -                | 10483 16 11        |
| To general Expenditure Account, - - - - -                                                           | 74521 9 0          |
| To Government Stock, 5000 <i>l.</i> of 3 per cent. consols, 3300 <i>l.</i> of 5 per cent. - - - - - | 6070 3 9           |
| To Glasgow Bank, - - - - -                                                                          | 3150 0 0           |
|                                                                                                     | <hr/> £94,229 16 3 |



| 1816.                                        |                | Cr.         |
|----------------------------------------------|----------------|-------------|
| April 1. By Proprietors, for net amount paid |                |             |
| by them for 1750 Shares *,                   | £82020         | 2 3         |
| By Unclaimed Dividends,                      | 43             | 0 0         |
| By Accumulated Stock Account,                | 6070           | 3 9         |
| By Annual Expenditure and Income             |                |             |
| Account for Balance, being profit,           | 6096           | 10 3        |
|                                              | <u>£94,229</u> | <u>16 3</u> |

*Annual State for Dividend.*

|                                                      |               |             |
|------------------------------------------------------|---------------|-------------|
| To Annual Charges from 1st April 1815, to            |               |             |
| 1st April 1816, - - - - -                            | £2592         | 17 4        |
| To this Sum, over and above 6000 <i>l.</i> vested in |               |             |
| Government Stock, - - - - -                          | 70            | 3 9         |
| To Balance at the disposal of the Committee          |               |             |
| of Management, - - - - -                             | 6096          | 10 3        |
|                                                      | <u>£8,759</u> | <u>11 4</u> |
| By Balance, after paying second Dividend,            | £404          | 14 7        |
| By Water Rents, per Book D,                          |               |             |
| Arrears of 1812 and 1813,                            | £2            | 19 0        |
| By Water Rents, per Book E,                          |               |             |
| Arrears of 1813 and 1814,                            | 50            | 3 3         |
| By Water Rents, per Book F,                          |               |             |
| Arrears of 1814 and 1815,                            | 1904          | 5 6         |
| By Water Rents, per Book G,                          |               |             |
| current Collections, - - - - -                       | 6089          | 19 0        |
|                                                      | <u>8047</u>   | <u>6 9</u>  |
| By Grass Rent for Ground at the Water-Works,         | 7             | 10 0        |
| By One Year's Interest on £6000, - - -               | 300           | 0 0         |
|                                                      | <u>£8759</u>  | <u>11 4</u> |

\* The original Shares of 50*l.* have now advanced to 75*l.*; viz. during 1816, the Company sold at public sale, 20 shares at nearly 74*l.*, and 181 Shares by private contract, at 75*l.* On 2d August, they paid a dividend of 3*l.* 5*s.* per share.

*Particulars of the Annual Expenditure,*

From 1st April 1815, to 1st April 1816.

|                                                    |   |   |   |   |        |       |
|----------------------------------------------------|---|---|---|---|--------|-------|
| <b>Foreman, Enginemmen, Labourers, &amp;c. per</b> |   |   |   |   |        |       |
| Labourers' Book,                                   | - | - | - | - | £669   | 11 7  |
| Salaries,                                          | - | - | - | - | 595    | 0 0   |
| Petty Charges and Stamps,                          | - | - | - | - | 36     | 12 10 |
| Coals,                                             | - | - | - | - | 522    | 5 0   |
| Taxes,                                             | - | - | - | - | 119    | 8 7   |
| Office Rent,                                       | - | - | - | - | 40     | 0 0   |
| Tallow,                                            | - | - | - | - | 83     | 16 3  |
| Leather,                                           | - | - | - | - | 44     | 13 0  |
| Castings, Ironmongery, and Plumber's Work,         |   |   |   |   | 382    | 13 10 |
| Carpeting for Engine-House,                        | - | - | - | - | 7      | 6 0   |
| Stationery, Printing, and Advertising,             | - | - | - | - | 48     | 9 3   |
| Oil for Engines, and Painting,                     | - | - | - | - | 13     | 19 0  |
| Ropework Account,                                  | - | - | - | - | 29     | 2 0   |
|                                                    |   |   |   |   | <hr/>  |       |
|                                                    |   |   |   |   | £2,592 | 17 4  |

*The Water-Rents are paid for, in advance, conformable to the following Rates.*

Persons occupying a dwelling-house rented under 4*l.*, 5*s.* per annum; 4*l.* and under 6*l.*, 6*s.* per annum; 6*l.* and under 8*l.*, 7*s.* per annum; 8*l.* and upwards, 5 per cent. per annum; Bakers pay 5*s.* per annum for each man or boy employed in the bakehouse; the Keepers of Horses and Cows, 4*s.* for each; Counting-Houses, Shops, and Warehouses, pay from 5*s.* to 10*s.*; and Public Works according to the quantity of water used.

*Cranstonhill Water-Works Company.*

In 1808, a few Gentlemen, connected with the City and Suburbs, obtained an Act of Parliament, incorporating and forming them into a Company for supplying the City and Suburbs with water, under the name and style of the Cranstonhill

Water-Works Company. The following Gentlemen were appointed a Committee, with parliamentary powers for carrying the Act into execution, *viz.* Richard Gillespie, Walter Logan, Robert Bogle, Jun. William Glen, Henry Houldsworth, James Laird, and Andrew Mitchell, Esquires. These Gentlemen have purchased lands at Cranstonhill and on the banks of the River Clyde, about a mile below Bridge, and have erected steam-engines, filtering beds, reservoirs, &c. and send filtered River-water, in a pure state, through a number of the Streets and Lanes of the City and Suburbs. The water-pipes are all of cast-iron, and of the same dimensions as those belonging to the Glasgow Company; exclusive of the main from Cranstonhill, and the pipes in the suburbs of Anderston, Gorbals, Calton, Bridgeton, &c. there are as follows, *viz.*

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | <i>Yards.</i> |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| In the District bounded by the Saltmarket, Trongate, Argyle-Street, Brownfield, Trafalgar-Place, and East and West Clyde Streets, pipes amounting to                                                                           | 8215          |
| <i>North-West District</i> —bounded by the High-Street, Dobbie's Lone, Stirling's Road, Mitchell-Street, Argyle-Street, and Trongate-Street,                                                                                   | 6353          |
| <i>North-East District</i> —bounded by the High-Street, Drygate, End of Barrack-Street, and Gallowgate-Street,                                                                                                                 | 319           |
| <i>South-East District</i> —bounded by the Saltmarket, Gallowgate, Great Hamilton-Street, the intended Street in front of the Episcopal Chapel, and the other intermediate Streets in that District, lying within the Royalty, | 1921          |
| Total in yards,                                                                                                                                                                                                                | 16,808        |
| equal to nine miles and one-half and $\frac{88}{1760}$ .                                                                                                                                                                       |               |

|                                                                |             |
|----------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| The gross Expenditure of the Company, in April 1816, was about | £55,000 0 0 |
| The Revenue, about                                             | 3,000 0 0   |
| The Annual Expenditure, about                                  | 1,500 0 0   |

*The Water-Rents are paid for, in advance, conformable to the following Rates.*

| Houses rented under £ 4 pay 5s. |        |         | per annum. |
|---------------------------------|--------|---------|------------|
| £ 4 and under                   | 6 do.  | 6s.     | do.        |
| 6 do.                           | 8 do.  | 7s. 6d. | do.        |
| 8 do.                           | 12 do. | 10s.    | do.        |
| 12 do.                          | 16 do. | 12s.    | do.        |
| 16 do.                          | 20 do. | 14s.    | do.        |
| 20 do.                          | 25 do. | 16s.    | do.        |
| 25 do.                          | 30 do. | 18s.    | do.        |
| 30 do.                          | 40 do. | 20s.    | do.        |
| 40 do.                          | 50 do. | 25s.    | do.        |
| 50 do.                          | 60 do. | 30s.    | do.        |
| 60 and all above,               | do.    | 42s.    | do.        |

Public Works, and other places of business, pay according to the quantity of water used. The rates for places of business, &c. are somewhat lower than those of the Glasgow Company.

The plentiful supply of water procured from these Companies, have greatly contributed to the health, comfort, and cleanliness of the inhabitants; and so long as the rates on houses rented under eight pounds per annum, are kept moderate, the supply will prove a great blessing to the labouring and lower classes of the community\*. If it should ever happen, that, from an over-desire of profit, the Managers should raise the water-rents above their real value, the Magistrates, as representing the community, can bring in to the City a plentiful supply of pure filtered River-water from the point of the Flesher's Haugh, without legislative authority, and at a comparatively small expense.

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\* Although the public have had occasion to complain of the injury done to the Streets by the operations of the Water Companies, the benefits resulting from the supply is more than a counterbalance; and the right of purchase, without being compelled, is a privilege which some other towns do not enjoy.

## PUBLIC BATHS.

There were no public Baths in this City previous to 1800. At that period, Mr. William Harley erected several buildings in Bath-Street, head of Nile-Street, in which he fitted up Hot and Cold Baths, as follows, *viz.*

*Cold Baths.*

One Swimming Bath for Gentlemen, forty feet long by twenty feet wide, and four feet six inches deep. One ditto for Ladies, twenty feet long by twelve feet wide, and three feet six inches deep. One ditto for Boys, twelve feet long by ten feet wide, and two feet nine inches deep. One ditto for girls, twelve feet long by ten feet wide, and two feet six inches deep.

*Hot Baths.*

Five Stretching Baths for Gentlemen, *viz.* one of marble, two of Arbroath stone, and two of deal; three Chair or Reclining Baths of stone, and two Shower Baths. The same number and quality of Baths are fitted in the Ladies' compartments, the avenues to which are formed with shrubberies, and are quite distinct from those leading to the Gentlemen's Baths. The Hot Baths have all dressing-rooms attached to them, and are provided with every suitable convenience. A small Saloon is fitted up for the use of Bathers, and is supplied with London and Glasgow Newspapers.

*Terms*

For all the Cold Baths.

|                |   |   |    |    |   |         |   |   |   |    |   |   |
|----------------|---|---|----|----|---|---------|---|---|---|----|---|---|
| One Year,      | - | - | £2 | 2  | 0 | Saloon, | - | - | - | £0 | 8 | 0 |
| Half-Year,     | - | - | 1  | 11 | 6 | do.     | - | - | - | 0  | 5 | 6 |
| One Quarter,   | - | - | 1  | 1  | 0 | do.     | - | - | - | 0  | 3 | 0 |
| A Month,       | - | - | 0  | 10 | 6 | do.     | - | - | - | 0  | 1 | 0 |
| A Single Bath, | - | - | 0  | 1  | 0 | -       | - | - | - | -  | - | - |

For small Swimming Baths, Shower, and Stretching Baths, adjoining.

|                |   |   |         |         |   |   |   |        |
|----------------|---|---|---------|---------|---|---|---|--------|
| One Year,      | - | - | £1 11 6 | Saloon, | - | - | - | £0 8 0 |
| Half-Year,     | - | - | 1 1 0   | do.     | - | - | - | 0 5 6  |
| One Quarter,   | - | - | 0 15 0  | do.     | - | - | - | 0 3 0  |
| A Month,       | - | - | 0 7 6   | do.     | - | - | - | 0 1 0  |
| A Single Bath, | - | - | 0 0 6   | -       | - | - | - | -      |

### Terms

For Hot, Tepid, and Cold Bathing, in the Chair and Stretching Baths.

|                                |         |     |              |         |             |         |
|--------------------------------|---------|-----|--------------|---------|-------------|---------|
| Marble, or Chair Hot Baths,    | -       | 3s. | Tepid Baths, | 2s.     | Cold Baths, | 1s. 6d. |
| Subscribers to the Cold Baths, | 2s.     | do. | 1s. 6d.      | do.     | 1s.         |         |
| Stone Hot Baths,               | -       | 2s. | do.          | 1s. 6d. | do.         | 1s. 3d. |
| Subscribers to the Cold Baths, | 1s. 6d. | do. | 1s.          | do.     | 6d.         |         |
| Deal Hot Bath,                 | -       | 1s. | do.          | 1s.     | do.         | 6d.     |

### Tickets.

|                                                  |     |   |         |
|--------------------------------------------------|-----|---|---------|
| One Dozen Tickets for Marble or Chair Hot Baths, | -   | - | £1 10 0 |
| Do. Stone                                        | do. | - | 1 1 0   |
| Do. Cold Baths,                                  | -   | - | 0 10 6  |

*N. B.* Two of the Cold Bath Tickets are taken for a Warm Stone Bath, and three for a Marble or Chair Bath.

In a populous and manufacturing community like this, where there are so many persons, who, from their particular avocations, are prevented from the free use of air and wholesome exercise, it becomes desirable, if not necessary, on the score of health, comfort, and cleanliness, that public Baths should be established for the use of the operative classes of the community, as well as for the more affluent. With this view, the Superintendent of Public Works has constructed a model for Floating Baths, to be placed on the River, which he has exhibited in the Coffee-Room, for the purpose of explaining its principles, and thereby inducing persons to erect similar machines; and he has so far succeeded, that a subscription has been filled up, to put the scheme in execution in the ensuing Spring. Although Floating Baths, such as those which have been in use upon the Thames and the Seine for a long period, are subsidiary to no other mode of cold fresh-water bathing, there are special local advantages to be had on the banks of

the Clyde, from the Timber Bridge to Rutherglen Bridge, essential to decency, and a due regard to public feeling. As a proof that the rates may be made very low, and still a sufficient sum left for remuneration, the average annual receipt of the Manchester Infirmary Baths, for three years, prior to 1815, amounted to 216*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.*, although the establishment consists only of eight Reclining and one Shower Bath.

#### INSURANCE OFFICES AGAINST FIRE.

The Glasgow Friendly Insurance Company, an Office of considerable standing, having been on the decline for a number of years past, was dissolved in 1815. In 1803, a Company was formed under the designation of the Glasgow Fire Insurance Company, with a capital of 100,000*l.*, divided into 400 shares of 250*l.* each; this concern not answering the expectations of the proprietors, was given up in favour of the London Phoenix Office, in 1811. Although there is now no Fire Insurance Office belonging to the Town, there are no less than twenty-two branches of the London and Provincial Offices established in it. It is worthy of remark, that although the Offices connected with this City have not succeeded, others must have increased rapidly, for the duty paid by fifteen of the London Offices, in 1814, was no less than 61,175*l.* more than what it was in 1810.

#### STAMP DUTIES.

*Duties Collected in the Stamp Office, Glasgow, from the 1st of January to the 31st December 1815, and in the Offices of the District, viz. Lanark, Hamilton, Greenock, Paisley, Port-Glasgow, Dumbarton, and Ròthsay:*

WILLIAM MURE, Esq. *Distributor.*

|                                  |                 |
|----------------------------------|-----------------|
| Legacies, - - - - -              | £ 6600 7 7      |
| Stage Coach Licences, - - - - -  | 1784 13 2       |
| Attorney Certificates, - - - - - | 1091 0 0        |
| Carried forward, - - - - -       | <hr/> £9416 0 9 |

## GLASGOW.

407

|                                             |   |   |   |   |          |    |   |
|---------------------------------------------|---|---|---|---|----------|----|---|
| Brought forward,                            | - | - | - | - | £29416   | 0  | 9 |
| Attorney Mandates,                          | - | - | - | - | 122      | 0  | 0 |
| Medicine,                                   | - | - | - | - | 139      | 0  | 0 |
| Receipts,                                   | - | - | - | - | 2877     | 0  | 0 |
| Bills,                                      | - | - | - | - | 31596    | 18 | 3 |
| Bonds,                                      | - | - | - | - | 3344     | 0  | 0 |
| Testamentary Inventories,                   | - | - | - | - | 4917     | 0  | 0 |
| Deeds,                                      | - | - | - | - | 21774    | 0  | 0 |
| Seisines,                                   | - | - | - | - | 1548     | 0  | 0 |
| Sea Policies,                               | - | - | - | - | 16228    | 0  | 0 |
| General Duties,                             | - | - | - | - | 8497     | 0  | 6 |
| Attorney Admissions not Apprenticed,        | - | - | - | - | 180      | 0  | 0 |
| Do. Articles Apprenticed,                   | - | - | - | - | 1040     | 1  | 0 |
| Appraisements,                              | - | - | - | - | 70       | 0  | 0 |
| Thread Lace,                                | - | - | - | - | 15       | 0  | 0 |
| <hr/>                                       |   |   |   |   | <hr/>    |    |   |
| Total Duties Collected in the Stamp Office, |   |   |   |   | £101,764 | 0  | 0 |

|                                              |     |       |         |    |              |
|----------------------------------------------|-----|-------|---------|----|--------------|
| Of the above, there was retailed in Glasgow, | -   | -     | £77,704 | 13 | 2            |
| In Lanark, by Mr. Robert Newbigging, Agent,  | £   | 954   | 4       | 1  |              |
| In Hamilton, by Mr. David Millar,            | do. | 1627  | 7       | 7  |              |
| In Greenock, by Mr. William Watson,          | do. | 13893 | 2       | 6  |              |
| In Paisley, by Mr. J. M'Kerrell,             | do. | 4285  | 4       | 2  |              |
| In Port-Glasgow, by Mr. Malcom Currie,       | do. | 2265  | 9       | 9  |              |
| In Dumbarton, by Mr. H. Campbell,            | do. | 524   | 2       | 11 |              |
| In Rothsay, by Mr. John Blair,               | do. | 509   | 15      | 10 |              |
| <hr/>                                        |     |       |         |    | 24,059 6 10  |
|                                              |     |       |         |    | <hr/>        |
|                                              |     |       |         |    | £101,764 0 0 |

The Duty on Newspaper Advertisements is included in the above list, under the head of General Duties; the Duty on Newspapers is partly collected in Edinburgh and London, viz.

|                                                  |   |   |         |    |          |       |    |   |
|--------------------------------------------------|---|---|---------|----|----------|-------|----|---|
| 373,718 Papers at Fourpence,                     | - | - | -       | -  | -        | 6,228 | 12 | 8 |
| <hr/>                                            |   |   |         |    | <hr/>    |       |    |   |
| Total Duties,                                    | - | - | -       | -  | £107,992 | 12    | 8  |   |
|                                                  |   |   |         |    | <hr/>    |       |    |   |
| Stamp Duties collected in Glasgow, brought down, | - | - | £77,704 | 13 | 2        |       |    |   |
| Do. on Newspapers,                               | - | - | -       | -  | 6,228    | 12    | 8  |   |
|                                                  |   |   |         |    | <hr/>    |       |    |   |
| Total Stamp Duties connected with Glasgow,       |   |   |         |    | £83,933  | 5     | 10 |   |



During the Session of 1811, an Act of Parliament was passed for increasing the rate of the following Stamps, to take effect on 1st September, *viz.* Legacies, Stage Coaches, Attorney Certificates, Receipts, Bills, Bonds, Testaments, Inventories, Deeds, Seisines, Attorney Admissions, &c.; several of the other Duties remained without increase, and Attorney Mandates were reduced.

## COMPARATIVE INCREASE ON BILLS AND RECEIPTS.

BILLS.—*Old Duty.*

Which commenced 11th November 1806, and terminated 1st September 1811.

|       |        |                   |        |       |          |
|-------|--------|-------------------|--------|-------|----------|
| For   | L. 2 0 | and not exceeding | L. 5 5 | ..... | L. 0 1 0 |
| Above | 5 5    | do.               | 30 0   | ..... | 0 1 6    |
| Above | 30 0   | do.               | 50 0   | ..... | 0 2 0    |
| Above | 50 0   | do.               | 100 0  | ..... | 0 3 0    |
| Above | 100 0  | do.               | 200 0  | ..... | 0 4 0    |
| Above | 200 0  | do.               | 500 0  | ..... | 0 5 0    |
| Above | 500 0  | do.               | 1000 0 | ..... | 0 7 6    |
| Above | 1000 0 | .....             | .....  | ..... | 0 10 0   |

*New Duty.*

*Bills drawn not exceeding two months after date,  
or 60 days after sight.*

*Bills drawn exceeding  
two months, &c.*

|       |        |                   |        |       |        |       |        |
|-------|--------|-------------------|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|
| For   | £2 0   | and not exceeding | £ 5 5  | ..... | £0 1 0 | ..... | £0 1 6 |
| Above | 5 5    | do.               | 20 0   | ..... | 0 1 6  | ..... | 0 2 0  |
| Above | 20 0   | do.               | 30 0   | ..... | 0 2 0  | ..... | 0 2 6  |
| Above | 30 0   | do.               | 50 0   | ..... | 0 2 6  | ..... | 0 3 6  |
| Above | 50 0   | do.               | 100 0  | ..... | 0 3 6  | ..... | 0 4 6  |
| Above | 100 0  | do.               | 200 0  | ..... | 0 4 6  | ..... | 0 5 0  |
| Above | 200 0  | do.               | 300 0  | ..... | 0 5 0  | ..... | 0 6 0  |
| Above | 300 0  | do.               | 500 0  | ..... | 0 6 0  | ..... | 0 8 6  |
| Above | 500 0  | do.               | 1000 0 | ..... | 0 8 6  | ..... | 0 12 6 |
| Above | 1000 0 | do.               | 2000 0 | ..... | 0 12 6 | ..... | 0 15 0 |
| Above | 2000 0 | do.               | 3000 0 | ..... | 0 15 0 | ..... | 1 5 0  |
| Above | 3000 0 | .....             | .....  | ..... | 1 5 0  | ..... | 1 10 0 |

Protest of any Bill of Exchange or Promissory Note, for any sum of money  
not amounting to.....L. 20.....L0 2 0

Amounting to L. 20 and not amounting to 100..... 0 3 0

Do. 100 do. 500..... 0 5 0

Do. 500 or upwards..... 0 10 0

Protest of any other kind..... 0 5 0

RECEIPTS.—*Old Duty.*

|                                                   |     |
|---------------------------------------------------|-----|
| £ 2 and not amounting to £ 10 .....               | 2d. |
| 10     do.                     20.....            | 4d. |
| 20     do.                     50.....            | 8d. |
| 50     do.                     100.....           | 1s. |
| 100    do.                    200.....            | 2s. |
| 200    do.                    500.....            | 3s. |
| 500 and upwards, and in full of all demands,..... | 5s. |

RECEIPTS.—*New Duty.*

|                                        |         |
|----------------------------------------|---------|
| £ 2 and not amounting to £ 5.....      | 2d.     |
| 5     do.                     10.....  | 5d.     |
| 10    do.                    20.....   | 6d.     |
| 20    do.                    50.....   | 1s.     |
| 50    do.                    100.....  | 1s. 6d. |
| 100   do.                    200.....  | 2s. 6d. |
| 200   do.                    300.....  | 4s.     |
| 300   do.                    500.....  | 5s.     |
| 500   do.                    1000..... | 7s. 6d. |
| 1000 and upwards,.....                 | 10s.    |

And where any sum of money whatever shall be therein expressed or acknowledged to be received in full of all demands,.....10s.

## LIST OF DEACONS AND VISITORS, &amp;c.

*A List of the Deacons and Visitors of the Fourteen Incorporations, commencing at the date of the Letter of Guildry, in 1604, and continuing for 211 years, in their order of seniority, viz.*

Hammermen,  
Tailors,  
Cordiners,  
Maltmen,  
Weavers,  
Baxters,  
Skinners,

Wrights,  
Coopers,  
Fleshers,  
Masons,  
Gardeners,  
Barbers,  
Bonnet-Makers and Dyers.

*Hammermen.*

|                       |      |                    |      |
|-----------------------|------|--------------------|------|
| John Scott,           | 1604 | Thomas Millar,     | 1637 |
| John Scott,           | 1605 | William Stalker,   | 1638 |
| Peter Lymburner,      | 1606 | John Kirkwood,     | 1639 |
| John Stirling,        | 1607 | John Kirkwood,     | 1640 |
| John Napier,          | 1608 | Arthur Tackets,    | 1641 |
| John Napier,          | 1609 | John M'Kean,       | 1642 |
| Gabriel Smith,        | 1610 | William Burrel,    | 1643 |
| Gabriel Smith,        | 1611 | Adam Nichol,       | 1644 |
| John Napier,          | 1612 | John Reid,         | 1645 |
| James Rowat,          | 1613 | Alexander Jeffray, | 1646 |
| Gabriel Smith,        | 1614 | James Duncan,      | 1647 |
| John Scott,           | 1615 | Robert Wilson,     | 1648 |
| John Scott,           | 1616 | Robert Wilson,     | 1649 |
| John Scott,           | 1617 | William Philip,    | 1650 |
| Gabriel Smith,        | 1618 | John Pitiloch,     | 1651 |
| John Scott,           | 1619 | Arthur Tackets,    | 1652 |
| Robert Wilson,        | 1620 | James Duncan,      | 1653 |
| John Scott, Jun.      | 1621 | Alexander Jeffray, | 1654 |
| John Duncan,          | 1622 | James Duncan,      | 1655 |
| John Scott, Youngest, | 1623 | John Jeffray,      | 1656 |
| Gabriel Smith,        | 1624 | John Burns,        | 1657 |
| Gabriel Smith,        | 1625 | Alexander Jeffray, | 1658 |
| William Stalker,      | 1626 | Robert Wilson,     | 1659 |
| John Duncan,          | 1627 | John Maxwell,      | 1660 |
| Gabriel Smith,        | 1628 | Alexander Govan,   | 1661 |
| James Kirkwood,       | 1629 | John Leiper,       | 1662 |
| Gabriel Smith,        | 1630 | Alexander Jeffray, | 1663 |
| John Duncan,          | 1631 | John Maxwell,      | 1664 |
| John Kirkwood,        | 1632 | Alexander Jeffray, | 1665 |
| Arthur Tackets,       | 1633 | John Leiper,       | 1666 |
| Allan Napier,         | 1634 | Alexander Govan,   | 1667 |
| John Maxwell,         | 1635 | John Ferrie,       | 1668 |
| Henry Robison,        | 1636 | Andrew Purdon,     | 1669 |

*Hammermen.*

|                  |      |                    |      |
|------------------|------|--------------------|------|
| Henry Watt,      | 1670 | Matthew Gilmour,   | 1702 |
| Alexander Govan, | 1671 | Andrew Dennistoun, | 1703 |
| Alexander Govan, | 1672 | Andrew Dennistoun, | 1704 |
| William Graham,  | 1673 | William Telfer,    | 1705 |
| Alexander Govan, | 1674 | William Telfer,    | 1706 |
| James Kerr,      | 1675 |                    |      |

|                   |      |                         |      |
|-------------------|------|-------------------------|------|
| Alexander Govan,  | 1676 | <i>Since the Union.</i> |      |
| James Kerr,       | 1677 | John Simpson,           | 1707 |
| Alexander Black,  | 1678 | John Simpson,           | 1708 |
| Alexander Govan,  | 1679 | John Craig,             | 1709 |
| James Kerr,       | 1680 | John Craig,             | 1710 |
| Robert Telfer,    | 1681 | Stephen Crawford,       | 1711 |
| Robert Telfer,    | 1682 | Stephen Crawford,       | 1712 |
| Andrew Jourdan,   | 1683 | William Clark,          | 1713 |
| Alexander Bryce,  | 1684 | William Clark,          | 1714 |
| James Duncan,     | 1685 | John Strang,            | 1715 |
| James Duncan,     | 1686 | John Black, Jun.        | 1716 |
| Stephen Crawford, | 1687 | John Black, Jun.        | 1717 |
| Stephen Crawford, | 1688 | William Clark,          | 1718 |
|                   |      | William Clark,          | 1719 |

*Since the Revolution.*

|                    |      |                  |      |
|--------------------|------|------------------|------|
|                    |      | John Craig, Jun. | 1720 |
| George Robertson,  | 1689 | John Craig, Jun. | 1721 |
| Stephen Crawford,  | 1690 | William Telfer,  | 1722 |
| Stephen Crawford,  | 1691 | William Telfer,  | 1723 |
| George Robertson,  | 1692 | John Simpson,    | 1724 |
| John Robertson,    | 1693 | John Simpson,    | 1725 |
| John Robertson,    | 1694 | Walter Lang,     | 1726 |
| William Waterston, | 1695 | Walter Lang,     | 1727 |
| William Waterston, | 1696 | Robert Fulton,   | 1728 |
| Matthew Gilmour,   | 1697 | John Craig, Jun. | 1729 |
| Matthew Gilmour,   | 1698 | John Craig, Jun. | 1730 |
| George Robertson,  | 1699 | Walter Lang,     | 1731 |
| George Robertson,  | 1700 | Walter Lang,     | 1732 |
| Matthew Gilmour,   | 1701 | Robert Mackie,   | 1733 |

*Hammermen.*

|                    |      |                     |      |
|--------------------|------|---------------------|------|
| Robert Mackie,     | 1734 | David Hendry,       | 1763 |
| Robert Fulton,     | 1735 | Robert Millar,      | 1769 |
| Robert Fulton,     | 1736 | William M'Keoun,    | 1770 |
| Robert Craig,      | 1737 | John Campbell,      | 1771 |
| Robert Craig,      | 1738 | John Craig,         | 1772 |
| John Lindsay,      | 1739 | John Thomson,       | 1773 |
| John Lindsay,      | 1740 | James Scott,        | 1774 |
| William Lang,      | 1741 | John Hamilton,      | 1775 |
| William Lang,      | 1742 | William Fulton,     | 1776 |
| James Wotherford,  | 1743 | John Ballantyne,    | 1777 |
| James Wotherford,  | 1744 | Andrew Machen,      | 1778 |
| Matthew Gilmour,   | 1745 | James Steven,       | 1779 |
| Allan Stevenson,   | 1746 | James Muirhead,     | 1780 |
| Allan Stevenson,   | 1747 | James Scott,        | 1781 |
| James Whytlaw,     | 1748 | John Craig,         | 1782 |
| James Whytlaw,     | 1749 | William Lang,       | 1783 |
| James Collier,     | 1750 | James M'Ewan,       | 1784 |
| James Collier,     | 1751 | Alexander Buchanan, | 1785 |
| James Glen,        | 1752 | James Lang,         | 1786 |
| James Glen,        | 1753 | James Scott,        | 1787 |
| James Wotherford,  | 1754 | William Mirrlees,   | 1788 |
| James Wotherford,  | 1755 | William Fulton,     | 1789 |
| James Lindsay,     | 1756 | Thomas M'Cash,      | 1790 |
| James Lindsay,     | 1757 | John Steven,        | 1791 |
| John Buchanan,     | 1758 | William Dunn,       | 1792 |
| Alexander Matthie, | 1759 | Patrick Main,       | 1793 |
| Archibald M'Lean,  | 1760 | John Brand,         | 1794 |
| James M'Gill,      | 1761 | James Lumsden,      | 1795 |
| George Jardine,    | 1762 | James Law,          | 1796 |
| Robert Martin,     | 1763 | Thomas Smith,       | 1797 |
| Andrew Craig,      | 1764 | Peter Mirrlees,     | 1798 |
| John Dollar,       | 1765 | George Lyon,        | 1799 |
| James Brodie,      | 1766 | James Galbraith,    | 1800 |
| William Lang,      | 1767 | John Machen,        | 1801 |



*Tailors.*

|                    |      |                       |      |
|--------------------|------|-----------------------|------|
| Robert M'Ure,      | 1620 | John Kerr,            | 1654 |
| John Mitchell,     | 1621 | John Miller,          | 1655 |
| Gavin Nisbet,      | 1622 | Robert Caruthers,     | 1656 |
| John M'Callum,     | 1623 | William Knox,         | 1657 |
| Gavin Nisbet, Sen. | 1624 | Robert Caruthers,     | 1658 |
| Gavin Nisbet, Jun. | 1625 | Robert Caruthers,     | 1659 |
| Gavin Nisbet, Sen. | 1626 | John Briscott,        | 1660 |
| John Muir,         | 1627 | Robert Boyd,          | 1661 |
| Robert Horner,     | 1628 | John Miller,          | 1662 |
| James Ogilvie,     | 1629 | Robert Caruthers,     | 1663 |
| John Muir,         | 1630 | James Davison,        | 1664 |
| Adam Todd,         | 1631 | Robert Caruthers,     | 1665 |
| John Muir,         | 1632 | Andrew Scott,         | 1666 |
| Robert Horner,     | 1633 | James Davison,        | 1667 |
| James Ogilvie,     | 1634 | James Blair,          | 1668 |
| John Muir,         | 1635 | Simon Tennent,        | 1669 |
| Robert Horner,     | 1636 | John Gilchrist,       | 1670 |
| John Muir,         | 1637 | Robert Thomson,       | 1671 |
| Patrick Adam,      | 1638 | William Watson,       | 1672 |
| Peter Johnston,    | 1639 | John Dalrymple,       | 1673 |
| Robert Horner,     | 1640 | James Steven,         | 1674 |
| Peter Johnston,    | 1641 | Archibald Fleeming,   | 1675 |
| Patrick Adam,      | 1642 | William Watson,       | 1676 |
| Robert Boyd,       | 1643 | James Steven,         | 1677 |
| Robert Horner,     | 1644 | Thomas Pollock,       | 1678 |
| John Miller,       | 1645 | Andrew Younger,       | 1679 |
| Robert Horner,     | 1646 | John Wallace,         | 1680 |
| David Shearer,     | 1647 | William Spalding,     | 1681 |
| Robert Horner,     | 1648 | William Spalding,     | 1682 |
| Robert Boyd,       | 1649 | Andrew Younger,       | 1683 |
| Patrick Adam,      | 1650 | James Robertson, Jun. | 1684 |
| Robert Boyd,       | 1651 | D. Colquhoun,         | 1685 |
| William Ferguson,  | 1652 | D. Colquhoun,         | 1686 |
| William Ferguson,  | 1653 | D. Colquhoun,         | 1687 |

*Tailors.*

|                              |      |                    |      |
|------------------------------|------|--------------------|------|
| John Grier,                  | 1688 | Robert Reid,       | 1718 |
|                              |      | John Clarke,       | 1719 |
| <i>Since the Revolution.</i> |      | Gabriel Corsbie,   | 1720 |
| Thomas Pollock,              | 1689 | Andrew Murdoch,    | 1721 |
| Archibald Miller,            | 1690 | James Wotherspoon, | 1722 |
| John Watson,                 | 1691 | John Clarke,       | 1723 |
| William Scott,               | 1692 | John Minto,        | 1724 |
| John Armour,                 | 1693 | Cornelius Luke,    | 1725 |
| Alexander Adam,              | 1694 | John Graham,       | 1726 |
| John Adam,                   | 1695 | Gabriel Corsbie,   | 1727 |
| Thomas Baxter,               | 1696 | Andrew Biggar,     | 1728 |
| John Armour,                 | 1697 | John Clark,        | 1729 |
| Thomas Baxter,               | 1698 | Walter Gray,       | 1730 |
| Thomas Pollock,              | 1699 | Robert Murdoch,    | 1731 |
| John Wallace,                | 1700 | John Miller,       | 1732 |
| John Wallace,                | 1701 | Cornelius Luke,    | 1733 |
| James Miller,                | 1702 | John Muir,         | 1734 |
| William Thomson, Jun.        | 1703 | William Riddell,   | 1735 |
| John Watson,                 | 1704 | James Wotherspoon, | 1736 |
| Robert Hogg,                 | 1705 | Robert Muir,       | 1737 |
| Robert Scott,                | 1706 | Daniel Munro,      | 1738 |
|                              |      | Cornelius Luke,    | 1739 |
| <i>Since the Union.</i>      |      | John Miller,       | 1740 |
| John Graham,                 | 1707 | Peter Burnside,    | 1741 |
| Robert Hogg,                 | 1708 | William Gilchrist, | 1742 |
| James Brisbane,              | 1709 | Daniel Munro,      | 1743 |
| John Graham,                 | 1710 | John Lillie,       | 1744 |
| James Logie,                 | 1711 | John Young,        | 1745 |
| John Graham,                 | 1712 | James Buchanan,    | 1746 |
| Francis Hopkirk,             | 1713 | William Gilchrist, | 1747 |
| James Keir,                  | 1714 | John Gardner,      | 1748 |
| Cornelius Luke,              | 1715 | James Muir,        | 1749 |
| Robert Reid,                 | 1716 | George Walker,     | 1750 |
| Peter Mitchell,              | 1717 | John Young,        | 1751 |



*Tailors.*

|                     |      |                     |      |
|---------------------|------|---------------------|------|
| William Black,      | 1752 | Thomas Kinniburgh,  | 1784 |
| John Lennox,        | 1753 | John Boyd,          | 1785 |
| John Gardner,       | 1754 | John M'Arthur,      | 1786 |
| William Brisbane,   | 1755 | John Robertson,     | 1787 |
| William Hodgson,    | 1756 | James Steven,       | 1788 |
| William Black,      | 1757 | James Baird,        | 1789 |
| John Stark,         | 1758 | John Brown,         | 1790 |
| Robert Anderson,    | 1759 | John Lockhart,      | 1791 |
| Thomas Lennox,      | 1760 | George Blair,       | 1792 |
| Archibald Black,    | 1761 | Archibald Broadley, | 1793 |
| John Lennox,        | 1762 | James Gilfillan,    | 1794 |
| Archibald M'Queen,  | 1763 | William Dunlop,     | 1795 |
| Thomas Lennox,      | 1764 | Patrick Williamson, | 1796 |
| Robert Arthur,      | 1765 | William Aitken,     | 1797 |
| Robert Aitken,      | 1766 | George Blair,       | 1798 |
| Robert Rankin,      | 1767 | Charles Graham,     | 1799 |
| John Luke,          | 1768 | John Lockhart,      | 1800 |
| John Ure,           | 1769 | William Angus,      | 1801 |
| John Cooper,        | 1770 | Robert Telfer,      | 1802 |
| Archibald M'Queen,  | 1771 | James Hay,          | 1803 |
| Alexander Farquhar, | 1772 | Alexander Craig,    | 1804 |
| Robert Aitken,      | 1773 | John Moffat,        | 1805 |
| William Herbertson, | 1774 | James Moir,         | 1806 |
| James Meiklem,      | 1775 | John Armour,        | 1807 |
| James Kinniburgh,   | 1776 | James Elliot,       | 1808 |
| John Gilmour,       | 1777 | Alexander Ross,     | 1809 |
| Michael Luke,       | 1778 | William M'Gown,     | 1810 |
| Robert M'Callum,    | 1779 | James Gow,          | 1811 |
| George Blair,       | 1780 | William Hamilton,   | 1812 |
| James Dunlop,       | 1781 | Andrew Yuille,      | 1813 |
| John Lillie,        | 1782 | Thomas Graham,      | 1814 |
| James M'Kechnie,    | 1783 | Daniel M'Ewan,      | 1815 |

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## This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal blue or grey ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are approximately 20 lines visible. The paper appears to be a standard notebook page.

|                     |      |                   |      |
|---------------------|------|-------------------|------|
| Ninian Anderson,    | 1604 | William Anderson, | 1621 |
| Matthew Ballantyne, | 1605 | William Anderson, | 1622 |
| Ninian Anderson,    | 1606 | William Anderson, | 1623 |
| Gabriel Liston,     | 1607 | Richard Allan,    | 1624 |
| Gabriel Liston,     | 1608 | William Anderson, | 1625 |
| Gabriel Liston,     | 1609 | John Wilson,      | 1626 |
| Gabriel Liston,     | 1610 | John Anderson,    | 1627 |
| Robert Hodzyard,    | 1611 | John Wilson,      | 1628 |
| Gabriel Liston,     | 1612 | John Anderson,    | 1629 |
| Ninian Hamilton,    | 1613 | John Wilson,      | 1630 |
| Thomas Ritchie,     | 1614 | John Anderson,    | 1631 |
| Thomas Ritchie,     | 1615 | Richard Allan,    | 1632 |
| Gabriel Liston,     | 1616 | John Liston,      | 1633 |
| Gabriel Liston,     | 1617 | Richard Allan,    | 1634 |
| James Ritchie,      | 1618 | William Coats,    | 1635 |
| Mungo Hamilton,     | 1619 | John Liston,      | 1636 |
| Andrew Kerr,        | 1620 | Robert Finlay,    | 1637 |

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*Cordiners.*

|                  |      |                  |      |
|------------------|------|------------------|------|
| John Wilson,     | 1638 | John Wood,       | 1669 |
| John Liston,     | 1639 | James Thomson,   | 1670 |
| John Wilson,     | 1640 | John Liston,     | 1671 |
| Robert Hodzyard, | 1641 | John Wood,       | 1672 |
| John Wilson,     | 1642 | James Hutchison, | 1673 |
| Robert Hodzyard, | 1643 | John Wardrop,    | 1674 |
| Henry Marshall,  | 1644 | James Thomson,   | 1675 |
| John Caldwell,   | 1645 | John Wardrop *,  | 1676 |
| John Wilson,     | 1646 | Hugh Mitchell,   | 1686 |
| John Wallace,    | 1647 | Hugh Mitchell,   | 1687 |
| John Wilson,     | 1648 | Hugh Mitchell,   | 1688 |
| Walter M'Aulay,  | 1649 |                  |      |

*Since the Revolution.*

|                     |      |                  |      |
|---------------------|------|------------------|------|
| William Coats,      | 1650 | Hugh Mitchell,   | 1689 |
| William Coats,      | 1651 | Robert Allan,    | 1690 |
| Gabriel Corbett,    | 1652 | Robert Allan,    | 1691 |
| Gabriel Corbett,    | 1653 | Andrew Menzies,  | 1692 |
| Archibald Anderson, | 1654 | Andrew Menzies,  | 1693 |
| William Coats,      | 1655 | Robert Allan,    | 1694 |
| Walter M'Aulay,     | 1656 | Robert Allan,    | 1695 |
| Walter M'Aulay,     | 1657 | Robert Allan,    | 1696 |
| Walter M'Aulay,     | 1658 | James Hutchison, | 1697 |
| Walter M'Aulay,     | 1659 | James Hutchison, | 1698 |
| John Liston,        | 1660 | Robert Allan,    | 1699 |
| James Mitchell,     | 1661 | Robert Allan,    | 1700 |
| James Mitchell,     | 1662 | William Peacock, | 1701 |
| Robert M'Humphry,   | 1663 | John Brown,      | 1702 |
| William Coats,      | 1664 | John Brown,      | 1703 |
| James Mitchell,     | 1665 | John Brown,      | 1704 |
| John Wood,          | 1666 | John Stevenson,  | 1705 |
| James Mitchell,     | 1667 | John Stevenson,  | 1706 |
| John Wood,          | 1668 |                  |      |

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\* For about ten years before the Revolution, the election of Deacons, in several of the Trades, were either deferred by Royal or usurped authority, or the Registers were neglected, owing to the troubles of the times.

*Cordiners.**Since the Union.*

|                     |      |                   |      |
|---------------------|------|-------------------|------|
|                     |      | James Thomson,    | 1740 |
| Robert Wotherspoon, | 1707 | William Christie, | 1741 |
| Robert Lang,        | 1708 | Archibald Gray,   | 1742 |
| John Stevenson,     | 1709 | John Alexander,   | 1743 |
| John Stevenson,     | 1710 | James Ballantyne, | 1744 |
| William Peacock,    | 1711 | James Wylie,      | 1745 |
| Robert Wotherspoon, | 1712 | Robert Alexander, | 1746 |
| Robert Wotherspoon, | 1713 | John Alexander,   | 1747 |
| James Graham,       | 1714 | Robert Freebairn, | 1748 |
| James Graham,       | 1715 | James Ballantyne, | 1749 |
| James Clark,        | 1716 | Robert Gray,      | 1750 |
| James Clark,        | 1717 | John Alexander,   | 1751 |
| James Clark,        | 1718 | John Ballantyne,  | 1752 |
| James Graham,       | 1719 | Archibald Gray,   | 1753 |
| James Graham,       | 1720 | Andrew Ralston,   | 1754 |
| William Peacock,    | 1721 | John Scott,       | 1755 |
| William Peacock,    | 1722 | John Forsyth,     | 1756 |
| James Graham,       | 1723 | Robert Gray,      | 1757 |
| James Peacock,      | 1724 | John Scott,       | 1758 |
| James Peacock,      | 1725 | John Ballantyne,  | 1759 |
| Robert Wotherspoon, | 1726 | James Wardrop,    | 1760 |
| Robert Peacock,     | 1727 | Andrew Hunter,    | 1761 |
| Robert Peacock,     | 1728 | John Forsyth,     | 1762 |
| Archibald Gray,     | 1729 | John Gray,        | 1763 |
| Archibald Gray,     | 1730 | John Cree,        | 1764 |
| James Wylie,        | 1731 | Andrew Hunter,    | 1765 |
| James Wylie,        | 1732 | John Cumming,     | 1766 |
| William Martin,     | 1733 | James M'Nair,     | 1767 |
| Archibald Scott,    | 1734 | William Ralston,  | 1768 |
| James Hunter,       | 1735 | John Cree,        | 1769 |
| James Hunter,       | 1736 | David Matthie,    | 1770 |
| John Wylie,         | 1737 | James Bryce,      | 1771 |
| John Wylie,         | 1738 | John Ross,        | 1772 |
| James Ballantyne,   | 1739 | John Yuill,       | 1773 |

***Cordiners.***

|                    |      |                   |      |
|--------------------|------|-------------------|------|
| William Ralston,   | 1774 | Robert Wilson,    | 1795 |
| Henry Barton,      | 1775 | James Bryce,      | 1796 |
| Thomas M'Call,     | 1776 | Robert Semple,    | 1797 |
| James Burns,       | 1777 | James Smith,      | 1798 |
| William M'Courtry, | 1778 | George Smith,     | 1799 |
| Robert Scott,      | 1779 | James Bryce,      | 1800 |
| James Salmon,      | 1780 | James M'Culloch,  | 1801 |
| George Burns,      | 1781 | John Craig,       | 1802 |
| James Burns,       | 1782 | Andrew Sellers,   | 1803 |
| James Cooper,      | 1783 | William Naismith, | 1804 |
| John Jenkins,      | 1784 | George Smith,     | 1805 |
| John Paul,         | 1785 | George Osborne,   | 1806 |
| James Burns,       | 1786 | William Skinner,  | 1807 |
| John Jenkins,      | 1787 | John Gentles,     | 1808 |
| William Miller,    | 1788 | John Craig,       | 1809 |
| John Paul, Sen.    | 1789 | Alexander Miller, | 1810 |
| James Fergus,      | 1790 | William Lochore,  | 1811 |
| Daniel M'Millan,   | 1791 | J. Sommerville,   | 1812 |
| John Paul,         | 1792 | Peter Cumming,    | 1813 |
| James Bryce,       | 1793 | John Craig,       | 1814 |
| Robert Semple,     | 1794 | Robert Lochore,   | 1815 |

*Maltmen.*

## VISITORS.

|                       |      |                   |      |
|-----------------------|------|-------------------|------|
| John Wallace,         | 1604 | John Gilhazie,    | 1637 |
| John Wallace,         | 1605 | Walter Neilson,   | 1638 |
| James Lightbody,      | 1606 | Walter Neilson,   | 1639 |
| James Lightbody,      | 1607 | Robert Paterson,  | 1640 |
| James Fisher,         | 1608 | John Gilhazie,    | 1641 |
| James Fisher,         | 1609 | Walter Neilson,   | 1642 |
| Walter Douglas,       | 1610 | James Morrison,   | 1643 |
| Walter Douglas,       | 1611 | Walter Neilson,   | 1644 |
| John Crawford,        | 1612 | Walter Bryce,     | 1645 |
| William Neilson, Sen. | 1613 | Walter Neilson,   | 1646 |
| William Douglas,      | 1614 | Archibald Semple, | 1647 |
| William Douglas,      | 1615 | John Wallace,     | 1648 |
| William Douglas,      | 1616 | Walter Bryce,     | 1649 |
| John Crawford,        | 1617 | Thomas Campbell,  | 1650 |
| William Neilson,      | 1618 | John Park,        | 1651 |
| Walter Douglas,       | 1619 | John Millar,      | 1652 |
| John Wallace,         | 1620 | John Millar,      | 1653 |
| Walter Douglas,       | 1621 | John Millar,      | 1654 |
| William Neilson, Jun. | 1622 | John Miller,      | 1655 |
| William Neilson, Jun. | 1623 | Patrick Bryce,    | 1656 |
| William Neilson, Jun. | 1624 | Patrick Bryce,    | 1657 |
| John Crawford,        | 1625 | John Miller,      | 1658 |
| Ninian Gilhazie,      | 1626 | John Miller,      | 1659 |
| Ninian Gilhazie,      | 1627 | Ninian Anderson,  | 1660 |
| Ninian Gilhazie,      | 1628 | John Watson,      | 1661 |
| Thomas Gray,          | 1629 | John Watson,      | 1662 |
| Thomas Gray,          | 1630 | John Wallace,     | 1663 |
| Ninian Gilhazie,      | 1631 | John Miller,      | 1664 |
| Ninian Gilhazie,      | 1632 | John Miller,      | 1665 |
| Ninian Gilhazie,      | 1633 | John Miller,      | 1666 |
| Ninian Gilhazie,      | 1634 | John Wallace,     | 1667 |
| William Neilson,      | 1635 | William Wallace,  | 1668 |
| William Neilson,      | 1636 | John Finlay,      | 1669 |

*Maltmen.*

|                  |      |                 |      |
|------------------|------|-----------------|------|
| John Finlay,     | 1670 | Robert Boyd,    | 1702 |
| Patrick Bryce,   | 1671 | James Mitchell, | 1703 |
| John Finlay,     | 1672 | James Mitchell, | 1704 |
| John Finlay,     | 1673 | John Paul,      | 1705 |
| Matthew M'Aulay, | 1674 | John Paul,      | 1706 |
| Robert Campbell, | 1675 |                 |      |

*Since the Union.*

|                  |      |                       |      |
|------------------|------|-----------------------|------|
| Matthew M'Aulay, | 1676 | John Miller,          | 1707 |
| John Finlay,     | 1678 | John Miller,          | 1708 |
| John Finlay,     | 1679 | Patrick Mitchell,     | 1709 |
| John Cummin,     | 1680 | Patrick Mitchell,     | 1710 |
| James Campbell,  | 1681 | David Robb,           | 1711 |
| James Mitchell,  | 1682 | David Robb,           | 1712 |
| John Stirling,   | 1683 | John Woodrow,         | 1713 |
| John Lilburn,    | 1684 | John Woodrow,         | 1714 |
| John Lilburn,    | 1685 | John Stevenson,       | 1715 |
| John Stirling,   | 1686 | John Stevenson,       | 1716 |
| John Stirling,   | 1687 | Archibald Cameron,    | 1717 |
| John Mitchell,   | 1688 | Archibald Cameron,    | 1718 |
|                  |      | George Buchanan, Jun. | 1719 |

*Since the Revolution.*

|                  |      |                       |      |
|------------------|------|-----------------------|------|
|                  |      | George Buchanan, Jun. | 1720 |
| Peter Corbett,   | 1689 | James Miller,         | 1721 |
| Peter Corbett,   | 1690 | James Miller,         | 1722 |
| George Buchanan, | 1691 | John Stevenson,       | 1723 |
| George Buchanan, | 1692 | John Stevenson,       | 1724 |
| Robert Boyd,     | 1693 | John Reid,            | 1725 |
| George Buchanan, | 1694 | John Reid,            | 1726 |
| William Cummin,  | 1695 | Robert Robertson,     | 1727 |
| William Cummin,  | 1696 | John Mitchell,        | 1728 |
| John Paul,       | 1697 | John Mitchell,        | 1729 |
| John Paul,       | 1698 | Thomas Wardrop,       | 1730 |
| Thomas Hamilton, | 1699 | Thomas Wardrop,       | 1731 |
| Thomas Hamilton, | 1700 | James Drew,           | 1732 |
| Robert Boyd,     | 1701 | James Drew,           | 1733 |

*Maltmen.*

|                                     |      |                              |      |
|-------------------------------------|------|------------------------------|------|
| David Robb,                         | 1734 | James Miller,                | 1768 |
| David Robb,                         | 1735 | James Buchanan,              | 1769 |
| Robert Leitch,                      | 1736 | James Buchanan,              | 1770 |
| Robert Leitch,                      | 1737 | James M <sup>c</sup> Lehose, | 1771 |
| John Reid,                          | 1738 | James M <sup>c</sup> Lehose, | 1772 |
| John Reid,                          | 1739 | Andrew Reid,                 | 1773 |
| John Hamilton, Sen.                 | 1740 | Andrew Reid,                 | 1774 |
| John Hamilton, Sen.                 | 1741 | Robert Tennent,              | 1775 |
| John Hamilton, Jun.                 | 1742 | Robert Tennent,              | 1776 |
| John Hamilton, Jun.                 | 1743 | John Tennent,                | 1777 |
| Andrew Thomson,                     | 1744 | John Tennent,                | 1778 |
| Andrew Thomson,                     | 1745 | Thomas Paterson,             | 1779 |
| Matthew Wilson, .                   | 1746 | Thomas Paterson,             | 1780 |
| Matthew Wilson,                     | 1747 | William Cuthbertson,         | 1781 |
| James Miller,                       | 1748 | John Cuthbertson,            | 1782 |
| James Miller,                       | 1749 | James Buchanan,              | 1783 |
| John Hamilton, Sen.                 | 1750 | James Buchanan,              | 1784 |
| John Hamilton, Sen.                 | 1751 | William Pinkerton,           | 1785 |
| John Miller,                        | 1752 | William Pinkerton,           | 1786 |
| John Miller,                        | 1753 | John Cuthbertson,            | 1787 |
| George Buchanan, Jun.               | 1754 | John Cuthbertson,            | 1788 |
| George Buchanan, Jun.               | 1755 | James Montgomrie,            | 1789 |
| Patrick Reid,                       | 1756 | James Montgomrie,            | 1790 |
| Patrick Reid,                       | 1757 | William Steel,               | 1791 |
| William Baird,                      | 1758 | William Steel,               | 1792 |
| William Baird,                      | 1759 | Alexander Galloway,          | 1793 |
| John Aitken,                        | 1760 | Alexander Galloway,          | 1794 |
| John Aitken,                        | 1761 | John Gardner, Jun.           | 1795 |
| William M <sup>c</sup> Lehose, Jun. | 1762 | John Gardner, Jun.           | 1796 |
| William M <sup>c</sup> Lehose, Jun. | 1763 | Andrew Paton,                | 1797 |
| John Struthers,                     | 1764 | Andrew Paton,                | 1798 |
| John Struthers,                     | 1765 | James Hunter,                | 1799 |
| John Paterson,                      | 1766 | James Hunter,                | 1800 |
| John Paterson,                      | 1767 | John Cuthbertson,            | 1801 |





*Weavers.*

|                     |      |                              |      |
|---------------------|------|------------------------------|------|
| John Clark,         | 1620 | Patrick Clark,               | 1654 |
| John Baird,         | 1621 | Michael Watson,              | 1655 |
| John Clark,         | 1622 | John Falconer,               | 1656 |
| Thomas Anderson,    | 1623 | Michael Watson,              | 1657 |
| John Baird,         | 1624 | John Falconer,               | 1658 |
| Patrick Clark,      | 1625 | John Falconer,               | 1659 |
| James Graham,       | 1626 | Archibald Glen,              | 1660 |
| James Wingate,      | 1627 | John Falconer,               | 1661 |
| John Falconer,      | 1628 | John Falconer,               | 1662 |
| James Graham,       | 1629 | John Clark,                  | 1663 |
| John Falconer,      | 1630 | Patrick Boyd,                | 1664 |
| Patrick Clark,      | 1631 | John Falconer,               | 1665 |
| John Falconer,      | 1632 | John Falconer,               | 1666 |
| Thomas Anderson,    | 1633 | John Clark,                  | 1667 |
| John Falconer,      | 1634 | Walter Stewart,              | 1668 |
| William Falconer,   | 1635 | Archibald Glen,              | 1669 |
| Thomas Anderson,    | 1636 | John Fleckfield,             | 1670 |
| Patrick Clark,      | 1637 | Walter Stewart,              | 1671 |
| Patrick Clark,      | 1638 | John Paterson,               | 1672 |
| Thomas Anderson,    | 1639 | Robert Fleckfield,           | 1673 |
| Richard Fleckfield, | 1640 | Robert Gilmour,              | 1674 |
| Patrick Clark,      | 1641 | Robert Fleckfield,           | 1675 |
| John Falconer,      | 1642 | Robert Fleckfield,           | 1676 |
| John Baird,         | 1643 | Patrick Lang,                | 1677 |
| Patrick Clark,      | 1644 | Patrick Lang,                | 1678 |
| Patrick Clark,      | 1645 | John Steven,                 | 1686 |
| Patrick Clark,      | 1646 |                              |      |
| John Baird,         | 1647 | <i>Since the Revolution.</i> |      |
| Patrick Bryce,      | 1648 | James Finlay,                | 1689 |
| Patrick Bryce,      | 1649 | James Finlay,                | 1690 |
| Patrick Bryce,      | 1650 | John Loch,                   | 1691 |
| Patrick Clark,      | 1651 | James Todd,                  | 1692 |
| Patrick Clark,      | 1652 | James Finlay,                | 1693 |
| Patrick Clark,      | 1653 | William Haddoway,            | 1694 |

*Weavers.*

|                   |      |                   |      |
|-------------------|------|-------------------|------|
| Robert Dobbie,    | 1695 | James Campbell,   | 1727 |
| John Loch,        | 1696 | Robert Morthland, | 1728 |
| John M'Gilchrist, | 1697 | John Lang,        | 1729 |
| John M'Gilchrist, | 1698 | John M'Eldoe,     | 1730 |
| John M'Gilchrist, | 1699 | Robert Mauchlin,  | 1731 |
| William Haddoway, | 1700 | William Buchanan, | 1732 |
| James Todd,       | 1701 | James Boyle,      | 1733 |
| William Hadden,   | 1702 | James Campbell,   | 1734 |
| William Hadden,   | 1703 | John Goudie,      | 1735 |
| Thomas Pettigrew, | 1704 | William Watson,   | 1736 |
| William Hadden,   | 1705 | Thomas Brown,     | 1737 |
| William Hadden,   | 1706 | John M'Eldoe,     | 1738 |

James Smith, 1739  
Andrew Miller, 1740

*Since the Union.*

|                  |      |                    |      |
|------------------|------|--------------------|------|
| Robert Loch,     | 1707 | John Gibson,       | 1741 |
| William Hadden,  | 1708 | James Fergus,      | 1742 |
| Archibald Glen,  | 1709 | Thomas Muir,       | 1743 |
| James Boyle,     | 1710 | William Gemmel,    | 1744 |
| William Hadden,  | 1711 | John Gray,         | 1745 |
| Robert Wood,     | 1712 | Patrick Stevenson, | 1746 |
| William Hadden,  | 1713 | Robert Barbour,    | 1747 |
| James Boyle,     | 1714 | James Stewart,     | 1748 |
| William Bryson,  | 1715 | William Aiken,     | 1749 |
| Thomas Cochrane, | 1716 | James Henderson,   | 1750 |
| Thomas Cochrane, | 1717 | Patrick Brisbane,  | 1751 |
| William Hadden,  | 1718 | Thomas Coats,      | 1752 |
| Robert Wood,     | 1719 | Patrick M'Cumin,   | 1753 |
| John Robertson,  | 1720 | John Robertson,    | 1754 |
| Robert Loch,     | 1721 | Robert Provan,     | 1755 |
| James Boyle,     | 1722 | John Dalglish,     | 1756 |
| William Bryson,  | 1723 | John Barbour,      | 1757 |
| John Lang,       | 1724 | William Knox,      | 1758 |
| James Boyle,     | 1725 | James Gibson,      | 1759 |
| Robert Wood,     | 1726 | Alexander Riddell, | 1760 |

*Weavers.*

|                     |      |                    |      |
|---------------------|------|--------------------|------|
| James Davidson,     | 1761 | James Scott,       | 1789 |
| Robert Winning,     | 1762 | James Richardson,  | 1790 |
| James Bogle,        | 1763 | John Turner,       | 1791 |
| William M'Farlane,  | 1764 | Neil M'Brayne,     | 1792 |
| John Robertson,     | 1765 | William Hunter,    | 1793 |
| Thomas Adam,        | 1766 | Thomas Alston,     | 1794 |
| John Barr,          | 1767 | Alexander Wylie,   | 1795 |
| David Lennox,       | 1768 | John Coats,        | 1796 |
| Richard Miller,     | 1769 | Andrew Eadie,      | 1797 |
| William Bell,       | 1770 | James Paul,        | 1798 |
| Alexander Scott,    | 1771 | John Duncan,       | 1799 |
| Francis Reid,       | 1772 | Robert Cullen,     | 1800 |
| William Bogle,      | 1773 | James Watson,      | 1801 |
| David Dalglish,     | 1774 | Thomas Alston,     | 1802 |
| William Bell,       | 1775 | John Wright,       | 1803 |
| Malcolm Dun,        | 1776 | William Scott,     | 1804 |
| John Simpson,       | 1777 | John Coats,        | 1805 |
| Patrick Salmon,     | 1778 | Robert Easton,     | 1806 |
| Christopher Beck,   | 1779 | Thomas Alston,     | 1807 |
| William Ritchie,    | 1780 | John M'Nair,       | 1808 |
| Richard Miller,     | 1781 | William Buchanan,  | 1809 |
| Alexander Campbell, | 1782 | John Alston,       | 1810 |
| John Reid,          | 1783 | John Graham,       | 1811 |
| John Paul,          | 1784 | Alexander Wylie,   | 1812 |
| William Shaw,       | 1785 | William Blackburn, | 1813 |
| Christopher Beck,   | 1786 | William Snell,     | 1814 |
| James Richardson,   | 1787 | James Watson,      | 1815 |
| John Kirkland,      | 1788 |                    |      |

*Weavers.*


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*Baxters.*

|                  |      |                  |      |
|------------------|------|------------------|------|
| George Young,    | 1604 | William Herriot, | 1623 |
| Thomas Fawside,  | 1605 | Thomas Scott,    | 1624 |
| Thomas Fawside,  | 1606 | William Herriot, | 1625 |
| Thomas Fawside,  | 1607 | William Herriot, | 1626 |
| William Glen,    | 1608 | James Robison,   | 1627 |
| James Alcorn,    | 1609 | James Robison,   | 1628 |
| William Herriot, | 1610 | Thomas Scott,    | 1629 |
| William Herriot, | 1611 | William Fawside, | 1630 |
| Thomas Fawside,  | 1612 | William Fawside, | 1631 |
| William Herriot, | 1613 | James Robison,   | 1632 |
| William Herriot, | 1614 | James Robison,   | 1633 |
| William Herriot, | 1615 | Thomas Scott,    | 1634 |
| John Young,      | 1616 | James Robison,   | 1635 |
| John Young,      | 1617 | Gabriel Herriot, | 1636 |
| Matthew Glen,    | 1618 | John Buchanan,   | 1637 |
| Matthew Glen,    | 1619 | Thomas Scott,    | 1638 |
| William Herriot, | 1620 | James Robison,   | 1639 |
| William Herriot, | 1621 | Thomas Scott,    | 1640 |
| James Robertson, | 1622 | John Buchanan,   | 1641 |

*Baxters.*

|                |      |                              |      |
|----------------|------|------------------------------|------|
| Thomas Scott,  | 1642 | William Glen,                | 1676 |
| John Buchanan, | 1643 | James Morrison,              | 1677 |
| Thomas Scott,  | 1644 | Gavin Hepburn,               | 1686 |
| Thomas Scott,  | 1645 | Gavin Hepburn,               | 1687 |
| Thomas Scott,  | 1646 |                              |      |
| Thomas Scott,  | 1647 | <i>Since the Revolution.</i> |      |

|                     |      |                   |      |
|---------------------|------|-------------------|------|
| John Buchanan,      | 1648 | Robert Buchanan,  | 1690 |
| John Scott,         | 1649 | Robert Buchanan,  | 1691 |
| John Buchanan,      | 1650 | James Muirhead,   | 1692 |
| John Glen,          | 1651 | James Muirhead,   | 1693 |
| John Buchanan,      | 1652 | William M'Rae,    | 1694 |
| John Buchanan,      | 1653 | William M'Rae,    | 1695 |
| John Glen,          | 1654 | William M'Rae,    | 1696 |
| John Scott,         | 1655 | John Hepburn,     | 1697 |
| John Buchanan,      | 1656 | John Hepburn,     | 1698 |
| William Glen,       | 1657 | Thomas Finlay,    | 1699 |
| William Glen,       | 1658 | Thomas Finlay,    | 1700 |
| William Glen,       | 1659 | James Hood,       | 1701 |
| James Robison, Sen. | 1660 | James Hood,       | 1702 |
| James Robison, Jun. | 1661 | John Auchincloss, | 1703 |
| William Glen,       | 1662 | John Auchincloss, | 1704 |
| Matthew Fawaide,    | 1663 | Thomas Finlay,    | 1705 |
| Daniel Purdon,      | 1664 | Thomas Finlay,    | 1706 |
| Daniel Purdon,      | 1665 |                   |      |

*Since the Union.*

|                   |      |                   |      |
|-------------------|------|-------------------|------|
| John Scott,       | 1666 |                   |      |
| Daniel Purdon,    | 1667 | John Auchincloss, | 1707 |
| John Scott,       | 1668 | John Auchincloss, | 1708 |
| Daniel Purdon,    | 1669 | Thomas Finlay,    | 1709 |
| William Crawford, | 1670 | Thomas Finlay,    | 1710 |
| Daniel Purdon,    | 1671 | Thomas Finlay,    | 1711 |
| William Glen,     | 1672 | Thomas Finlay,    | 1712 |
| James Mason,      | 1673 | Thomas Finlay,    | 1713 |
| Daniel Purdon,    | 1674 | Thomas Finlay,    | 1714 |
| Gavin Hepburn,    | 1675 | John Auchincloss, | 1715 |

*Baxters.*

|                    |      |                      |      |
|--------------------|------|----------------------|------|
| John Auchincloss,  | 1716 | John Menzies,        | 1750 |
| Andrew Scott,      | 1717 | John Menzies,        | 1751 |
| Andrew Scott,      | 1718 | Thomas Mitchell,     | 1752 |
| Andrew Scott,      | 1719 | Thomas Mitchell,     | 1753 |
| Andrew Scott,      | 1720 | Andrew Duncan,       | 1754 |
| James Muirhead,    | 1721 | Andrew Duncan,       | 1755 |
| James Muirhead,    | 1722 | Thomas Mitchell,     | 1756 |
| William Tripnay,   | 1723 | Thomas Mitchell,     | 1757 |
| William Tripnay,   | 1724 | John Auchincloss,    | 1758 |
| Andrew Scott,      | 1725 | John Auchincloss,    | 1759 |
| Andrew Scott,      | 1726 | Patrick Whyte,       | 1760 |
| John Auchincloss,  | 1727 | George Graham,       | 1761 |
| John Auchincloss,  | 1728 | John Craig,          | 1762 |
| James Algie,       | 1729 | William Ewing,       | 1763 |
| James Algie,       | 1730 | Walter Lang,         | 1764 |
| John Scott,        | 1731 | John Duncan,         | 1765 |
| John Scott,        | 1732 | Alexander Mitchell,  | 1766 |
| John Auchincloss,  | 1733 | George Graham,       | 1767 |
| John Auchincloss,  | 1734 | Thomas Marjoribanks, | 1768 |
| Thomas Scott,      | 1735 | James Anderson,      | 1769 |
| Thomas Scott,      | 1736 | Thomas Scott, Jun.   | 1770 |
| Andrew Scott, Jun. | 1737 | David Stevenson,     | 1771 |
| Andrew Scott, Jun. | 1738 | John Scott,          | 1772 |
| James Edmond,      | 1739 | Andrew Whyte,        | 1773 |
| James Edmond,      | 1740 | George Blair,        | 1774 |
| James Morrison,    | 1741 | John Berrie,         | 1775 |
| James Morrison,    | 1742 | James Weir,          | 1776 |
| William Gilmour,   | 1743 | Boyd M'Crocket,      | 1777 |
| William Gilmour,   | 1744 | John Graham,         | 1778 |
| Andrew Scott,      | 1745 | John Wright,         | 1779 |
| Andrew Scott,      | 1746 | John Scott,          | 1780 |
| James Edmond,      | 1747 | William Steel,       | 1781 |
| John Watson,       | 1748 | William Fleming,     | 1782 |
| John Watson,       | 1749 | John M'Feat,         | 1783 |

*Baxters.*

|                    |      |                     |      |
|--------------------|------|---------------------|------|
| Robert Craig,      | 1784 | John Ronald,        | 1800 |
| Robert Galloway,   | 1785 | John Graham,        | 1801 |
| Daniel M'Alpine,   | 1786 | David Turnbull,     | 1802 |
| Robert Hardie,     | 1787 | John Arneil,        | 1803 |
| William Meikle,    | 1788 | Michael Miller,     | 1804 |
| Walter Graham,     | 1789 | Matthew Anderson,   | 1805 |
| Richard Thomson,   | 1790 | John Craig,         | 1806 |
| Gavin Scott,       | 1791 | Robert Wotherspoon, | 1807 |
| Alexander Lindsay, | 1792 | David Gilmour,      | 1808 |
| William Gentles,   | 1793 | John Marshall,      | 1809 |
| John Wilson,       | 1794 | John Scouller,      | 1810 |
| Robert Provan,     | 1795 | James Lindsay,      | 1811 |
| James Parker,      | 1796 | James Lindsay,      | 1812 |
| Robert Anderson,   | 1797 | Hamilton Miller,    | 1813 |
| Andrew Duncan,     | 1798 | James Gentle,       | 1814 |
| Robert Jamieson,   | 1799 | Robert M'Farlane,   | 1815 |



*Skimmers.*

|                     |      |                     |      |
|---------------------|------|---------------------|------|
| William Luife,      | 1604 | Manasses Lyle,      | 1637 |
| Alexander Caldwell, | 1605 | William Hunter,     | 1638 |
| Alexander Caldwell, | 1606 | James Peadie,       | 1639 |
| Alexander Caldwell, | 1607 | Manasses Lyle,      | 1640 |
| William Luife,      | 1608 | James Peadie,       | 1641 |
| Alexander Caldwell, | 1609 | William Hunter,     | 1642 |
| William Luife,      | 1610 | Michael Likeperick, | 1643 |
| John Pedie,         | 1611 | John Auldcorn,      | 1644 |
| John Pedie,         | 1612 | James Peadie,       | 1645 |
| Patrick Carr,       | 1613 | James Peadie,       | 1646 |
| Patrick Barr,       | 1614 | John Auldcorn,      | 1647 |
| George Bogle,       | 1615 | Andrew Love,        | 1648 |
| George Bogle,       | 1616 | Robert Cummin,      | 1649 |
| Alexander Caldwell, | 1617 | John Caldwell,      | 1650 |
| Alexander Auldcorn, | 1618 | Robert Cummin,      | 1651 |
| John Pedie,         | 1619 | Robert Cummin,      | 1652 |
| John Pedie,         | 1620 | Robert Cummin,      | 1653 |
| William Luife,      | 1621 | George Clark,       | 1654 |
| William Luife,      | 1622 | George Clark,       | 1655 |
| Alexander Caldwell, | 1623 | James Peadie,       | 1656 |
| John Luife,         | 1624 | George Clark,       | 1657 |
| John Luife,         | 1625 | William Hunter,     | 1658 |
| James Peadie,       | 1626 | William Hunter,     | 1659 |
| James Peadie,       | 1627 | George Clark,       | 1660 |
| Manasses Lyle,      | 1628 | Matthew Cummin,     | 1661 |
| Manasses Lyle,      | 1629 | George Clark,       | 1662 |
| John Biggar,        | 1630 | Matthew Cummin,     | 1663 |
| John Biggar,        | 1631 | William Govan,      | 1664 |
| John Love,          | 1632 | Andrew Love,        | 1665 |
| Gabriel Cochran,    | 1633 | John Caldwell,      | 1666 |
| James Peadie,       | 1634 | Andrew Love,        | 1667 |
| Manasses Lyle,      | 1635 | William Govan,      | 1668 |
| Patrick Barr,       | 1636 | Robert Bogle,       | 1669 |

*Skinner's.*

|                  |      |                  |      |
|------------------|------|------------------|------|
| William Cochran, | 1670 | John Jamieson,   | 1702 |
| William Cochran, | 1671 | James Crawford,  | 1703 |
| Robert Bogle,    | 1672 | James Crawford,  | 1704 |
| William Govan,   | 1673 | Richard Maxwell, | 1705 |
| Colin Crawford,  | 1674 | James Crawford,  | 1706 |
| Colin Crawford,  | 1675 |                  |      |

*Since the Union.*

|                  |      |                  |      |
|------------------|------|------------------|------|
| John Peadie,     | 1676 | John Jamieson,   | 1707 |
| Robert Bogle,    | 1677 | John M'Kippen,   | 1708 |
| James Cummin,    | 1678 | John Peadie,     | 1709 |
| Alexander Govan, | 1679 | Richard Maxwell, | 1710 |
| Colin Crawford,  | 1680 | John Jamieson,   | 1711 |
| Colin Crawford,  | 1681 | John Jamieson,   | 1712 |
| David Wilson,    | 1682 | Richard Maxwell, | 1713 |
| Alexander Govan, | 1683 | John Peadie,     | 1714 |
| Alexander Govan, | 1684 | John Stevenson,  | 1715 |
| John Paterson,   | 1685 | John Stevenson,  | 1716 |
| John Paterson,   | 1686 | John Peadie,     | 1717 |
| John Paterson,   | 1687 | Samuel Bulloch,  | 1718 |
| James Cummin,    | 1688 | Richard Maxwell, | 1719 |

*Since the Revolution.*

|                  |      |                     |      |
|------------------|------|---------------------|------|
|                  |      | Richard Maxwell,    | 1720 |
| James Cummin,    | 1689 | Thomas Peadie,      | 1721 |
| William Fulton,  | 1690 | Thomas Peadie,      | 1722 |
| John Peadie,     | 1691 | Thomas Auchincloss, | 1723 |
| John Peadie,     | 1692 | Thomas Peadie,      | 1724 |
| James Crawford,  | 1693 | Thomas Peadie,      | 1725 |
| James Crawford,  | 1694 | Richard Maxwell,    | 1726 |
| John Peadie,     | 1695 | Thomas Peadie,      | 1727 |
| James Crawford,  | 1696 | Thomas Peadie,      | 1728 |
| William Fulton,  | 1697 | William King,       | 1729 |
| James Crawford,  | 1698 | John Wilson,        | 1730 |
| James Crawford,  | 1699 | John Wilson,        | 1731 |
| Richard Maxwell, | 1700 | Walter M'Kippen,    | 1732 |
| Richard Maxwell, | 1701 | Walter M'Kippen,    | 1733 |

*Skinner.*

|                     |      |                         |      |
|---------------------|------|-------------------------|------|
| Thomas Peadie,      | 1734 | James Barclay, Jun.     | 1768 |
| Thomas Peadie,      | 1735 | Robert Shearer,         | 1769 |
| John Jamieson,      | 1736 | John Walker,            | 1770 |
| John Jamieson,      | 1737 | James Barclay, Jun.     | 1771 |
| Thomas Peadie,      | 1738 | Thomas Smith,           | 1772 |
| John Jamieson,      | 1739 | John Bewgo,             | 1773 |
| John Jamieson,      | 1740 | Robert Shearer, Jun.    | 1774 |
| John Barclay,       | 1741 | Thomas Smith,           | 1775 |
| John Barclay,       | 1742 | Thomas Burton,          | 1776 |
| John Jamieson,      | 1743 | Robert Shearer,         | 1777 |
| Thomas Peadie,      | 1744 | John Shearer, Jun.      | 1778 |
| John Wilson,        | 1745 | John Shearer, Sen.      | 1779 |
| James Barclay,      | 1746 | William Tassie,         | 1780 |
| John Jamieson,      | 1747 | John Shearer, Jun.      | 1781 |
| Hugh Bryson,        | 1748 | William Davidson,       | 1782 |
| John Barclay,       | 1749 | Thomas Smith,           | 1783 |
| John Jamieson,      | 1750 | John Howie,             | 1784 |
| James Barclay,      | 1751 | William Tassie,         | 1785 |
| John Barclay,       | 1752 | Basil Ronald,           | 1786 |
| John Wilson,        | 1753 | John Shearer, Jun.      | 1787 |
| John Jamieson,      | 1754 | John Shearer, Youngest, | 1788 |
| Alexander Cochrane, | 1755 | William Davidson,       | 1789 |
| John Barclay,       | 1756 | Basil Ronald,           | 1790 |
| James Barclay,      | 1757 | William Tassie,         | 1791 |
| John Shearer,       | 1758 | Archibald Ronald,       | 1792 |
| John Jamieson,      | 1759 | John Howie,             | 1793 |
| John Wilson,        | 1760 | Basil Ronald,           | 1794 |
| Robert Wilson,      | 1761 | John Bryce,             | 1795 |
| Robert Shearer,     | 1762 | David Russell,          | 1796 |
| John Barclay,       | 1763 | William Tassie,         | 1797 |
| James Barclay, Jun. | 1764 | William Tassie, Jun.    | 1798 |
| John Jamieson,      | 1765 | Basil Ronald,           | 1799 |
| John Shearer,       | 1766 | Thomas Cree,            | 1800 |
| Robert Wilson,      | 1767 | William Davidson,       | 1801 |

**Skinner.**

|                           |             |                        |             |
|---------------------------|-------------|------------------------|-------------|
| <b>Thomas Barclay,</b>    | <b>1802</b> | <b>James Nicol,</b>    | <b>1809</b> |
| <b>John Shearer,</b>      | <b>1803</b> | <b>William Tassie,</b> | <b>1810</b> |
| <b>William Proudfoot,</b> | <b>1804</b> | <b>John Paterson,</b>  | <b>1811</b> |
| <b>William Davidson,</b>  | <b>1805</b> | <b>William Brown,</b>  | <b>1812</b> |
| <b>John Shearer,</b>      | <b>1806</b> | <b>John Howie,</b>     | <b>1813</b> |
| <b>John Howie,</b>        | <b>1807</b> | <b>Andrew Hunter,</b>  | <b>1814</b> |
| <b>William Meikle,</b>    | <b>1808</b> | <b>James Nicol,</b>    | <b>1815</b> |

**Wrights.**

|                   |      |                    |      |
|-------------------|------|--------------------|------|
| James King,       | 1604 | Archibald Reid,    | 1612 |
| Archibald Reid,   | 1605 | James Reid,        | 1613 |
| James Elphinston, | 1606 | James Allanson,    | 1614 |
| Archibald Reid,   | 1607 | James Main,        | 1615 |
| James Main,       | 1608 | Patrick Colquhoun, | 1616 |
| William Young,    | 1609 | Patrick Colquhoun, | 1617 |
| James Allison,    | 1610 | James Anderson,    | 1618 |
| James Reid,       | 1611 | Patrick Colquhoun, | 1619 |

*Wrights.*

|                    |      |                              |      |
|--------------------|------|------------------------------|------|
| James Allanson,    | 1620 | William Reid,                | 1654 |
| Alexander Main,    | 1621 | Gabriel Cumming,             | 1655 |
| Patrick Colquhoun, | 1622 | John Otterburn,              | 1656 |
| James Colquhoun,   | 1623 | Alexander Dainzell,          | 1657 |
| Patrick Colquhoun, | 1624 | Alexander Dainzell,          | 1658 |
| Robert Muir,       | 1625 | Gabriel Cumming,             | 1659 |
| John Baird,        | 1626 | Gabriel Cumming,             | 1660 |
| Patrick Colquhoun, | 1627 | James Selkirk,               | 1661 |
| Robert Bell,       | 1628 | Thomas Miller,               | 1662 |
| Robert Muir,       | 1629 | John Dainzell,               | 1663 |
| John Baird,        | 1630 | Alexander Elphinston,        | 1664 |
| Robert Muir,       | 1631 | James Reid,                  | 1665 |
| Robert Bell,       | 1632 | Thomas Miller,               | 1666 |
| Patrick Colquhoun, | 1633 | John Otterburn,              | 1667 |
| James Colquhoun,   | 1634 | Alexander Dainzell,          | 1668 |
| Patrick Colquhoun, | 1635 | Alexander Dainzell,          | 1669 |
| Robert Muir,       | 1636 | Alexander Eglintoun,         | 1670 |
| William Baird,     | 1637 | John Otterburn,              | 1671 |
| William Baird,     | 1638 | Alexander Dainzell,          | 1672 |
| John Baird,        | 1639 | Alexander Dainzell,          | 1673 |
| Patrick Colquhoun, | 1640 | William Liddell,             | 1674 |
| Robert Reid,       | 1641 | Thomas Miller,               | 1675 |
| Matthew Colquhoun, | 1642 | Thomas Miller,               | 1676 |
| Robert Reid,       | 1643 | George Dainzell,             | 1677 |
| Matthew Colquhoun, | 1644 | John Paterson,               | 1686 |
| William Reid,      | 1645 |                              |      |
| Matthew Colquhoun, | 1646 | <i>Since the Revolution.</i> |      |
| Robert Bell,       | 1647 | Alexander Mabbén,            | 1690 |
| John Dainzell,     | 1648 | James Herbertson,            | 1691 |
| Robert Reid,       | 1649 | James Herbertson,            | 1692 |
| Robert Reid,       | 1650 | James Herbertson,            | 1693 |
| James Elphinston,  | 1651 | Robert Stevenson,            | 1694 |
| Robert Reid, Sen.  | 1652 | Robert Stevenson,            | 1695 |
| Robert Reid, Sen.  | 1653 | Robert Stevenson,            | 1696 |

*Wrights.*

|                    |      |                    |      |
|--------------------|------|--------------------|------|
| John Paterson,     | 1697 | William Liddell,   | 1729 |
| John Paterson,     | 1698 | Francis Stevenson, | 1730 |
| John Paterson,     | 1699 | Robert Dreghorn,   | 1731 |
| James Murdoch,     | 1700 | Alexander Dunlop,  | 1732 |
| Alexander Mabben,  | 1701 | Robert Stevenson,  | 1733 |
| James Murdoch,     | 1702 | Robert Donaldson,  | 1734 |
| James Murdoch,     | 1703 | Robert Dreghorn,   | 1735 |
| Robert Dickie,     | 1704 | John Wardrop,      | 1736 |
| Francis Stevenson, | 1705 | Matthew Paton,     | 1737 |
| James Muir,        | 1706 | James Nisbett,     | 1738 |
|                    |      | James Cross,       | 1739 |

*Since the Union.*

|                    |      |                   |      |
|--------------------|------|-------------------|------|
|                    |      | Robert Dreghorn,  | 1740 |
| John Craig,        | 1707 | Francis Crawford, | 1741 |
| Robert Stevenson,  | 1708 | Robert Donaldson, | 1742 |
| Robert Stevenson,  | 1709 | William Reid,     | 1743 |
| John Craig,        | 1710 | Thomas Thomson,   | 1744 |
| John Craig,        | 1711 | James Wodrow,     | 1745 |
| Robert Dickie,     | 1712 | William Campbell, | 1746 |
| Robert Dickie,     | 1713 | William Reid,     | 1747 |
| Robert Stevenson,  | 1714 | Hugh Fulton,      | 1748 |
| Robert Dickie,     | 1715 | Robert Falconer,  | 1749 |
| Robert Dickie,     | 1716 | John Hamilton,    | 1750 |
| Alexander Ross,    | 1717 | John Lochhead,    | 1751 |
| Francis Stevenson, | 1718 | David Lillie,     | 1752 |
| John Craig, Sen.   | 1719 | George Nisbett,   | 1753 |
| John Craig, Sen.   | 1720 | James Gilmour,    | 1754 |
| Francis Stevenson, | 1721 | Robert Matthie,   | 1755 |
| Robert Reid,       | 1722 | James Robertson,  | 1756 |
| James Lochhead,    | 1723 | Thomas Smith,     | 1757 |
| Robert Dreghorn,   | 1724 | William Anderson, | 1758 |
| Robert Dreghorn,   | 1725 | James Herbertson, | 1759 |
| James Nisbett,     | 1726 | John Cunningham,  | 1760 |
| Robert Donaldson,  | 1727 | Angus Currie,     | 1761 |
| Robert Dreghorn,   | 1728 | Robert Matthie,   | 1762 |

*Wrights.*

|                     |      |                     |      |
|---------------------|------|---------------------|------|
| George Falconer,    | 1763 | James Paterson,     | 1790 |
| Archibald Buchanan, | 1764 | John Cleland,       | 1791 |
| Robert Smith,       | 1765 | James Gemmel,       | 1792 |
| Patrick Smith,      | 1766 | James Young,        | 1793 |
| David Anderson,     | 1767 | William Clydesdale, | 1794 |
| William Caldwell,   | 1768 | John Buchanan,      | 1795 |
| William Horn,       | 1769 | James Cleland,      | 1796 |
| James Reid,         | 1770 | Thomas Smith,       | 1797 |
| George Ferrie,      | 1771 | James Bannerman,    | 1798 |
| William Duncan,     | 1772 | Andrew M'Farlane,   | 1799 |
| Ninian Glen,        | 1773 | William Carswell,   | 1800 |
| Peter Falconer,     | 1774 | William Rodger,     | 1801 |
| John Finlay,        | 1775 | Robert Watt,        | 1802 |
| John Gardner,       | 1776 | William Lindsay,    | 1803 |
| David Lindsay,      | 1777 | Andrew M'Farlane,   | 1804 |
| John Finlay,        | 1778 | Robert Ferrie,      | 1805 |
| John Morrison,      | 1779 | James M'Ruer,       | 1806 |
| James Jaffray,      | 1780 | Robert Brownlie,    | 1807 |
| Henry Calder,       | 1781 | Robert Miller,      | 1808 |
| Robert Waddell,     | 1782 | Duncan M'Callum,    | 1809 |
| David Scott,        | 1783 | Malcolm Colquhoun,  | 1810 |
| William Meikle,     | 1784 | John Binnie,        | 1811 |
| Thomas Crawford,    | 1785 | William Thomson,    | 1812 |
| Maurice Murray,     | 1786 | Walter Bremner,     | 1813 |
| John Morrison,      | 1787 | Robert Fleming,     | 1814 |
| Alexander Paterson, | 1788 | Lachlan M'Lean,     | 1815 |
| Charles Pirrie,     | 1789 |                     |      |

*Wrights.*


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*Coopers.*

|                 |      |                  |      |
|-----------------|------|------------------|------|
| George Pollock, | 1604 | Robert Pollock,  | 1627 |
| John Hall,      | 1605 | Robert Pollock,  | 1628 |
| John Ritchie,   | 1606 | Robert Smith,    | 1629 |
| Thomas Morson,  | 1607 | Robert Smith,    | 1630 |
| Thomas Morson,  | 1608 | Robert Pollock,  | 1631 |
| David Shearer,  | 1609 | James Shields,   | 1632 |
| John Hall,      | 1610 | Andrew Smith,    | 1633 |
| James Shields,  | 1611 | James Pollock,   | 1634 |
| James Shields,  | 1612 | Robert Smith,    | 1635 |
| James Shields,  | 1613 | George Lochhead, | 1636 |
| David Shearer,  | 1614 | James Pollock,   | 1637 |
| David Shearer,  | 1615 | George Young,    | 1638 |
| David Shearer,  | 1616 | George Lochhead, | 1639 |
| James Shields,  | 1617 | Andrew Smith,    | 1640 |
| David Shearer,  | 1618 | George Lochhead, | 1641 |
| Andrew Smith,   | 1619 | George Lyon,     | 1642 |
| Robert Smith,   | 1620 | George Lochhead, | 1643 |
| George Pollock, | 1621 | Cuthbert Greg,   | 1644 |
| George Pollock, | 1622 | Cuthbert Greg,   | 1645 |
| James Shields,  | 1623 | George Lyon,     | 1646 |
| Robert Howie,   | 1624 | John Young,      | 1647 |
| Robert Howie,   | 1625 | Cuthbert Greg,   | 1648 |
| James Shields,  | 1626 | George Lyon,     | 1649 |



*Coopers.*

|                  |      |                 |      |
|------------------|------|-----------------|------|
| Andrew Smith,    | 1650 | George Govan,   | 1692 |
| Fillan Smith,    | 1651 | John Scott,     | 1693 |
| Fillan Smith,    | 1652 | William Rowan,  | 1694 |
| Fillan Smith,    | 1653 | William Rowan,  | 1695 |
| Robert Marshall, | 1654 | Patrick Urie,   | 1696 |
| John Young,      | 1655 | Patrick Urie,   | 1697 |
| Robert Marshall, | 1656 | George Govan,   | 1698 |
| Robert Finlay,   | 1657 | George Govan,   | 1699 |
| Robert Marshall, | 1658 | George Govan,   | 1700 |
| Robert Marshall, | 1659 | Patrick Urie,   | 1701 |
| Cuthbert Greg,   | 1660 | Patrick Urie,   | 1702 |
| James Anderson,  | 1661 | George Govan,   | 1703 |
| James Anderson,  | 1662 | George Govan,   | 1704 |
| Robert Finlay,   | 1663 | John Robertson, | 1705 |
| John Robison,    | 1664 | John Young,     | 1706 |
| Robert Finlay,   | 1665 |                 |      |

*Since the Union.*

|                  |      |                 |      |
|------------------|------|-----------------|------|
| Cuthbert Greg,   | 1666 | John Young,     | 1707 |
| Robert Finlay,   | 1667 | William Norris, | 1708 |
| William Shields, | 1668 | William Norris, | 1709 |
| James Shields,   | 1669 | George Govan,   | 1710 |
| William Shields, | 1670 | John Young,     | 1711 |
| James Shields,   | 1671 | John Urie,      | 1712 |
| James Smith,     | 1672 | John Urie,      | 1713 |
| James Smith,     | 1673 | John Young,     | 1714 |
| Ninian Paterson, | 1674 | John Young,     | 1715 |
| Robert Young,    | 1675 | John Urie,      | 1716 |
| Ninian Paterson, | 1676 | John Urie,      | 1717 |
| James Shields,   | 1677 | George Govan,   | 1718 |
| George Govan,    | 1686 | George Govan,   | 1719 |

*Since the Revolution.*

|             |      |                    |      |
|-------------|------|--------------------|------|
|             |      | Alexander Forster, | 1720 |
| John Scott, | 1689 | Alexander Forster, | 1721 |
| John Scott, | 1690 | Matthew Urie,      | 1722 |
| John Scott, | 1691 | Matthew Urie,      | 1723 |

*Coopers.*

|                              |      |                               |      |
|------------------------------|------|-------------------------------|------|
| <b>George Household,</b>     | 1724 | <b>Robert Young,</b>          | 1758 |
| <b>George Household,</b>     | 1725 | <b>William Household,</b>     | 1759 |
| <b>John Rowan,</b>           | 1726 | <b>Robert Auchincloss,</b>    | 1760 |
| <b>John Rowan,</b>           | 1727 | <b>John Robertson,</b>        | 1761 |
| <b>John Buchanan,</b>        | 1728 | <b>John Young,</b>            | 1762 |
| <b>John Buchanan,</b>        | 1729 | <b>John Household,</b>        | 1763 |
| <b>Robert Morrison,</b>      | 1730 | <b>Robert Craig,</b>          | 1764 |
| <b>Robert Morrison,</b>      | 1731 | <b>William Household,</b>     | 1765 |
| <b>James Robertson,</b>      | 1732 | <b>Patrick Williamson,</b>    | 1766 |
| <b>John Robertson,</b>       | 1733 | <b>Robert Auchincloss,</b>    | 1767 |
| <b>John Rowan,</b>           | 1734 | <b>Robert Robertson,</b>      | 1768 |
| <b>John Rowan,</b>           | 1735 | <b>John Robertson,</b>        | 1769 |
| <b>Alexander Forster,</b>    | 1736 | <b>James Boyd,</b>            | 1770 |
| <b>Alexander Forster,</b>    | 1737 | <b>George Miller,</b>         | 1771 |
| <b>John Buchanan,</b>        | 1738 | <b>George Household,</b>      | 1772 |
| <b>John Walker,</b>          | 1739 | <b>Robert Young,</b>          | 1773 |
| <b>John Marshall,</b>        | 1740 | <b>Robert Auchincloss,</b>    | 1774 |
| <b>James Robertson, Jun.</b> | 1741 | <b>Robert Robertson, Jun.</b> | 1775 |
| <b>George Household,</b>     | 1742 | <b>John Boyd,</b>             | 1776 |
| <b>John Govan,</b>           | 1743 | <b>Robert Craig,</b>          | 1777 |
| <b>James Robertson, Jun.</b> | 1744 | <b>William Urie,</b>          | 1778 |
| <b>John Marshall,</b>        | 1745 | <b>John Household,</b>        | 1779 |
| <b>Patrick Leckie,</b>       | 1746 | <b>Andrew Hood,</b>           | 1780 |
| <b>James Robertson, Jun.</b> | 1747 | <b>James Robertson, Jun.</b>  | 1781 |
| <b>Patrick Leckie,</b>       | 1748 | <b>John Hood,</b>             | 1782 |
| <b>Robert Auchincloss,</b>   | 1749 | <b>William Urie,</b>          | 1783 |
| <b>Robert Robertson,</b>     | 1750 | <b>William Auchincloss,</b>   | 1784 |
| <b>George M'Crae,</b>        | 1751 | <b>Robert Robertson,</b>      | 1785 |
| <b>John Household,</b>       | 1752 | <b>Andrew Hood,</b>           | 1786 |
| <b>Matthew Urie,</b>         | 1753 | <b>James Paton,</b>           | 1787 |
| <b>Robert Auchincloss,</b>   | 1754 | <b>William Auchincloss,</b>   | 1788 |
| <b>John Finnie,</b>          | 1755 | <b>Robert Pirrie,</b>         | 1789 |
| <b>James Robertson,</b>      | 1756 | <b>Hugh M'Farlane,</b>        | 1790 |
| <b>Patrick Williamson,</b>   | 1757 | <b>James Robertson,</b>       | 1791 |

**Coopers.**

|                                |      |                               |      |
|--------------------------------|------|-------------------------------|------|
| John M <sup>c</sup> Lehose,    | 1792 | Andrew Hood,                  | 1804 |
| John Hood,                     | 1793 | James Norrie,                 | 1805 |
| Adam Wylie,                    | 1794 | William Scott,                | 1806 |
| Robert Hood,                   | 1795 | John Arthur,                  | 1807 |
| Robert Graham,                 | 1796 | Alexander Miller,             | 1808 |
| Robert Pirrie,                 | 1797 | William Scott,                | 1809 |
| Walter M <sup>c</sup> Farlane, | 1798 | John Miller,                  | 1810 |
| William Graham,                | 1799 | John Norrie,                  | 1811 |
| Charles Household,             | 1800 | John Lindsay,                 | 1812 |
| Robert Pirrie,                 | 1801 | Daniel M <sup>c</sup> Kinlay, | 1813 |
| John Hood,                     | 1802 | John Norrie,                  | 1814 |
| John M <sup>c</sup> Lehose,    | 1803 | John Hood, Jun.               | 1815 |

*Fleshers.*

|                |      |                |      |
|----------------|------|----------------|------|
| William Mure,  | 1604 | John Watson,   | 1609 |
| William Mure,  | 1605 | Robert Watson, | 1610 |
| Robert Watson, | 1606 | Robert Watson, | 1611 |
| Robert Watson, | 1607 | Robert Watson, | 1612 |
| John Watson,   | 1608 | George Brown,  | 1613 |

*Flethers.*

|                      |      |                              |      |
|----------------------|------|------------------------------|------|
| James Watson,        | 1614 | Alexander Colquhoun,         | 1648 |
| Robert Watson,       | 1615 | George Broom,                | 1649 |
| Robert Watson,       | 1616 | Alexander Holmes,            | 1650 |
| Robert Watson,       | 1617 | George Broom,                | 1651 |
| William Watson,      | 1618 | George Broom,                | 1652 |
| Robert Watson,       | 1619 | George Broom,                | 1653 |
| William Watson,      | 1620 | George Broom,                | 1654 |
| Robert Watson,       | 1621 | Alexander Holmes,            | 1655 |
| Robert Watson,       | 1622 | George Broom,                | 1656 |
| Robert Watson, Jun.  | 1623 | George Broom,                | 1657 |
| Robert Watson, Jun.  | 1624 | Robert Broom,                | 1658 |
| Robert Watson, Sen.  | 1625 | Michael Gilmour,             | 1659 |
| Patrick Watson,      | 1626 | Robert Broom,                | 1660 |
| Patrick Watson,      | 1627 | George Broom,                | 1661 |
| Robert Watson,       | 1628 | Michael Gilmour,             | 1662 |
| Patrick Watson,      | 1629 | Alexander Holmes,            | 1663 |
| Patrick Watson,      | 1630 | George Broom,                | 1664 |
| James Watson,        | 1631 | James Gilmour,               | 1665 |
| Alexander Colquhoun, | 1632 | Michael Gilmour,             | 1666 |
| Patrick Watson,      | 1633 | William Gilmour,             | 1667 |
| Robert Watson,       | 1634 | James Gilmour, Sen.          | 1668 |
| Patrick Watson,      | 1635 | William Gilmour,             | 1669 |
| Alexander Colquhoun, | 1636 | James Gilmour,               | 1670 |
| Robert Finnie,       | 1637 | John Barrie,                 | 1671 |
| Robert Cochran,      | 1638 | James Gilmour,               | 1672 |
| Alexander Holmes,    | 1639 | James Watson,                | 1673 |
| George Brown,        | 1640 | John Barrie,                 | 1674 |
| Alexander Colquhoun, | 1641 | James Watson,                | 1675 |
| Robert Finnie,       | 1642 | James Gilmour,               | 1676 |
| Robert Cochran,      | 1643 | James Watson,                | 1677 |
| David Boyd,          | 1644 | John Gilmour,                | 1686 |
| George Brown,        | 1645 |                              |      |
| David Boyd,          | 1646 | <i>Since the Revolution.</i> |      |
| George Broom,        | 1647 | John Barrie,                 | 1690 |

*Fleishers.*

|                |      |                      |      |
|----------------|------|----------------------|------|
| George Brown,  | 1691 | William Gilmour,     | 1723 |
| George Brown,  | 1692 | William Gilmour,     | 1724 |
| John Barrie,   | 1693 | William Gilmour,     | 1725 |
| Robert Banks,  | 1694 | William Gilmour,     | 1726 |
| Robert Banks,  | 1695 | John Gilmour,        | 1727 |
| James Gilmour, | 1696 | John Gilmour,        | 1728 |
| James Gilmour, | 1697 | Robert Gilmour,      | 1729 |
| Robert Banks,  | 1698 | Robert Gilmour,      | 1730 |
| Robert Banks,  | 1699 | Archibald Alexander, | 1731 |
| James Gilmour, | 1700 | Archibald Alexander, | 1732 |
| Robert Banks,  | 1701 | John Gilmour,        | 1733 |
| John Gilmour,  | 1702 | John Gilmour,        | 1734 |
| John Gilmour,  | 1703 | John Blackwood,      | 1735 |
| John Duncan,   | 1704 | John Blackwood,      | 1736 |
| George Broom,  | 1705 | Archibald Alexander, | 1737 |
| George Broom,  | 1706 | Archibald Alexander, | 1738 |

*Since the Union.*

|                  |      |                      |      |
|------------------|------|----------------------|------|
|                  |      | John Blackwood,      | 1739 |
|                  |      | John Blackwood,      | 1740 |
| James Gilmour,   | 1707 | David Pitcairn,      | 1741 |
| James Gilmour,   | 1708 | David Pitcairn,      | 1742 |
| William Gilmour, | 1709 | Alexander King,      | 1743 |
| William Gilmour, | 1710 | Archibald Alexander, | 1744 |
| John Gilmour,    | 1711 | Archibald Alexander, | 1745 |
| William Gilmour, | 1712 | John Allison,        | 1746 |
| William Gilmour, | 1713 | John Allison,        | 1747 |
| William Watson,  | 1714 | James Watson,        | 1748 |
| William Watson,  | 1715 | James Watson,        | 1749 |
| William Gilmour, | 1716 | James Kilpatrick,    | 1750 |
| William Gilmour, | 1717 | James Kilpatrick,    | 1751 |
| William Gilmour, | 1718 | Archibald Alexander, | 1752 |
| William Watson,  | 1719 | Archibald Alexander, | 1753 |
| William Watson,  | 1720 | Thomas Lawson,       | 1754 |
| William Gilmour, | 1721 | Thomas Lawson,       | 1755 |
| William Gilmour, | 1722 | John Waterston,      | 1756 |

*Flethers.*

|                      |      |                     |      |
|----------------------|------|---------------------|------|
| John Waterston,      | 1757 | William Watson,     | 1787 |
| David Kilpatrick,    | 1758 | Peter Brown,        | 1788 |
| David Kilpatrick,    | 1759 | Thomas Clark,       | 1789 |
| Matthew Lawson,      | 1760 | John Angus,         | 1790 |
| Matthew Lawson,      | 1761 | John M'Gilp,        | 1791 |
| James Kilpatrick,    | 1762 | Peter Brown, Sen.   | 1792 |
| James Kilpatrick,    | 1763 | William Lang,       | 1793 |
| John Allison,        | 1764 | Thomas Lang,        | 1794 |
| John Allison,        | 1765 | Peter Brown,        | 1795 |
| Thomas Lawson,       | 1766 | Gavin Bouse,        | 1796 |
| Thomas Lawson,       | 1767 | John Hannah,        | 1797 |
| John King,           | 1768 | Thomas Lang,        | 1798 |
| John King,           | 1769 | Peter Brown,        | 1799 |
| John Lang,           | 1770 | James Watson,       | 1800 |
| Ninian M'Gilp,       | 1771 | Walter Stewart,     | 1801 |
| Thomas Lawson,       | 1772 | William Kilpatrick, | 1802 |
| William Watson, Sen. | 1773 | James Watson,       | 1803 |
| William Watson, Jun. | 1774 | John Hannah,        | 1804 |
| John King,           | 1775 | John Hannah, Jun.   | 1805 |
| Walter Philip,       | 1776 | Walter Stewart,     | 1806 |
| David Gilmour,       | 1777 | Matthew Watson,     | 1807 |
| James Scouler,       | 1778 | Thomas Reid,        | 1808 |
| John Fleming,        | 1779 | John Scouler,       | 1809 |
| John King,           | 1780 | Robert Gilmour,     | 1810 |
| John Lang,           | 1781 | Ninian Scouler,     | 1811 |
| Peter Brown,         | 1782 | William Thomson,    | 1812 |
| John Gibson,         | 1783 | John Sugar,         | 1813 |
| John Fleming,        | 1784 | David Gilmour,      | 1814 |
| John Hannah,         | 1785 | James Watson,       | 1815 |
| William Kilpatrick,  | 1786 |                     | 1816 |

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*Fleshers.*

[illegible]

**Masons.**

|                     |      |                   |      |
|---------------------|------|-------------------|------|
| William Dunlop,     | 1604 | James Rankin,     | 1622 |
| William Dunlop,     | 1605 | James Rankin,     | 1623 |
| Alexander Caldwell, | 1606 | John Boyd,        | 1624 |
| John Stewart,       | 1607 | John Boyd,        | 1625 |
| Andrew Boyd,        | 1608 | James Ritchie,    | 1626 |
| John Boyd,          | 1609 | John Boyd,        | 1627 |
| Thomas Rankin,      | 1610 | John Boyd,        | 1628 |
| John Rankin,        | 1611 | John Stewart,     | 1629 |
| Andrew Boyd,        | 1612 | John Stewart,     | 1630 |
| John Stewart,       | 1613 | John Boyd,        | 1631 |
| John Caldwell,      | 1614 | James Rankin,     | 1632 |
| John Davie,         | 1615 | Robert Caldwell,  | 1633 |
| John Boyd,          | 1616 | James Rankin,     | 1634 |
| John Rankin,        | 1617 | John Boyd,        | 1635 |
| John Stewart,       | 1618 | James Rankin,     | 1636 |
| John Stewart,       | 1619 | James Rankin,     | 1637 |
| John Boyd,          | 1620 | Matthew Caldwell, | 1638 |
| John Rankin,        | 1621 | John Stewart,     | 1639 |

*Masons.*

|                    |      |                  |      |
|--------------------|------|------------------|------|
| John Stewart,      | 1640 | John Clark,      | 1674 |
| John Boyd,         | 1641 | Robert Boyd,     | 1675 |
| John Stewart,      | 1642 | Robert Boyd,     | 1676 |
| John Boyd,         | 1643 | Robert Boyd,     | 1677 |
| John Stewart, Sen. | 1644 | Thomas Caldwell, | 1678 |
| John Boyd,         | 1645 | James Hunter,    | 1679 |
| John Stewart, Sen. | 1646 | John Boyd,       | 1680 |
| John Stewart, Jun. | 1647 | John Boyd,       | 1681 |
| John Rankin,       | 1648 | Patrick Maxwell, | 1682 |
| John Boyd,         | 1649 | James Boyd,      | 1683 |
| Robert Caldwell,   | 1650 | James Boyd,      | 1684 |
| Robert Caldwell,   | 1651 | John Boyd,       | 1685 |
| John Stewart, Jun. | 1652 | James Boyd,      | 1686 |
| John Rankin,       | 1653 | James Boyd,      | 1687 |
| John Rankin,       | 1654 | John Boyd,       | 1688 |

William Boyd, 1655

William Boyd, 1656

*Since the Revolution.*

|               |      |                  |      |
|---------------|------|------------------|------|
| John Rankin,  | 1657 | James Boyd,      | 1689 |
| John Rankin,  | 1658 | John Bryce,      | 1690 |
| James Hunter, | 1659 | James Boyd,      | 1691 |
| John Clark,   | 1660 | James Boyd,      | 1692 |
| William Boyd, | 1661 | Robert Rodger,   | 1693 |
| John Clark,   | 1662 | John Bryce,      | 1694 |
| John Clark,   | 1663 | John Bryce,      | 1695 |
| Robert Boyd,  | 1664 | James Boyd,      | 1696 |
| John Clark,   | 1665 | John Bryce,      | 1697 |
| Robert Boyd,  | 1666 | John Bryce,      | 1698 |
| John Clark,   | 1667 | Samuel Carruith, | 1699 |
| Robert Boyd,  | 1668 | Samuel Carruith, | 1700 |
| John Clark,   | 1669 | George Muir,     | 1701 |
| Robert Boyd,  | 1670 | John Bryce,      | 1702 |
| John Clark,   | 1671 | Samuel Carruith, | 1703 |
| Robert Boyd,  | 1672 | Samuel Carruith, | 1704 |
| Robert Boyd,  | 1673 | Matthew Craig,   | 1705 |



*Masons.*

|                         |      |                   |      |
|-------------------------|------|-------------------|------|
| Matthew Craig,          | 1706 | James Corse,      | 1738 |
|                         |      | James Muir,       | 1739 |
| <i>Since the Union.</i> |      | James Muir,       | 1740 |
| Samuel Carruith,        | 1707 | William Caldwell, | 1741 |
| Samuel Carruith,        | 1708 | William Caldwell, | 1742 |
| George Muir,            | 1709 | James Muir,       | 1743 |
| Samuel Carruith,        | 1710 | James Muir,       | 1744 |
| William Carruith,       | 1711 | William Paul,     | 1745 |
| Samuel Carruith,        | 1712 | Robert Wilson,    | 1746 |
| William Kerr,           | 1713 | Robert Muir,      | 1747 |
| William Kerr,           | 1714 | Robert Muir,      | 1748 |
| Matthew Craig,          | 1715 | William Paul,     | 1749 |
| William Kerr,           | 1716 | David M'Arthur,   | 1750 |
| Samuel Carruith,        | 1717 | John Lawson,      | 1751 |
| George Muir,            | 1718 | Robert Muir,      | 1752 |
| Samuel Carruith,        | 1719 | David M'Arthur,   | 1753 |
| George Muir,            | 1720 | John Brown,       | 1754 |
| James Corse,            | 1721 | Robert Muir,      | 1755 |
| George Muir,            | 1722 | John Lawson,      | 1756 |
| William Lawson,         | 1723 | John Lawson,      | 1757 |
| James Muir,             | 1724 | Robert Tennent,   | 1758 |
| George Muir,            | 1725 | Robert Tennent,   | 1759 |
| William Lawson,         | 1726 | Robert Muir,      | 1760 |
| James Corse,            | 1727 | David M'Arthur,   | 1761 |
| Gavin Lawson,           | 1728 | David M'Arthur,   | 1762 |
| William Lawson,         | 1729 | John Wardrop,     | 1763 |
| James Corse,            | 1730 | John Wardrop,     | 1764 |
| James Muir,             | 1731 | John Lawson,      | 1765 |
| William Lawson,         | 1732 | John Lawson,      | 1766 |
| William Paul,           | 1733 | William Paul,     | 1767 |
| James Muir,             | 1734 | Daniel Wardrop,   | 1768 |
| William Carruith,       | 1735 | John Adam,        | 1769 |
| William Carruith,       | 1736 | James M'Kerrow,   | 1770 |
| James Corse,            | 1737 | William Shaw,     | 1771 |

*Masons.*

|                    |      |                    |      |
|--------------------|------|--------------------|------|
| James Rankin,      | 1772 | Alexander Waddell, | 1794 |
| William Baird,     | 1773 | Robert Aiken,      | 1795 |
| William Shaw,      | 1774 | Walter Johnston,   | 1796 |
| Daniel Wardrop,    | 1775 | Daniel Wardrop,    | 1797 |
| John Finlay,       | 1776 | William Scott,     | 1798 |
| William Paul,      | 1777 | William Broom,     | 1799 |
| Daniel Wardrop,    | 1778 | John Muir,         | 1800 |
| William Telfer,    | 1779 | John Murray,       | 1801 |
| William Baird,     | 1780 | James Baird,       | 1802 |
| James Pollock,     | 1781 | Thomas Wilson,     | 1803 |
| Matthew Cleland,   | 1782 | Allan Stirling,    | 1804 |
| William Young,     | 1783 | John Muir,         | 1805 |
| William Telfer,    | 1784 | Andrew Brocket,    | 1806 |
| Matthew Cleland,   | 1785 | Matthew Park,      | 1807 |
| William Young,     | 1786 | David Hamilton,    | 1808 |
| Alexander Waddell, | 1787 | Matthew Paterson,  | 1809 |
| William Telfer,    | 1788 | Alexander Broom,   | 1810 |
| John Alston,       | 1789 | John Baird,        | 1811 |
| John Walkinshaw,   | 1790 | William Torrance,  | 1812 |
| Alexander Waddell, | 1791 | Robert Aiken,      | 1813 |
| Matthew Cleland,   | 1792 | Adam Rutherford,   | 1814 |
| Daniel Wardrop,    | 1793 | Thomas Smith,      | 1815 |

*Masons.*


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*Gardeners.*

|              |      |                   |      |
|--------------|------|-------------------|------|
| John Govan,  | 1604 | John Govan,       | 1630 |
| John Govan,  | 1605 | John Govan,       | 1631 |
| John Govan,  | 1606 | David Jack,       | 1632 |
| John Govan,  | 1607 | Thomas Brock,     | 1633 |
| John Govan,  | 1608 | Thomas Brock,     | 1634 |
| John Govan,  | 1609 | Thomas Brock,     | 1635 |
| John Govan,  | 1610 | David Jack,       | 1636 |
| John Govan,  | 1611 | John Wodrow,      | 1637 |
| John Govan,  | 1612 | John Wodrow,      | 1638 |
| John Govan,  | 1613 | Robert Hutchison, | 1639 |
| John Govan,  | 1614 | Robert Hutchison, | 1640 |
| John Govan,  | 1615 | David Robertson,  | 1641 |
| John Govan,  | 1616 | David Robertson,  | 1642 |
| John Govan,  | 1617 | John Wodrow,      | 1643 |
| John Govan,  | 1618 | John Wodrow,      | 1644 |
| John Govan,  | 1619 | John Wodrow,      | 1645 |
| John Govan,  | 1620 | Robert Hutchison, | 1646 |
| John Machen, | 1621 | Robert Hutchison, | 1647 |
| John Machen, | 1622 | John Wodrow,      | 1648 |
| John Machen, | 1623 | John Wodrow,      | 1649 |
| John Machen, | 1624 | John Wodrow,      | 1650 |
| John Govan,  | 1625 | John Wodrow,      | 1651 |
| John Govan,  | 1626 | John Wodrow,      | 1652 |
| John Govan,  | 1627 | John Wodrow,      | 1653 |
| John Govan,  | 1628 | John Wodrow,      | 1654 |
| John Govan,  | 1629 | James Dougal,     | 1655 |

*Gardeners.*

|                    | 1656 | <i>Since the Revolution.</i> |      |
|--------------------|------|------------------------------|------|
| James Dougal,      | 1657 | Robert Tennent,              | 1689 |
| James Dougal,      | 1658 | Robert Tennent,              | 1690 |
| James Dougal,      | 1659 | George Ralston,              | 1691 |
| Andrew Ralston,    | 1660 | Patrick Tennent,             | 1692 |
| George Ralston,    | 1661 | John Allan,                  | 1693 |
| James Herriot,     | 1662 | John Allan,                  | 1694 |
| John Barton,       | 1663 | Patrick Tennent,             | 1695 |
| John Barton,       | 1664 | Patrick Tennent,             | 1696 |
| John Barton,       | 1665 | John Moodie,                 | 1697 |
| Andrew Ralston,    | 1666 | John Moodie,                 | 1698 |
| Andrew Ralston,    | 1667 | Thomas Nichol,               | 1699 |
| Robert Tennent,    | 1668 | Thomas Nichol,               | 1700 |
| William Hutchison, | 1669 | John Reid,                   | 1701 |
| Andrew Ralston,    | 1670 | John Reid,                   | 1702 |
| William Hutchison, | 1671 | Thomas Nichol,               | 1703 |
| Robert Tennent,    | 1672 | John Reid,                   | 1704 |
| William Hutchison, | 1673 | John Reid,                   | 1705 |
| John Gillespie,    | 1674 | Andrew Sommerville,          | 1706 |
| George Ralston,    | 1675 |                              |      |
| Robert Tennent,    | 1676 | <i>Since the Union.</i>      |      |
| John Gillespie,    | 1677 | Andrew Sommerville,          | 1707 |
| John Gillespie,    | 1678 | John Hatridge,               | 1708 |
| John Gillespie,    | 1679 | John Hatridge,               | 1709 |
| John Gillespie,    | 1680 | Andrew Sommerville,          | 1710 |
| Robert Tennent,    | 1681 | Andrew Sommerville,          | 1711 |
| Robert Tennent,    | 1682 | John Reid,                   | 1712 |
| Robert Tennent,    | 1683 | John Reid,                   | 1713 |
| James Cross,       | 1684 | John Jamieson,               | 1714 |
| George Ralston,    | 1685 | John Jamieson,               | 1715 |
| James Cross,       | 1686 | William Hatridge,            | 1716 |
| James Cross,       | 1687 | William Hatridge,            | 1717 |
| Patrick Tennent,   | 1688 | James Wright,                | 1718 |
|                    |      | James Wright,                | 1719 |

*Gardeners.*

|                     |      |                     |      |
|---------------------|------|---------------------|------|
| John Jamieson,      | 1720 | William Stewart,    | 1754 |
| William Aitken,     | 1721 | Archibald M'Kenzie, | 1755 |
| William Aitken,     | 1722 | John M'Aulay,       | 1756 |
| Hugh Tennent,       | 1723 | Allan M'Aulay,      | 1757 |
| Hugh Tennent,       | 1724 | James Wilson,       | 1758 |
| John Moodie,        | 1725 | Alexander Allan,    | 1759 |
| John Moodie,        | 1726 | Duncan Campbell,    | 1760 |
| William Hatridge,   | 1727 | James Maitland,     | 1761 |
| William Hatridge,   | 1728 | James Wilson,       | 1762 |
| John Moodie,        | 1729 | John M'Auslin,      | 1763 |
| John Moodie,        | 1730 | John Gardner,       | 1764 |
| Robert Moodie,      | 1731 | John M'Aulay,       | 1765 |
| Robert Moodie,      | 1732 | James Wilson,       | 1766 |
| Robert Moodie,      | 1733 | Thomas Barton,      | 1767 |
| John Moodie,        | 1734 | William Campbell,   | 1768 |
| Aulay M'Aulay,      | 1735 | John Allan,         | 1769 |
| Aulay M'Aulay,      | 1736 | John Wilson,        | 1770 |
| William Caldwell,   | 1737 | William Bryce,      | 1771 |
| William Caldwell,   | 1738 | Adam Paterson,      | 1772 |
| William Reid,       | 1739 | Duncan Campbell,    | 1773 |
| William Reid,       | 1740 | Allan M'Aulay,      | 1774 |
| William Caldwell,   | 1741 | William Stewart,    | 1775 |
| William Caldwell,   | 1742 | John Allan,         | 1776 |
| John Gardner,       | 1743 | William Bryce,      | 1777 |
| John Gardner,       | 1744 | Daniel Kennedy,     | 1778 |
| William Smith,      | 1745 | William M'Aulay,    | 1779 |
| Hugh Tennent,       | 1746 | William Stewart,    | 1780 |
| John Gardner,       | 1747 | John Wright,        | 1781 |
| John Logan,         | 1748 | James Bryce,        | 1782 |
| John M'Aulay,       | 1749 | William Scott, Jun. | 1783 |
| James Arthur,       | 1750 | Daniel Kennedy,     | 1784 |
| Alexander M'Aulay,  | 1751 | James Wilson,       | 1786 |
| Duncan Campbell,    | 1752 | James Miller,       | 1786 |
| Archibald M'Kenzie, | 1753 | William Buchanan,   | 1787 |

## Gardeners.

|                          |             |                             |             |
|--------------------------|-------------|-----------------------------|-------------|
| <b>John Wilson,</b>      | <b>1788</b> | <b>John Bain,</b>           | <b>1802</b> |
| <b>John Scott,</b>       | <b>1789</b> | <b>John Andrew,</b>         | <b>1803</b> |
| <b>Andrew Smith,</b>     | <b>1790</b> | <b>Daniel Kennedy, Jun.</b> | <b>1804</b> |
| <b>Robert Zuill,</b>     | <b>1791</b> | <b>Robert Campbell,</b>     | <b>1805</b> |
| <b>Daniel Brodie,</b>    | <b>1792</b> | <b>A. M'Intyre,</b>         | <b>1806</b> |
| <b>Robert Wilson,</b>    | <b>1793</b> | <b>Robert Campbell,</b>     | <b>1807</b> |
| <b>William Cowan,</b>    | <b>1794</b> | <b>Robert Wilson,</b>       | <b>1808</b> |
| <b>William M'Intyre,</b> | <b>1795</b> | <b>John Hamilton,</b>       | <b>1809</b> |
| <b>James Miller,</b>     | <b>1796</b> | <b>James Wilson,</b>        | <b>1810</b> |
| <b>John Paul,</b>        | <b>1797</b> | <b>James Williamson,</b>    | <b>1811</b> |
| <b>John Bain,</b>        | <b>1798</b> | <b>John Anderson,</b>       | <b>1812</b> |
| <b>Robert Campbell,</b>  | <b>1799</b> | <b>William Wilson,</b>      | <b>1813</b> |
| <b>John Scott,</b>       | <b>1800</b> | <b>William M'Intyre,</b>    | <b>1814</b> |
| <b>William Allan,</b>    | <b>1801</b> | <b>John M'Intyre,</b>       | <b>1815</b> |

*Surgeons and Barbars.*

|                   |      |                     |      |
|-------------------|------|---------------------|------|
| Robert Hamilton,  | 1604 | James Hamilton,     | 1637 |
| William Spang,    | 1605 | John Hall,          | 1638 |
| William Spang,    | 1606 | John Hall,          | 1639 |
| Robert Hamilton,  | 1607 | Daniel Brown,       | 1640 |
| Robert Hamilton,  | 1608 | Andrew Muir,        | 1641 |
| John Hall,        | 1609 | James Hamilton,     | 1642 |
| John Hall,        | 1610 | George Mitchelson,  | 1643 |
| Robert Allison,   | 1611 | George Mitchelson,  | 1644 |
| Robert Allison,   | 1612 | Robert Mayne,       | 1645 |
| John Hall,        | 1613 | James Hamilton,     | 1646 |
| John Hall,        | 1614 | Daniel Brown,       | 1647 |
| Andrew Milne,     | 1615 | Andrew Muir,        | 1648 |
| Andrew Milne,     | 1616 | Andrew Muir,        | 1649 |
| Andrew Milne,     | 1617 | Andrew Muir,        | 1650 |
| John Hall,        | 1618 | John Hall,          | 1651 |
| John Hall,        | 1619 | John Hall,          | 1652 |
| Robert Hamilton,  | 1620 | John Hall,          | 1653 |
| Robert Hamilton,  | 1621 | John Hall,          | 1654 |
| Andrew Milne,     | 1622 | John Hall,          | 1655 |
| Andrew Milne,     | 1623 | James Thomson,      | 1656 |
| John Hall,        | 1624 | James Thomson,      | 1657 |
| John Hall,        | 1625 | Thomas Lockhart,    | 1658 |
| Andrew Milne,     | 1626 | Thomas Lockhart,    | 1659 |
| Andrew Milne,     | 1627 | Daniel Brown,       | 1660 |
| Andrew Milne,     | 1628 | James Frank,        | 1661 |
| John Hall,        | 1629 | James Thomson,      | 1662 |
| John Hall,        | 1630 | James Frank,        | 1663 |
| Andrew Milne,     | 1631 | James Thomson,      | 1664 |
| Andrew Milne,     | 1632 | William Clydesdale, | 1665 |
| James Hamilton,   | 1633 | Archibald Bogle,    | 1666 |
| James Hamilton,   | 1634 | Archibald Bogle,    | 1667 |
| Robert Archibald, | 1635 | Archibald Graham,   | 1668 |
| Robert Archibald, | 1636 | Archibald Bogle,    | 1669 |

*Barbers.*

|                    |      |                    |      |
|--------------------|------|--------------------|------|
| Andrew Elphinston, | 1670 | John Robertson,    | 1729 |
| Archibald Bogle,   | 1671 | John Robertson,    | 1730 |
| Robert Bogle,      | 1672 | Robert Wallace,    | 1731 |
| David Sharp,       | 1673 | Robert Wallace,    | 1732 |
| David Sharp,       | 1674 | William M'Kechnie, | 1733 |
| Charles Mowat,     | 1675 | William M'Kechnie, | 1734 |
| Charles Mowat,     | 1676 | John Crookshanks,  | 1735 |
| Robert Houston,    | 1677 | John Crookshanks,  | 1736 |
|                    |      | John Weir,         | 1737 |

|                                          |      |                    |      |
|------------------------------------------|------|--------------------|------|
| <i>Since the Revolution &amp; Union.</i> |      | James Hutchison,   | 1738 |
| William Thomson,                         | 1709 | John Weir,         | 1739 |
| William Thomson,                         | 1710 | John Tassie,       | 1740 |
| William Thomson,                         | 1711 | William King,      | 1741 |
| Hugh Fulton,                             | 1712 | Alexander Edwards, | 1742 |
| Hugh Fulton,                             | 1713 | Andrew Blair,      | 1743 |
| William Thomson,                         | 1714 | James Hutchison,   | 1744 |
| William Thomson,                         | 1715 | Robert Paul,       | 1745 |
| James Calder,                            | 1716 | James Brown,       | 1746 |
| James Calder,                            | 1717 | Duncan Niven,      | 1747 |
| John Calder,                             | 1718 | John Miller,       | 1748 |
| John Gordon,                             | 1719 | John Faulds,       | 1749 |
|                                          |      | Andrew Younger,    | 1750 |

*Barbers \*.*

|                  |      |                 |      |
|------------------|------|-----------------|------|
|                  |      | John Tassie,    | 1751 |
| Alexander Milne, | 1722 | John Craig,     | 1752 |
| Alexander Milne, | 1723 | John Carse,     | 1753 |
| John M'Aulay,    | 1724 | Malcom Fleming, | 1754 |
| Alexander Legat, | 1725 | Duncan Niven,   | 1755 |
| George Buchanan, | 1726 | John Carse,     | 1756 |
| George Buchanan, | 1727 | Andrew Duncan,  | 1757 |
| Alexander Legat, | 1728 | Duncan Niven,   | 1758 |

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\* In 1721, the Surgeons were disjoined from the Barbers, the latter retaining the privileges of the Incorporation, who annually choose a Deacon from among their own number.



*Barbers.*

|                     |      |                   |      |
|---------------------|------|-------------------|------|
| Alexander Edwards,  | 1759 | James Rennie,     | 1788 |
| John Miller,        | 1760 | John Christie,    | 1789 |
| William Cassils,    | 1761 | John Marshall,    | 1790 |
| William Stevenson,  | 1762 | Stephen Colvill,  | 1791 |
| John Hutchison,     | 1763 | Charles Crawford, | 1792 |
| William Cassils,    | 1764 | Walter M'Indoe,   | 1793 |
| William M'Lean,     | 1765 | George Brown,     | 1794 |
| William Stevenson,  | 1766 | William Logie,    | 1795 |
| Robert Bryson,      | 1767 | John Christie,    | 1796 |
| Andrew Hatridge,    | 1768 | Walter Ferguson,  | 1797 |
| Alexander Moodie,   | 1769 | Charles Crawford, | 1798 |
| William M'Kechnie,  | 1770 | J. M'Crindell,    | 1799 |
| John Miller,        | 1771 | Robert Brown,     | 1800 |
| Charles Murray,     | 1772 | James Paterson,   | 1801 |
| Robert Logie,       | 1773 | Gavin Addison,    | 1802 |
| Alexander Moodie,   | 1774 | James Barton,     | 1803 |
| William Pollock,    | 1775 | William Caddell,  | 1804 |
| William Wilson,     | 1776 | James Nimmo,      | 1805 |
| Archibald Campbell, | 1777 | Charles Crawford, | 1806 |
| Robert Logie,       | 1778 | Daniel Campbell,  | 1807 |
| John Hadden,        | 1779 | William Auld,     | 1808 |
| Alexander Park,     | 1780 | Thomas Campbell,  | 1809 |
| Charles Crawford,   | 1781 | Francis Mackie,   | 1810 |
| Charles Murray,     | 1782 | David Burton,     | 1811 |
| William Logie,      | 1783 | Crawford Gardner, | 1812 |
| John Maxwell,       | 1784 | Charles Crawford, | 1813 |
| William M'Kechnie,  | 1785 | Allan Proudfoot,  | 1814 |
| Charles Crawford,   | 1786 | Andrew Rae,       | 1815 |
| William Logie,      | 1787 |                   | 1816 |

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*Barbers.*


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*Bonnet-Makers.*

|                     |      |                   |      |
|---------------------|------|-------------------|------|
| John Naismith,      | 1604 | Michael Spence,   | 1626 |
| John Naismith,      | 1605 | Thomas Naismith,  | 1627 |
| John Burnside,      | 1606 | Michael Spence,   | 1628 |
| John Brown,         | 1607 | William Govan,    | 1629 |
| Michael Spence,     | 1608 | William Govan,    | 1630 |
| Richard Spence,     | 1609 | William Burnside, | 1631 |
| William Govan,      | 1610 | William Burnside, | 1632 |
| John Brownlie,      | 1611 | William Govan,    | 1633 |
| John Burnside,      | 1612 | William Govan,    | 1634 |
| John Smith,         | 1613 | Thomas Naismith,  | 1635 |
| William Govan,      | 1614 | Thomas Naismith,  | 1636 |
| Alexander Stirling, | 1615 | William Govan,    | 1637 |
| William Govan,      | 1616 | Patrick Burnside, | 1638 |
| John Smith,         | 1617 | William Govan,    | 1639 |
| Michael Spence,     | 1618 | John M'Lachlan,   | 1640 |
| William Fulton,     | 1619 | Thomas Naismith,  | 1641 |
| William Fulton,     | 1620 | Thomas Naismith,  | 1642 |
| Michael Spence,     | 1621 | William Govan,    | 1643 |
| John Smith,         | 1622 | Patrick Burnside, | 1644 |
| John Smith,         | 1623 | Patrick Burnside, | 1645 |
| William Govan,      | 1624 | Patrick Burnside, | 1646 |
| John Smith,         | 1625 | Gavin Naismith,   | 1647 |

*Bonnet-Makers.*

|                   |      |                              |      |
|-------------------|------|------------------------------|------|
| Patrick Burnside, | 1648 | <i>Since the Revolution.</i> |      |
| William Naismith, | 1649 | Thomas Nesmith,              | 1690 |
| William Craig,    | 1650 | William Nesmith,             | 1691 |
| William Craig,    | 1651 | William Nesmith,             | 1692 |
| Andrew Tape,      | 1652 | Thomas Nesmith,              | 1693 |
| Andrew Tape,      | 1653 | Thomas Nesmith,              | 1694 |
| William Craig,    | 1654 | William Nesmith,             | 1695 |
| William Craig,    | 1655 | William Nesmith,             | 1696 |
| Andrew Tape,      | 1656 | Thomas Nesmith,              | 1697 |
| Ninian Spence,    | 1657 | Thomas Nesmith,              | 1698 |
| Ninian Spence,    | 1658 | Thomas Nesmith,              | 1699 |
| William Craig,    | 1659 | Thomas Nesmith,              | 1700 |
| William Craig,    | 1660 | Thomas Nesmith,              | 1701 |
| John Walker,      | 1661 | Thomas Nesmith,              | 1702 |
| John Walker,      | 1662 | Thomas Nesmith,              | 1703 |
| John Walker,      | 1663 | John Wylie, Sen.*            | 1704 |
| Ninian Spence,    | 1664 | John Wylie, Jun.             | 1705 |
| Ninian Spence,    | 1665 | John Wylie, Sen.             | 1706 |
| John Walker,      | 1666 | <i>Since the Union.</i>      |      |
| Ninian Spence,    | 1667 |                              |      |
| Ninian Spence,    | 1668 | John Wylie, Jun.             | 1707 |
| John Walker,      | 1669 | John Wylie, Sen.             | 1708 |
| John Walker,      | 1670 | John Wylie, Jun.             | 1709 |
| Ninian Spence,    | 1671 | John Wylie, Sen.             | 1710 |
| Ninian Spence,    | 1672 | John Wylie, Jun.             | 1711 |
| Ninian Spence,    | 1673 | John Wylie, Sen.             | 1712 |
| John Walker,      | 1674 | John Wylie, Jun.             | 1713 |
| John Walker,      | 1675 | John Wylie, Sen.             | 1714 |
| John Walker,      | 1676 | John Wylie, Jun.             | 1715 |
| John Walker,      | 1677 | John Wylie, Sen.             | 1716 |
| Thomas Pettigrew, | 1686 | John Wylie, Jun.             | 1717 |
|                   |      | John Wylie, Sen.             | 1718 |

\* Father and Son alternately.

*Bonnet-Makers and Dyers.*

|                                   |      |                    |      |
|-----------------------------------|------|--------------------|------|
| John Wylie,                       | 1719 | James Wylie,       | 1749 |
| David Wylie,                      | 1720 | James M'Fadyen,    | 1750 |
| James Wylie,                      | 1721 | David Wylie,       | 1751 |
| John Wylie,                       | 1722 | Andrew Mackie,     | 1752 |
| David Wylie,                      | 1723 | Andrew Mackie,     | 1753 |
| James Wylie,                      | 1724 | Robert Marshall,   | 1754 |
| John Wylie,                       | 1725 | Robert Marshall,   | 1755 |
| David Wylie,                      | 1726 | Robert Glen,       | 1756 |
| James Wylie,                      | 1727 | Robert Glen,       | 1757 |
| John Wylie,                       | 1728 | Alexander Ralph,   | 1758 |
| David Wylie,                      | 1729 | James Clark,       | 1759 |
| James Wylie,                      | 1730 | Robert Marshall,   | 1760 |
| John Wylie,                       | 1731 | Andrew Mackie,     | 1761 |
| David Wylie,                      | 1732 | William Young,     | 1762 |
| James Wylie,                      | 1733 | James French,      | 1763 |
| John Wylie,                       | 1734 | James Clark,       | 1764 |
| David Wylie,                      | 1735 | Robert Glen,       | 1765 |
| James Wylie,                      | 1736 | James French,      | 1766 |
| John Wylie,                       | 1737 | Alexander Wingate, | 1767 |
| David Wylie,                      | 1738 | William Young,     | 1768 |
| James Wylie,                      | 1739 | James Clark,       | 1769 |
| John Wylie,                       | 1740 | James French,      | 1770 |
| David Wylie,                      | 1741 | Robert Glen,       | 1771 |
| James Wylie,                      | 1742 | James Clark,       | 1772 |
|                                   |      | Adam Grant,        | 1773 |
| <i>Bonnet-Makers and Dyers *.</i> |      | John Hutton,       | 1774 |
| Alexander Wingate,                | 1743 | James French,      | 1775 |
| Robert Marshall,                  | 1744 | William Young,     | 1776 |
| James Wylie,                      | 1745 | Adam Grant,        | 1777 |
| Alexander Wingate,                | 1746 | John Hutton,       | 1778 |
| David Wylie,                      | 1747 | James Sommerville, | 1779 |
| Alexander Wingate,                | 1748 | James French,      | 1780 |

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\* The Dyers were incorporated with the Bonnet-Makers in 1743.

*Bonnet-Makers and Dyers.*

|                 |      |                   |      |
|-----------------|------|-------------------|------|
| Andrew Hardie,  | 1781 | Archibald Hardie, | 1799 |
| Adam Grant,     | 1782 | Archibald Hardie, | 1800 |
| Peter Nisbett,  | 1783 | William Cassils,  | 1801 |
| Robert Glen,    | 1784 | Patrick Naismith, | 1802 |
| Adam Grant,     | 1785 | Archibald Hardie, | 1803 |
| Peter Nisbett,  | 1786 | Charles Murray,   | 1804 |
| John Brown,     | 1787 | William Brand,    | 1805 |
| Robert Glen,    | 1788 | John Brown,       | 1806 |
| Adam Grant,     | 1789 | Alexander Gray,   | 1807 |
| John Hutton,    | 1790 | John Glass,       | 1808 |
| Robert Glen,    | 1791 | William Cassils,  | 1809 |
| Peter Nisbett,  | 1792 | William Rodie,    | 1810 |
| Adam Grant,     | 1793 | John Brown,       | 1811 |
| Robert Glen,    | 1794 | John Glass,       | 1812 |
| James Melvin,   | 1795 | Alexander Reid,   | 1813 |
| Robert Maxwell, | 1796 | John Glass,       | 1814 |
| Peter Nisbett,  | 1797 | William M'Lean,   | 1815 |
| James Melvin,   | 1798 |                   | 1816 |

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JAMES HEDDERWICK, PRINTER, GLASGOW.

**ANNALS OF GLASGOW,**  
**COMPRISING**  
**AN ACCOUNT**  
**OF THE**  
**PUBLIC BUILDINGS, CHARITIES,**  
**AND THE**  
**Rise and Progress of the City.**

**BY**  
**JAMES CLELAND.**

---

View not each Spire by measure giv'n  
To buildings rais'd by common hands:  
That Fabric rises high as heav'n,  
Whose Basis on Devotion stands.

PRIOR.

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*IN TWO VOLUMES.*

**VOL. II.**

---

**GLASGOW:**  
*Printed by James Hedderwick,*  
**FOR BEHOOF OF THE FUNDS OF THE GLASGOW**  
**ROYAL INFIRMARY.**

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**1816.**



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### REFORMATION OF RELIGION.

*A Brief Account of the Church in Glasgow, and the Persecutions for the Cause of Religion, which took place in that City, &c. from the Reformation down to the commencement of the Nineteenth Century: collected from authentic Records.*

**ABOUT** the beginning of the sixteenth century, the corruption of doctrine, the dissolute manners and extreme indolence of the Clergy, had arrived to such a height, as to concur in bringing about the Reformation of religion, which settled the Pres-



byterian form of Church Government in Scotland, by Act of Parliament, in 1660. This great event was preceded by some remarkable prodigies, celestial and terrestrial; in the months of November and December 1556, and of January 1557, a comet shone with great lustre, rivers were dried up in the middle of Winter, and so completely overflowed their banks in Summer, as to carry destruction before them, while hailstones as large as pigeons' eggs fell and destroyed the crops. These visible signs were succeeded by one still more terrific; for a considerable time, a meteor vomited fire both night and day; the flames emitted by this meteor were so near the earth as to destroy the cattle, houses, and corn fields. The whole body of the people conceived that these signs prognosticated immediate destruction, or some great change in the Church and State. Impressed with this idea, numbers of the Clergy renounced their orders, and embraced the Reformed Religion. The dignified Clergy, however, strenuously resisted the innovation; and having perceived that Mr. John Knox, who had been a zealous Roman Catholic, had now become a chief instrument in the cause of defection in the Church, they cited him, in 1556, before their spiritual tribunal, and, in absence, condemned him to death for heresy, and burned his effigy at the Cross of Edinburgh, he having retired to Geneva, where he was elected a Minister of the Reformed Church. Soon after this period, the defection became general over the whole country, for the Friars and other ecclesiastical orders breaking loose from their cloisters, began to preach the doctrines of Reformation. At this important crisis, the Reformers found it necessary to unite firmly together in support of the great cause; the more so, as they had not only the whole weight of the dignified Clergy against them, but had to combat the influence of Mary of Lorraine, the Queen Regent, who was a zealous Papist, and completely under the control of the Court of Rome. Under such circumstances, the chief promoters of the Reformation, determined that every person in the nation

should know precisely what were to be the doctrines and constitution of that Church which they were endeavouring to establish; accordingly, on 29th April 1560, they gave a most solemn charge to six of their Ministers whom they thought most able, *viz.* Mr. John Spottiswood, Mr. John Winram, Mr. John Willock, Mr. John Knox, Mr. John Row, and Mr. John Douglas, "to commit to writing, their judgment touching the Reformation;" they required them to do this "in the name of the eternal God, and as they should answer in his presence."

This was a very important work with which the brethren were charged, who seem to have been turning their thoughts towards it beforehand, for, on the 20th May following, they presented to the Lords of the Congregation \* the First Book of Discipline, fully written; and, it appears, that, at the same time, they had prepared the old Confession of Faith. If, at this period, the form of Church Government for Scotland had been modulated according to that of the Reformed Church in England, it would not have been matter of surprise. Mr. Spottiswood and some of the other Preachers in Scotland, had successfully availed themselves of the support and directions which they received from persons of the English Church; there were others of the Ministers who wished to retain the ancient policy, and to purge it from the corruptions and abuses which had crept into it, for as much as they said they were not to form a new Church, but to reform the old.

Mr. Knox, however, who had the greatest sway, liked that course best which stood in extreme opposition to the Church of Rome, and studied, by all means, to conform the government of the Church to that which he had seen and practised at Geneva. It seems to have been greatly owing to this circumstance, that the simplicity of the Presbyterian form of Church Government has been settled in Scotland.

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\* The designation given to the Leaders of the Reformation.

When the Reformation took place, it was found necessary to allow the Roman Catholic Clergy, on their retirement, two-thirds of their former livings for life; the other third being divided among the Reformed Clergy, and those who exercised the functions of the Crown. In a transition so great and so unexpected, it is not surprising that there were a number of Clergymen and others, whose minds were not completely at rest regarding the new doctrines; our Reformers, therefore, found it necessary to appoint certain Clergymen, distinguished for their piety and abilities, to inspect and preside over the Churches in certain districts; Mr. John Erskine, Baron of Dun, was therefore appointed Superintendent of Angus and Mearns; Mr. John Spottiswood, of Lothian; Mr. John Winram, of Fife; Mr. John Willock, of the west; and Mr. John Carsewell, of Argyle and the Isles. Although the districts over which these Superintendents presided, were termed their dioceses, they had no Episcopal consecration, and were subject to the Assembly; the appointment was, therefore, to be considered at an end when Presbyteries were appointed. Although the Presbyterian form of Church Government was established by law, and a General Assembly instituted and convened in 1560, the predilection of our Princes and their Courtiers for Episcopacy, was so great, that the following changes took place: from 1560 to 1572, the Presbyterian form was attended to; from 1572 to 1592, a sort of Episcopacy obtained in the Church; from 1592 to 1610, the Church Government was strictly of the Presbyterian form; from 1610 to 1638, the Government of the Church was Episcopal; from 1638 to 1662, the Presbyterian Government was exercised in its fullest rigour; from 1662 to 1688, Episcopacy was the form of Church Government; and from the Revolution, down to the present time, the Church of Scotland has been uniformly governed according to the Presbyterian form. Although General Assemblies were instituted at the Reformation, it does not appear that any Synod had met before 1568, nor were Presbyteries appointed till 1581.

At this period, the Assembly declared the office of Bishop, as then exercised, to have no foundation in the Word of God. Congregational Sessions were held from the beginning of the Reformation, administering government and discipline; it was not, however, till 1592, that the Church was divided into Synods and Presbyteries, by Act of Parliament. King James VI. was present in the General Assembly, held at Edinburgh, on the 4th of August 1592. At this period, his Majesty seems to have been deeply impressed with the propriety of establishing the Presbyterian form of Church Government in his kingdom, for, rising from his seat, he took off his bonnet, and with his hands and eyes lifted up to heaven, he said, "I praise God that I have been born into the world at a time when the light of God's Word clearly shineth forth, neither eclipsed with the mist of ignorance, nor prevented by the false lights of superstition.—I thank God who has honoured me to be King of a Country, in which there is the sincerest Kirk in the world, (these words, "the sincerest Kirk in the world," he repeated three times). The Kirk of Geneva keep Pase and Yule \*. What authority have they in God's Word for these? where have they any institution for them? As for our neighbours in England, their service is an evil-said mass in English, they want nothing of the mass but the lifting †". Then turning to every side of the Church in which the Assembly was sitting, he said, "I charge you, my good People, Ministers, Doctors, Elders, Gentlemen, and Barons, to stand to your purity, and to exhort the people to do the same; and I, forsooth, so long as I brook my life and crown, shall maintain the same against all deadly ‡."

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\* Easter and Christmas.

† Elevation of the host.

‡ Douglas, in his *Pearage of Scotland*, says, that the Eucharist was celebrated in Scotland, in the Presbyterian form, for the first time, in the Great Hall of the House of Cadder, in 1556. This, however, seems to be a mistake, as it appears that Mr. Knox had previously celebrated it in that manner in the House of Finlaystone, at the Earl of Glencairn's, and that the silver cups used on that occasion, are still retained by the Representatives of that noble family.

The members of the Assembly, Calderwood says, were in a devout ecstasy, and, for a considerable time, nothing was heard but praising God and praying for the King. But this exaltation was not of long duration, for eleven years had only elapsed, when James, seated on the English throne, had so far changed his opinion respecting Episcopacy, that his favourite expression, of "No Bishop, no King," passed into a proverb; and, on the 24th of March 1603, he prevailed on Mr. John Spottiswood, a learned and popular Divine, to accept of the Archbishoprick of Glasgow. This Prelate had the address to procure an Assembly to meet at Glasgow \*, and to manage it so, that the results were in favour of Episcopacy.

In 1637, when the government of the Church was Episcopal, Laud, Archbishop of Canterbury, during Charles I.'s reign, ordered a Service-Book to be read in the Scotch Churches, which was thought to savour more of the mass than the English Liturgy. As this innovation gave offence to the great body of the people, it afforded a fit opportunity for the friends of the Presbyterian form to exert themselves in its cause, they, therefore, with great assiduity, procured another General Assembly, which was holden at Glasgow, in 1638. As the formation and results of this memorable Assembly, forms a prominent feature in the history of the Church, the following description, chiefly abstracted from the Works of Mr. Robert Baillie, who was one of its distinguished Members, and afterwards Minister of the Tron Church, and Principal of the University of Glasgow, will give some idea of its importance:

When the diet of the Assembly drew near, the friends of the Presbyterian form of worship, the better to ensure a full attendance, not only of the members, but of the nobility and gentry who were friendly to their cause, gave it out, that as the Highlands were infested with robbers, it would be necessary for all those who were zealous in the cause, not only to escort

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\* At that time the Assembly was synodical.

the Commissioners to Glasgow, but to guard them during their sittings. This stratagem had the desired effect, for the Assembly contained not only the influence of the Crown, but the feudal Nobility, joined to the Ministers and lay members. The first day's sitting was on Wednesday 21st November. Although Mr. Baillie does not distinctly say where the Assembly was held, there can be no doubt, from concurring circumstances, that it was in the Quoir of the Cathedral. This magnificent space it would seem was fitted up in the form of an amphitheatre, having a large flat space in the centre. His Grace the Commissioner (Marquis of Hamilton) was surrounded by the chief of the Council, the Treasurer, Privy Seal, Argyle, Marr, Murray, Angus, Lauderdale, Wigton, Glencairn, Perth, Tullibardine, Galloway, Haddington, Kinghorn, Register-Deputy, Treasurer, Justice-General, Justice-Clerk, Southesk, Linlithgow, Dalziel, Dumfries, Queensberry, Belhaven, and many more; at a little distance sat the Commissioners from Presbyteries, Elders of Parishes, Noblemen and Barons, among whom were Rothes, Montrose, Eglinton, Cassillis, Lothian, Wemyss, Loudon, Sinclair, Balmerino, Burleigh, Lindsay, Yester, Hume, Johnston, Keir, Auldbar, Sir William Douglas of Cavers, Durie Younger of Lamington, Sir John Mackenzie, George Gordon, Philroth, Fairie, Newton, &c. &c. There being very few Barons of note in Scotland, but were either Voters or Assessors from Burghs. Three Commissioners attended from each of the sixty-three Presbyteries, and a like number from each of the four Universities. A little table was placed in front of the Commissioner, for the Moderator and Clerk. At the end of the Quoir, the young noblemen were placed, *viz.* Montgomerie, Fleming, Boyd, Erskine, Linton, Creighton, Livinstone, Ross, Maitland, Drumlanrig, Drummond, Keir, Elcho, and sundry more, while a vast number of ladies and gentlemen filled the back seats. The venerable Mr. John Bell, the Senior Minister of the Laigh Kirk, preached; after which, His Grace gave in his Commission, without any

harangue; he was a man of sharp, steady, sober, and clear wit, of a brave and masterly expression; some preliminary arrangements having been gone through, the first sitting was terminated. The Assembly met next day, when a long and important discussion took place, anent electing a Moderator. As the Presbyterian party succeeded in carrying every primary measure their own way, His Grace the Commissioner retired with his Council to the Chapter-House to consult; on his return, Mr. John Bell, who preached the preceding day, presented in leet Mr. John Keir, Mr. John Row, Mr. J. Bonner, Mr. William Livingston, and Mr. Alexander Henderson, when Mr. Henderson was elected by a great majority. The discussion which took place previous to this election, caused so many protests on both sides, that all were tired of them except the Clerk, who received at each a piece of gold. The third sitting took place on Friday the 29d November, at which time the Moderator presented a leet of persons to be voted for Clerk; the Commissioner moved that Mr. Thomas Saudilands should succeed his father as Clerk; this being opposed, the Commissioner, before coming to a vote, moved that his Assessors should vote for the Clerk, which, after much discussion and protestation, was carried, that the Commissioner and his Assessors should have only one vote; after this, Mr. Archibald Johnstone was elected Clerk without dissent. The Moderator craved that the Books should be inspected by Argyle, Lauderdale, and Southesk; but the Commissioner would not allow his Assessors to undertake such employment, as they were refused to vote in the Assembly. A long debate respecting the Bishops ensued, in which, Argyle, one of the Commissioner's Assessors, making a remark, was cuttled by the Moderator, that no person should speak here but Commissioners: a keen discussion respecting certain books that were lost, terminated the third day's sitting. The fourth Session was held next day, when the commissions were all scrutinized. On Monday, November 26th, the business of the Assembly began, when Mr. Thomas M'Kenzie came with

a commission from the Chanrie of Ross, which being rejected, he gave in a protestation against ruling Elders, with odious accusations against the Tables\*. Rothés and the Marquis craved instruments of that protestation, "but the man at once left the Town." Mr. Andrew Ramsay, one of the members, got up in a rage, and with great confidence, undertook to prove from Scripture, Fathers' consent of Reformed Churches, our own Church practice, and Assembly acts, that ruling Elders were lawful and necessary members of Assemblies; the Commissioner professing his own insufficiency, promised to produce some person who should prove the contrary. On Tuesday, 27th November, the 6th Session commenced; the Moderator, after a protestation from the Commissioner, was allowed to name a Committee, who should previously meet and assist him in regulating the proceedings. The Commissioner asserting that the nomination should be in the King, while Rothés asserted that the power was vested in the Assembly, or the Moderator, who immediately named four members from the Ministers, three from the Gentry, three from the Burghs, and five Noblemen, viz. Rothés, Montrose, Lindsay, Loudon, and Balmerino. As the Bishops had declined† the

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\* Committee at Edinburgh.

† *Declinature of the Bishops* ‡.

"The Declinator and Protestation of the Archbishops and Bishops of the Church of Scotland, and others, their Adherents, within that Kingdome. Against the pretended General Assembly, holden at Glasgow, November 21st, 1638.

"Wee, Archbishops, Bishops, and other under subscribers, for ourselves, and in name and behalfe of the Church of Scotland, (whereas it hath pleased the King's Majesty to indict a General Assembly of the Church, to be kept at Glasgow, November, 21st, 1638, for composing and settling of the distractions of the same). First, we doe acknowledge and professe, that a Generall Assembly, lawfully called, and orderly conveened, is a most necessary and effectuell meane for removing those evils wherewith the said Church is infested, and for settling that order which becometh the House of God, and that we wish nothing more

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‡ The Declinature, which is now scarce, was gratefully received from the Rev. Author of Adam's Religious World Displayed.



authority of the Assembly, that matter came now to be discussed. On documents being read, the Lords Montgomerie, Fleming, Elcho, Boyd, and young Durie, protested, in name of the complainers, that the Bishops had acknowledged their

than a meeting of a peaceable and orderly Assembly to that effect. Secondly, we acknowledge and professe, as becometh good Christians and faithfull subjects, that His Majesty hath authority, by his prerogative royal, to call Assemblies, as is acknowledged by the Assembly at Glasgow, 1610, and Parliament, 1612; and that it is not lawfull to convene without his Royall consent and approbation, except we will put ourselves in danger to be called in question for sedition.

"Yet, nevertheless, in sundry respects we cannot but esteeme this meeting at Glasgow most unlawfull and disorderly, and their proceedings voyd and null in law, for the causes and reasons following:

*First*—Because the Table called the Assembly before His Majesty.

*Second*—Because there were more Laicks than Clergie before the Assembly.

*Third*—The Clergie convened to this Assembly, although having Cures, were never acknowledged by the Bishops, nor recognised by the King.

*Fourth*—The Assembly must be void, because they deposed their Moderators, who were lawfully appointed by their Bishops to govern them.

*Fifth*—Because they appointed a Lay Ruling Elder, who was generally the principal man in the parish, and overawed the Clergie.

*Sixth*—Because the Clergie, in seditious and railing Sermons, have wounded the King's honour and sovereign authority, averring that all authority sovereign is originally in the collective body, by pressing the people to subscribe a Covenant not sanctioned by Authority.

*Seventh*—It is not reasonable that Laymen should have a decisive voice in a Church Court.

*Eighth*—Because the Judges precondemned Episcopal Government.

*Ninth*—Because the Assembly were both Judges and Parties.

*Tenth and Eleventh*—Because they published an infamous and most scurrilous Libel against the Bishops and Archbishops, which they caused to be read on October 28th, in all the Kirks in Edinburgh, notwithstanding my Lord Commissioner's commands to the contrary. The Apostle says not to rebuke an Elder, but to entreat him as a father.

*Twelfth, Lastly*—It is absurd and contrary to reason and the practice of the Church, that Archbishops and Bishops should be judged by Presbyterians, and more absurd, that they should be judged by a mixed meeting of Presbyters and Laicks, convening without lawful authority of the Church.

"We Protest, that we imbrace and hold that the Religion presently professed in the Church of Scotland, according to the confession thereof, received by the

citation, and appeared by their proctors, although they had wilfully absented themselves in person; the Commissioner took a counter-protest, and produced some papers, which being violently opposed, he could not refrain from open indigna-

estates of this Kingdome, and ratified in Parliament the yeere 1567, is the true religion, bringing men to eternall salvation, and do detest all contrary errour.

" We Protest, that Episcopall Government in the Church is lawfull and necessary; and that the same is not imposed and impugned for any defect or fault, either in the Government or Governours, but by the malice and craft of the devill, envying the successe of that Government in this Church these many yeeres by-past, most evident in planting of Churches with able and learned Ministers, recovering of the Church rents, helping of the Minister's stipends, preventing of these jarres betwixt the King and the Church, which, in former times, dangerously infested the same, keeping the people in peace and obedience, and suppressing of Popery, which in respect either of the number of professors or boldnesse of their profession, was never at so low an ebb in this Kingdom as before these stirres.

" We Protest, that, seeing these who, for scruple of conscience, did mislike the Service-Book, Canons, and High Commission, which were apprehended or given to be the cause of the troubles of this Church, have now received satisfaction, and His Majesty is graciously pleased to forget and forgive all offences by-past in these stirres; that all the subjects of this Kingdom may live in peace and Christian love, as becometh faithfull subjects and good Christians, laying aside all hatred, envy, and bitterness: and, if any shall refuse so to do, they may beare the blame, and be thought the cause of the troubles that may ensue: and the same be not imputed to us, or any of us, who desire nothing more than to live in peace and concord with all men under His Majestie's obedience, and who have committed nothing against the lawes of the Kingdom and Church, that may give any man just cause of offence: and are so far from wishing hurt to any man, in his person or estate, notwithstanding all the indignities and injuries we have suffered, that, for quenching this present combustion, and settling peace in this Church and Countrey, we could be content, after clearing of our innocency of all things where-with we can be charged, not onely to lay downe our Bishopricks at His Majestie's feet, to be disposed of at His Royall pleasure, but also, if so-be it pleased God, to lay downe our lives, and become a sacrifice for this atonment.

" We Protest, in the sight of God, to whom one day we must give account, that we make use of this Declinator and Protestation out of the conscience of our duty to God and his Church, and not out of feare of any guiltinesse whereof any of us is conscious to himself, either of wickednesse in our lives, or miscarriage in our callings; being content every one of us for our owne particular, (as we have never shoven ourselves to be otherwise,) to undergoe the lawfull and most exact

tion. On 28th November, before the sitting commenced, a report was spread, in which there was some foundation, that the Commissioner intended to depart and break up the Assembly. The business, however, began respecting certain records of the Church, which the Commissioner asserted were not genuiue; the Assembly, in one voice, notwithstanding,

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triall, of any competent judicatory within this Kingdome, or of His Majestie's High Commissioner.

" And we most humbly entreat His Grace to interceed with the King's Majestie, that he may appoint a free and lawfull General Assembly, such as God's Word, the practise of the Primitive Church, and laws of the Kingdome, do prescribe and allow with all convenient speed, to the effect the present distractions of the Church may be settled. And if there be any thing to be laid to the charge of any of the Clergie, of whatsoever degree, either in life or manners, or doctrine, or exercise of his calling and jurisdiction, he may be heard to answer all accusations, and abide all triall, either for clearing his innocencie, or suffering condign punishment, according to his transgressions, declining alwaies this Assembly for the causes above written. Like as by these presents, we, and every one of us, decline the same, the whole Members thereof, and Commissioners foresaid, directed thereto, and every one of them.

" We Protest, that this, our Protestation, in respect of our lawfull absence, may be received in the pame of us, under subscribing for ourselves, and in the name of the Church of Scotland, that shall adhere to the said Protestation, and in the name of every one of them, from our well-beloved Doctor Robert Hamilton, Minister at Glasford, to whom, by these presents, we give our full power and expresse mandate to present the same, in or at the said Assembly, or where else it shall be necessary to be used; with all submission and obedience due to our gracious Sovereigne, and His Majestie's High Commissioner: and upon the presenting and using thereof, acts and instruments to crave, and all other things to doe, that necessarily are required in such cases: firme and stable-holding, or for to hold, what hee or any of them shall lawfully doe in the premises.

In witnesse whereof, as we are ready with our blood, so with our hand we have subscribed these presents, at the Palace of Holyrude-house, Newcastle, and Glasgow, the 16, 17, and 20 dayes of November, 1638. *Et sic Subscriptum:*

Fo. St. Andreæ, Arch.

Pa. Glasgow.

Da. Edinburgen.

Tho. Gallovidien.

Fo. Rossen.

Walterus Brechinea.

accepted them as the authentic records of the Church. On the business of the Bishop's declinator being resumed, the Commissioner thereafter produced the King's instructions, subscribed and sealed, wherein sundry things were conceded, but no security given for any thing. The Moderator, in a learned speech, returned thanks to the King for his great favour, yet pressed the Assembly to proceed to a vote. "A sad, grave, and afflicting discussion" ensued: the Commissioner, in a speech, accompanied with tears, spoke much of his sincere endeavours to serve his God, his King, and his Country; of his grief, yet necessity to depart; the causes he alleged, were, the spoiling of the Assembly, by partial directions from the Tables at Edinburgh, and the intrusion of Lay Elders to vote in the Assembly; and His Grace added, that instead of choosing Elders, had the Presbyteries applied to the King, he, out of his good liking to the Assembly, would have taken the voice of so many noblemen and gentlemen, conducive for his services, if they would have had patience to have the right of their interrupted possession restored to them by order. This was warmly answered by Rothes, Loudon, and others: the Commissioner then protested, and discharged the Assembly from proceeding any farther; on which he departed, and was immediately followed by his Counsellors.

The Assembly being now left to themselves, consisting only of one party, resolved, at all hazards, to go on with their work; although Argyle was not a member, he was earnestly requested to countenance the meeting, which he cheerfully did. The Assembly continued their Sessions till 26th December, inclusive, having had in whole twenty-six diets, after the Commissioner left the Assembly.—They decreed,

1st, The abjuration of Episcopacy and the Articles of Perth.

2d, They abolished the Service-Books, and the High Commission, &c.

3d, The proceedings of the six preceding Assemblies, during Episcopacy, were declared to be null and void.

4th, The Bishops of Galloway, St. Andrews, Breichen, Edinburgh, Aberdeen, Ross, Glasgow, Argyle, and Dumblain, were deposed and excommunicated, as were also a number of other Clergymen.

5th, The Covenant being approved of, was ordered to be signed by all ranks, under pains of excommunication.

6th, Churchmen were incapacitated from holding any place in Parliament.

7th, A number of Ministers and young Noblemen were appointed Commissioners to endeavour to procure the Royal assent to the whole proceedings of this memorable Assembly, and thus, to use the language of Hume, "Episcopacy, the High Commission, the Articles of Perth, the Canons, and the Liturgy, were abolished and declared unlawful, and the whole fabric which James and Charles, during a course of years, had been raising with so much care and policy, fell at once to the ground." The Assembly having specially ordered Mr. George Winram of Libberton, to present the petition to the King, praying for his royal sanction to their proceedings, he set off for the Court, in London, on 9th January 1639, and was, with some difficulty, introduced to the King and Council, by the Marquis of Hamilton. His Grace, on his knee, read the petition, upon which the King \* made the following singular remark, "When they have taken my head, they will put on my cowl." Mr. Winram waited many weeks for an answer, but received none; the King, however, sent a letter to his Council in Scotland, that he would be at York on the first of April next, when he would give advice in the matter. In the meantime, the Covenanters received private information that their countrymen at Court were required to take an oath, renouncing the Assembly, and promising to give every assistance to the King. Having thus far succeeded, Charles issued out orders for all his loyal nobles and gentry in England to attend his Royal Standard

at York, on the first of April, as he had appointed the Marquis of Huntly his Lieutenant, to oppose his Scotch subjects. Alarmed at these accounts, the leading members of the late Assembly, who had been formed into a standing Committee, called a meeting of the nobles and others interested in the great cause, to be held at Edinburgh on the 20th February, when it was unanimously agreed to raise an army, so as to defend their religious principles. The Covenanters having appointed Leslie to be their leader, cast their eyes at home and abroad for support. Charles having offended the French Court by his answer regarding the Low Country Provinces, the politic and enterprising Cardinal Richelieu, who at that time managed the affairs of France, secretly aided the Covenanters with money and arms. At home, a capitalist, Mr. William Dick, lent them 400,000 merks Scots, and afterwards continued his assistance, for which he was made Lord Provost of Edinburgh. The Earl of Argyle having also become a principal leader, hostilities commenced, when the Castle of Edinburgh, the Fortresses at Leith, and, in short, the whole of the country, were in the hands of the Covenanters, except such parts as were under the power of the Marquis of Huntly. Charles, on the other hand, determined to subdue the refractory spirit of Scotland, placed 5000 men under the Marquis of Hamilton, and 20,000 foot and 3000 horse under the orders of the Earl of Arundale. The King and his splendid Court soon joined the camp at Berwick. Thus commenced the civil wars, which for a long period deluged this country with the blood of its best citizens. Before the commencement of hostilities, James, Earl of Montrose, returning from his travels, conceiving himself slighted by the Marquis of Hamilton, joined the Covenanters; the Monarch, however, carried on a private correspondence, which gained him over to his cause. In the meantime, the Covenanters had placed 5000 foot and 2000 horse under his command, and the cadets of his family. On passing the Tweed, his private correspondence was discovered:

on which he avowed his conduct, and asked the Generals, if they desired to call their Sovereign their foe? Uniting himself to the Royal party, he marched into Scotland, and defeated Lord Elcho at Perth, and put Lord Burleigh to flight at Aberdeen. On 15th August 1645, he engaged 7000 Covenanters at Kilsyth, under General Baillie; 6000 of whom were put to the sword, and the remainder were mostly destroyed in Dullater Bog. The City of Glasgow, hearing that Montrose was to give his troops two days rest at Kilsyth, sent Sir Robert Douglas of Blackerston, and Mr. Archibald Fleming the Commissary, to congratulate His Lordship on so signal a victory; and, in the name of Provost Bell, and the other Magistrates, to invite him and his army to spend a few days in Glasgow. Having accepted the invitation, the Earl and his army were welcomed with great solemnity, and his Lordship was entertained by the Magistrates and principal inhabitants in a very sumptuous manner; and after receiving the apologies of the citizens in good part, and their promises of attachment to the cause of his Royal Master, he encamped next day at Bothwell. The City of Edinburgh sent a similar deputation to Bothwell, and apologised for their conduct in opposing the Royal cause: Argyle, in the meantime, having fled into Ireland; others sought refuge in England or the Isles. Montrose, as the King's Lieutenant-Governor of Scotland, received the homage of the remaining nobility for his Prince, the greater part of whom, however, came on purpose to deceive him, which they easily effected, by bewildering and leaving him and his army in a rugged country, destitute of the necessary supplies.

Montrose, advancing to the south, was surprised at Philiphaugh, and his forces completely routed by Leslie's cavalry, who had been detached from the army in England, to the relief of his distressed party in Scotland. Previous to this defeat, which took place on 15th September 1645, Montrose, as King's Lieutenant, had summoned a Parliament, to be held at Glasgow, on 20th

**October.** The Committee of Estates, and the Commissioners of the Church, now resolved to go thither, and sent orders to their friends in the Western Shires to attend them on their arrival. Leslie, with one-half of his horse, went with them as a convoy, the other half being sent to Alloa, to destroy the property of the Earl of Marr, on account of his loyalty. Three of the prisoners taken at Philiphaugh, viz. Sir William Rollock, Sir Philip Nisbet, and Alexander Ogilvie of Inverquharty, were executed at Glasgow; Rollock on the 28th, and the others on the 29th October.

On hearing the account of this execution, Mr. David Dickson, Professor of Divinity in Glasgow College, was so much elated, that he said, "The work goes bonnily on," which passed into a proverb. Montrose, in the meantime, came to the vicinity of Glasgow with his army, but did not enter the City; after remaining for several days, he withdrew his army to Atholl.

Leslie, in his turn, having visited Glasgow, behaved with great lenity to the citizens, though he jeeringly borrowed of them 20,000*l.* Scots, to pay the interest of the sum which he alleged they had lent to Montrose.

Digby and Langdale, who were to have opened the Parliament, which Montrose summoned, found it convenient to keep out of Leslie's way. The papers found in Digby's carriage showed that the King wished for peace on his own terms only. The effects of the defeat at Philiphaugh, where the misfortunes of Montrose and his Royal Master commenced, became every day more apparent. The King, after various disasters, considered himself as little short of a state prisoner in Oxford, then besieged by Sir Thomas Fairfax, General of the Parliament forces; His Majesty, therefore, by a particular effort, effected his escape from confinement, and threw himself upon the mercy of the Scots army, encamped at Newcastle; here, however, somewhat unexpectedly, he also found himself a prisoner, and subjected to have a guard placed over him. The Scottish Generals and Commissioners did not fail to inform the English



Parliament of the King's unexpected appearance. His Majesty was soon after prevailed on to issue orders to his garrison to surrender to the Parliament forces, and constrained to command Montrose to lay down his arms, and leave the country. As Montrose did not execute these orders with that precipitation which the Covenanters desired, the King was compelled to enjoin him, under pain of high treason; Montrose, therefore, took farewell of his troops, and repaired to Angus, where a vessel was to be in readiness to receive him. The master of the vessel being a furious abettor of the Covenanters, the Earl was advised, by his friends, to repair to another port. Accordingly, along with a few followers, he embarked at Stonehive, in a small sloop, for Bergen, in Norway. This year ended as it had begun, with bloodshed, famine, and pestilence; the latter raged with fury in almost all the towns of Scotland, particularly in Edinburgh, Leith, Aberdeen, Brechin, St. Andrews, and Glasgow. The King remained in the hands of the Covenanters for nine months; during which time, the Scots Commissioners had frequent conferences with the English Parliament, for advising what was to be done in reference to His Majesty; the result was, to send English Commissioners to the King, at Newcastle, whither he and the Scots army had removed.

The Commissioners having repaired to Newcastle, on the 25th of July 1646, required that the King should subscribe the solemn League and Covenant, approve of the Assembly of Divines, who had met at Westminster, and ratify the whole proceedings of both Parliaments. To these requests the King replied, "that if he assented, he would thereby unking himself;" he, however, agreed to certain minor proposals. The Covenanters replied, "they must have all or none;" on which His Majesty said, "that, in that case, he must dismiss them with a refusal."

After several conferences, it was agreed, on both sides, that the Scots should receive 200,000*l.* sterling in hand, and as

much more on a given period, on condition of their withdrawing their army, and surrendering the King without condition.

This proposal being acceded to on 28th January 1647, the King was delivered up, or rather sold to the Parliament Commissioners, who conducted him to Holderly or Holmly House, in Northumberlandshire; he was soon after carried to the army, but General Cromwell, whose great design was to prevent a junction between the King and the Presbyterians, conducted him to Hampton Court, from which he soon made his escape to the Isle of Wight. A few days after the King's departure, a meeting of the general Officers of the army took place at Windsor, when it was resolved alike by the Independents and Presbyterians, (for the army was now divided into religious classes,) that His Majesty should be proceeded against as a criminal. Although the Parliament and the army were now both against the King, they did not enjoy power and authority without molestation, for tumults, insurrections, calumnies, and conspiracies, increasing every where, a second civil war was brought on in 1648.

The party of Independents, of which Cromwell was the Chief, having taken every opportunity of mortifying the Scots, the latter resolved, notwithstanding their having given the King's cause the first fatal blow, to arm in his favour, in consideration of the dangers of the Presbyterian system, and as they were bound by the covenant to defend the person of the King.

In their preparations, however, they were disturbed by discontents and animosities among themselves; each district having been ordered to furnish quotas, the great body of the Clergy took an active hand in opposing the levy, as they dreaded that the Monarchy would be restored without the establishment of Presbytery in England; excited by their discourses, several of the Burghs and Shires became extremely backward. The City of Glasgow having been among the number of those who were refractory, the Magistrates and Council were summoned

to answer to the Parliament for their conduct, although their fault was common to the great part of the nation: Provost Stewart and the other Magistrates were imprisoned for several days, and an Act passed, "1st June 1648," depriving them of their offices. On the 4th June thereafter, the Town Council met, when, having ordered the Act of Parliament of the 1st current, to be promulgated at the Market-Cross, they elected Colin Campbell to be Provost, John Anderson, James Tran, and William Neilson, to be Baillies. The Town Council was also completely changed, and made up of those who served in the year 1645.

The degradation of the Magistrates, and the undue interference with the political concerns of the Burgh, did not sum up the miseries of the Town, for four regiments of horse and foot were sent to Glasgow, with orders to quarter solely on the Magistrates and Council and the Session, and this order was most punctually executed, for the Members of Council and the Session had each to quarter and entertain with meat and drink, ten, twenty, or even thirty soldiers; the oppression was so great, that, in ten days, they sustained a loss of 40,000*l.* Scots.

The Clergy who were in opposition to the levy, were chiefly guided by Argyle. In this unsettled state, disputes occurred between the Commission of the Church and the Parliament; the former insisted, that before raising an army, an oath should be taken that it is not lawful to attempt the King's restitution, till he should first swear and subscribe the covenant in addition to the coronation oath, and that he should extirpate Popery and Prelacy; in the meantime, measures were pursued for furthering the levy. The army being completed to the extent of 22,000 foot and 8000 horse, at an expense of 100*l.* Scots for every foot soldier, and 300 merks for each horseman, they set out on Saturday, 8th July, for England, and next day, the Town of Carlisle was given up to them. At this period, a general spirit of discontent pervaded the

two Kingdoms; the people felt themselves under a military tyranny, and loaded with taxes; the same spirit seized the English fleet, and the whole country was full of insurrection and confusion. The Parliament of England becoming jealous of the Scots, declared them to be enemies, and all who joined them, traitors. Cromwell and the Military Council having made vigorous preparations, the Parliamentary forces gained several advantages over the Royalists in England and Wales. The Marquis of Hamilton, one of the leaders of the moderate Presbyterians, having entered England at the head of a numerous, but undisciplined army, was attacked by Cromwell near Preston, in Lancashire, when his army was routed, and himself taken prisoner. Cromwell, following up his advantage, marched into Scotland, joined Argyle, and placed the power in the hands of the violent Covenanters. Flushed with success, Cromwell prevailed on the Council of General Officers, among other things, to demand of Parliament the punishment of the King for the blood spilt during the war; accordingly, His Majesty was seized, confined, and, after a public trial, beheaded on 30th January 1649.

To the death of the King, succeeded the abolition of Monarchy, the House of Peers, and the establishment of the Commonwealth. An elegant historian, who, drawing the character of this Monarch, says, "that unhappily his fate threw him into a period when the precedent of many former reigns favoured strength and arbitrary power, while the genius of the people now run violently towards liberty. His political prudence not being sufficiently strong to extricate himself from his perilous situation, exposed without revenue, and often without arms, to the assaults of unfettered bigotry."

## CHAP. XIII.

*The Covenanters protest against the Execution of the King—Commissioners sent to Charles, who agrees to their Terms—Montrose made Captain-General of Scotland—Receives Supplies from the King of Denmark, and lands in the Orkneys—Colonel Strachan defeats the Rebel Army—Montrose Tried, Condemned, and Executed in Edinburgh—Charles arrives in the Frith of Cromarty, and signs the Covenant—Cromwell invades Scotland—Battle of Dunbar—The English Army enters Glasgow—Cromwell goes in State to the Cathedral—The Covenanters raise an Army—Is defeated by Lambert—Glasgow laid under Contributions—Charles crowned at Scone—Encamps at Torwood—Marches into England—Battle of Worcester—Defeat of the Covenanters—The King conceals himself in an Oak Tree—Embarks at Shoreham, and arrives in Normandy—The Scots are subdued under Monk—English Judges appointed to the Scotch Courts—Cromwell appointed Protector—Dies, and is succeeded by his Son—Monk convenes a Meeting of the Nobility, &c. in Edinburgh—Repairs to England—Declares in Favour of Charles, who is proclaimed King—Great Officers of State appointed in Scotland—Ministers and Elders congratulate the King on his Return, and implore him to respect the Covenant, on which they are thrown into Prison—Covenanters prohibited from attending Conventicles—Prosecutions raised against them, at the Instigation of Mr. James Sharp—Sharp made Archbishop of St. Andrews—Committee of Privy Council meet at Glasgow—400 Presbyterian Clergymen ejected—Miserable Situation of the Country—Heavy Fines imposed on the See of Glasgow—The Covenanters raise a small Body of Men—Are attacked and defeated near Edinburgh—Magistrates of Glasgow fined for allowing Conventicles—The Privy Council enforce a Bond against Conventicles—The Highland Host appointed—Military ordered to disperse Persons attending Conventicles—Archbishop Sharp murdered—Captain Graham of Claverhouse repulsed by the Covenanters near Drumbo—Pursued to Glasgow—Privy Council take Alarm—Duke of Monmouth appointed Commander in Chief of Scotland—Battle of Bothwell Bridge—Covenanters defeated—A Number of the Prisoners executed, and others sent to Barbadoes—The King suspends the Laws against Conventicles.*

**THE** whole authority in Scotland was, at this period, in the hands of Argyle, and the Covenanters, who had engaged to defend the monarchical government; they, therefore, immediately protested against the execution of the King, and proclaimed his Son, Charles II., his successor, on condition of good behaviour and a strict observance of the covenant.

Commissioners were sent to Charles, who was then at Bredæ, when he agreed to all their terms. Montrose, who had been on the Continent prior to this event, received from the young King a Commission as Captain-General of Scot-

land. Having collected some followers in the North of Germany, and received supplies from the King of Denmark and others, he set out for the Orkneys, with about 500 men, in hopes of being joined by the Highlanders, but in this he was disappointed. The Committee of Estates, in the meantime, hearing of this affair, sent Colonel Strachan against him; when his whole army were either killed or taken prisoners. Montrose himself, in the disguise of a peasant, was delivered up to his enemies; he was immediately carried before the Parliament at Edinburgh, tried, condemned, and executed on the 21st of May 1650, in the 36th year of his age.

Upon the 23d of June following, in consequence of an agreement with the Commissioners from Scotland, Charles set sail for that country. He arrived in the Frith of Cromarty; and was required, before landing, to sign the covenant; and publish a Declaration agreeable to the Covenanters.

The English Parliament, having now determined to go to war with Scotland, sent Cromwell, whom they had made Captain-General, to invade that country, with 16,000 men. Cromwell advanced to the Scotch army, under Leslie; but not being able to bring that General to an engagement, he retired to Dunbar. Leslie followed him, and encamped on the heights of Lammermuir; Cromwell, by this manœuvre, was so completely hemmed in, that he must either have retired by sea, or capitulated; he was, however, soon relieved from his difficulties by the over-anxiety of certain zealous Clergymen who accompanied the Scotch army. By their entreaties and prophecies, they prevailed on the army "to go down and slay the Philistines in Gilgal," and that Agag, meaning Cromwell, would be delivered into their hands. The army accordingly moved, in spite of Leslie's remonstrances. When Cromwell saw them in motion, he exclaimed, "Praised be the Lord! he hath delivered them into the hands of his servant," and ordered his troops to sing a hymn of thanksgiving. As they advanced, the Scots, though double the number of the English, were

put to flight, 3000 being slain, and 9000 taken prisoners; the remainder escaped to the Castle of Stirling.

This engagement took place on the 3d of September 1650; Cromwell immediately took possession of Edinburgh, and soon after marched for Glasgow, by the way of Kilsyth. On receipt of this information, the Marquis of Argyle and the greater part of the Clergymen fled. The City, at this period, was divided into two factions, viz. Presbyterians and Sectaries; the former were Royalists, and the latter Republicans. The latter party being desirous to render themselves useful to Cromwell, sent him information that the former intended to destroy his army. As he must necessarily pass the Castle, the Presbyterians had filled the vault with gunpowder, and were to blow up the whole as the army passed. Whether this information was correct or not, Cromwell wisely turned to the right, and entered the City by the Cowcaddens and Cow-loan, and took up his lodgings in Silvercraig's house, on the east side of the Saltmarket-Street, nearly opposite to the Bridge-gate-Street\*.

As this General knew also how to conquer without the sword, he sent for Mr. Patrick Gillespie, the Minister of the Outer High Church, who, at that time, had the chief sway in ecclesiastical matters, and having entertained him hospitably, and given him a long prayer, the Minister gave out that the General was surely one of the elect. Soon after this, Cromwell went in state to the Cathedral Church. It so happened, that the celebrated Paraphrast, Mr. Zacharias Boyd, the Minister of the Barony Parish, preached in the forenoon, when he took occasion severely to inveigh against Cromwell, so that his Secretary, Thurlow, who sat near him, whispered him for leave "to pistol the scoundrel." "No no," says the General, "we will manage him in another way;" he therefore asked the Minister

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\* The Room in which Cromwell held his Levees, is now possessed by Mrs. Morison, as a Sale-Room for Old Furniture.

to dine with him, and concluded the entertainment with prayer, which lasted for three hours, even until three in the morning.

Although an armistice had been concluded, the Covenanters were by no means satisfied, the chief Gentlemen and Clergy in the Counties of Ayr, Lanark, Renfrew, and Galloway, therefore, raised a considerable body of cavalry, and committed the command to four Colonels, *viz.* Keir, Strachan, Robin Halket, and Sir Robert Adair. Strachan, though a man of very loose manners, having formerly acquitted himself against Montrose to the satisfaction of the Clergy; they advanced 100,000 merks for raising a regiment, and gave him the chief command. Cromwell no sooner heard of this affair, than he entered into a private correspondence with Strachan, and, by the aid of money and artifice, threw the whole of Strachan's army into confusion, and nearly rendered it useless. Cromwell spent some farther time in Glasgow, and to very good purpose, for his friend and counsellor, Mr. Gillespie \*, managed so well, that with the exception of the battle of Dunbar, he got possession of the south-east of Scotland, without requiring to draw his sword. In this situation of affairs, Cromwell thought it necessary to engage the Clergy in a paper war, in which he maintained the doctrines of independent theology, and retorted on his opponents their favourite argument of

\* In 1652, Cromwell preferred his friend Mr. Gillespie to the Principality in the University of Glasgow; and, in 1655, the Principal went to London, and procured a grant for the College, of the superiority, which formerly belonged to the See of Galloway.

When Cromwell visited the College, Gillespie, in the course of conversation, gave him to understand, that Charles I. subscribed 100*l.* towards ornamenting its principal front; Cromwell took the hint, and ordered the money to be paid. Some time afterwards, when one of the Baillies of Perth was introduced to the Protector, he told him, that Charles had subscribed a considerable sum for a Public Building in Perth, and rather bluntly asked him for the money; when Oliver instantly replied, "I am not Charles's executor." The Baillie, who was not to be intimidated, archly answered, "Deil may care, you are a vitious intruder with his gudes and gear."



providence, alleging, that, in his late successes, the Lord had declared in his favour.

While these polemical disputes were running high, the State sent Colonel Montgomerie with his forces to join the western army, in order to attack the English, then lying at Hamilton. Montgomerie sent notice of this to Keir, who was the only officer uncorrupted by Cromwell and Strachan. Keir determined to be beforehand with Montgomerie, who, by this time, was at Campsie on his march, with about 2000 men; accordingly, on 1st December, he attacked 1200 foot and 3000 horse, under Lambert. Soon after the commencement of the engagement, the Scots were dispersed and pursued as far as Paisley and Kilmarnock, when Keir was made prisoner; the residue having rallied in Kyle, were disbanded by Strachan.

This defeat having increased Cromwell's power, his army soon overspread the country without opposition; Glasgow and other places were then put under heavy contributions. Notwithstanding of these reverses, the King's coronation took place at Scone, on 1st January 1651, with great solemnity; the Royal party considered this as the work of God; the King swore to the covenant, the league and covenant, and the coronation oath, and received an exhortation to observe with sincerity the oaths he had taken, accompanied by a denunciation of plagues against him in the event of failure.

At this period, Gillespie and others called a meeting in the large Room of the Tolbooth, and were very industrious in exclaiming, that a hypocrite, meaning the King, should not reign over this land; that we should treat with Cromwell; and whoever marred the treaty, should be considered as guilty of the blood of the slain.

Charles, notwithstanding his coronation, did not find himself completely at liberty; he therefore made an attempt to join General Middleton, who was then in the mountains. He was, however, pursued and brought back by Colonel Montgomerie. After this, it was thought advisable to leave him more

at liberty. The Scots army having assembled under Hamilton and Leslie, the King joined them, and encamped at Torwood; being soon reduced to difficulties in consequence of Cromwell's movements, he resolved to march into England; accordingly, his army, to the amount of 14,000 men, advanced by forced marches to the south. On this, Cromwell wrote, desiring the English Militia to turn out and oppose the invaders, while he (leaving Monk with 7000 men, to complete the destruction of Scotland) followed the King, and enforced the orders of the Parliament; his army increasing to 30,000 men, he attacked the City of Worcester on all sides, on 3d September 1651, when the whole of the Scots army was either killed or taken prisoners; Hamilton was mortally wounded, and the King himself, after many acts of gallantry, was obliged to fly; the streets of the City were strewn with dead bodies, and the few who escaped, were pursued by the country people with scythes and pitch-forks, and fell victims to national antipathy.

The King escaped in company with fifty or sixty of his friends, and hid himself for forty-one days in various parts of the country. In the course of his concealment, he mounted an oak tree, afterwards called the Royal Oak, where he sheltered himself for twenty-four hours, and saw his enemies in pursuit of him; at last he embarked at Shoreham, in Sussex, and arrived safe at Fescamp, in Normandy. The Scots by this time were entirely subdued under Monk, who laid siege to Stirling Castle, and obliged it to surrender; there he obtained possession of the Records of the Kingdom, which he sent to England; he then took possession of several of the towns, such as Dundee, Aberdeen, &c. At the first of these places, in order to strike terror into the inhabitants, he put the whole to the sword. English Judges were appointed to decide causes in the Scotch Courts, which they did to general satisfaction; when the Scots were told that justice was administered with great impartiality, one of their leaders archly replied, "Deil mean them, they have neither kith nor kin in the kintra."

In 1653, Cromwell dissolved the Rump, or Long Parliament, which had first met in 1640, and was immediately appointed Protector of the Kingdom; an Act was then made, appointing him Supreme Magistrate of the Commonwealth, with power little short of royalty; he was to enjoy the office for life, and the place was to be supplied at his death by the Council.

Notwithstanding that the Usurper was very successful both at home and abroad, he never felt himself quite at ease; the Royalists being often engaged in plans of insurrection and assassination, he became distrustful of every person; disease attacked him, and he died on the 3d September 1658, in the 59th year of his age. He was a man of great courage, respectable military talents, dexterity, and address; he was also possessed of a good deal of liberality.

At Oliver's death, his son Richard was recognised as Protector. On this event taking place, a rupture was produced between the Parliament and the army, which was followed by the dissolution of the former on 22d April 1659, and soon afterwards, by the dismissal of the Protector. The Long Parliament, which had dethroned Charles I., was now restored, without giving satisfaction to either party.

A general discontent having now pervaded the nation, the Parliament ordered Lambert to destroy the resources of the Royalists; and Monk apprehended and imprisoned several of the nobility in Scotland.

Monk, at this period, having gained the favour of the army, and the confidence of the greater part of the people of Scotland, convened a meeting of Commissioners from a number of Shires, Magistrates of Burghs, and several of the Nobility, in the Parliament House of Edinburgh, on the 15th of November 1659, when he acquainted them, in a speech, that he intended to march into England to redress their grievances, and to restore order; this information was no sooner given, than he was cheered, and received an immediate supply of money. When Monk entered England with his army, he was implored

by people from all quarters to restore the Government, and put an end to anarchy and confusion. On reaching the neighbourhood of London, that Capital was thrown into disorder, and, on the 1st of May 1660, being the very day which completed a century after the abolition of Popery and the establishment of the Reformation, Monk introduced Sir John Granville to Parliament, with despatches from Charles; on which, the House got into an ecstasy of joy, and the King was immediately proclaimed. Monk went to Dover to meet the Prince, who received him with open arms, distinguished him by the name of Father, created him Duke of Albemarle, while he had the glory to place his Sovereign on the throne. In August following, Charles appointed the Earl of Glencairn to be Chancellor of Scotland; Lauderdale, to be Secretary of State; Crawford, Lord Treasurer; Sir John Gilmour, President of the Session; and Mr., afterwards Sir John, Fletcher, Lord Advocate; he also nominated the Lords of the Articles\*.

On 23d August 1660, the Commissioners of the Church, consisting of a number of Ministers and Elders, met at Edinburgh, when they addressed the King, congratulating him on his return, and praying that he would respect the national covenant. The Committee of Estates, hearing of this meeting, caused their papers to be seized, and the members thrown into prison. This step, which was considered as illegal and unprecedented, was merely a prelude to the arbitrary proceedings, oppressions, and cruelties, which were soon to take place. The day after the Ministers and Elders were imprisoned,

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\* The Lords of the Articles, were chosen men from the Clergy, Nobility, Knights, and Burgesses. The Bishops, for instance, chose eight Peers, and the Peers chose eight Bishops, and these sixteen jointly chose eight Barons, (or Knights of the Shire,) and eight Commissioners for Burghs, and to all these were added eight Great Officers of State, the Chancellor being President of the whole. Their business was to prepare all matters and bills which were to come before Parliament, so that, in fact, although the King had no negative, he contrived to keep back all obnoxious bills by means of the Lords of the Articles.

the Committee of Estates published a proclamation, prohibiting and discharging all unlawful meetings, whether they were of a civil or religious nature; the latter was now known by the name of Conventicles; and also prohibiting all seditious petitions and remonstrances. On the 14th September, the Council sent an order to the Magistrates of Glasgow, to desire Principal Gillespie to appear before them, which he did on the 17th current, when he was sent to Edinburgh Jail, and was afterwards imprisoned in the Bass Island, along with a number of Ministers. Notwithstanding these imprisonments, some few had the boldness in their sermons before Parliament, to urge them to do nothing against the work of Reformation. At this period, the Registers and Records of the Kingdom, which had been sent to London by Monk, were ordered to be returned in a ship bound for Kirkaldy, which foundered at sea on the 18th December. It is quite unaccountable how such valuable national property should have been hazarded at sea, when it could have been so easily sent by land. Principal Gillespie having at length been brought before Parliament, he acknowledged his offence, and was liberated.

On the 1st of August 1661, the Privy Council proceeded with rigour against the Earl of Tweeddale, and several gentlemen and Ministers, for their adherence to the Usurper. These prosecutions were instigated at the instance of Mr. James Sharp, who was at that time in London as Commissioner from the Church of Scotland, to represent the loyalty of the Scots Clergy, and to obtain a confirmation of their Presbyterian privileges, but who apostatized from the principles he professed, and joined with others to persuade the King, that Episcopacy was agreeable to the bulk of the people in Scotland. The King, who wished very much for such authority, resolved to re-establish this form of government in the Church, and immediately appointed Mr. Sharp to be Archbishop of St. Andrews, Mr. Andrew Fairfowl, the Minister of Dunse, to be Archbishop of Glasgow; he also filled up other Bishop-

ricks; and an order from the Privy Council was issued, discharging presentations to Presbyteries. Sharp, Fairfowl, and other two Bishops, who had been consecrated at London, came to Berwick on the 8th April 1662, and were met on the road to Edinburgh, by several noblemen and others, and received with great solemnity. The Earl of Middleton, as the King's Commissioner, came to Holyrood-House on Sunday, 4th May, and congratulated the Archbishops on their promotion in the Church. On the 7th of the same month, several other Prelates were consecrated by the two Archbishops; and the next day, they were all received with great pomp in Parliament.

Thus the government of the Church by Bishops was restored, not by the Church, or the State, the Clergy, or the Laity, but by the King's royal prerogative, which was ratified by the Parliament in 1662. To compel the people to approve of the change in the form of their worship, it was found necessary to have recourse to measures which were found to be cruel and oppressive.

When the new Bishops were consecrated and inducted in their Sees, the attendance of all Parsons, Vicars, and Ministers, were required, to give concurrence in their stations, under His Majesty's displeasure. This order, however, was but ill attended to, except in the north; it was therefore thought necessary, that the Earl of Middleton, and a quorum of the Privy Council, should visit the Western Towns, so as to support the measure by their presence. On the 26th September 1662, they came to Glasgow, and were waited on by Provost Campbell and the other Magistrates, and almost every person of note in the neighbourhood. Archbishop Fairfowl complained to the Council, that none of the Ministers had acknowledged his authority as Bishop, and therefore moved that they would agree upon an Act and Proclamation, peremptorily banishing all such Ministers from their Houses, Parishes, and Presbyteries, respectively, as would not now, or betwixt the first of November next,

appear and receive collation and admission from him as their Bishop; assuring the Commissioner, that there would not be ten in his Diocese who would stand out and lose their stipend in this cause. Every desire of the Prelates having now become next to a law, a meeting of Council was convened in the Fore Hall of the College, when the Commissioner laid before the Council the desire of the Archbishop, which was agreed to by all except Lord Lee, who assured them, that such an act would desolate the country, and increase the dislike to the Bishops; he also asserted, that the Ministers would go farther than the loss of their stipends before they would submit; this reasoning, however, had no weight with the meeting; the Act was therefore framed in terms of the Archbishop's demand. This ambulatory Council having finished their business in Glasgow, visited Hamilton, Paisley, and Dumbarton, and having passed through Renfrew, Cunningham, Kyle, and Carrick, remained some time in Ayr. As the Council committed many acts of profanity and excessive dissipation, the Presbyterians considered it as a proof, that profanity and Prelacy in Scotland went hand in hand. From Ayr, the Council went to Wigton and Dumfries, and, upon the last of October, returned to Holyrood-House. Soon after this, accounts came to Edinburgh from the west and south Districts, of the distracted state of those parts of the country, occasioned by the silencing of their Ministers. Middleton, therefore, who had been misled by Fairfowl, desired that a Council should be met, and that the Bishops should attend, in order to give advice in what was to be done. On the 23d December 1662, being the last meeting of the Council, it was determined, that the time for the Ministers to obtain collation, should be extended till the first of February next, but if they neglected to comply betwixt and that time, they were to be put out of their Parishes, Presbyteries, and Diocese. Such procedure could not fail to overwhelm the country with grief and indignation. February had scarcely arrived, when the work of ejection began, and it was not long till upwards of 400 Ministers were

turned out, and took leave of their flocks, in one day. Among that number were Principal Gillespie, Messrs. Robert M<sup>c</sup>Ward, John Carstairs, and Ralph Rogers of Glasgow, Mr. Donald Cargill of the Barony Parish, and nine others, all in the Presbytery of Glasgow. The only Clergymen in that Presbytery who conformed, were Messrs. Hugh Blair, and George Young of Glasgow, and Mr. Gabriel Cunningham of Kilsyth.

The ejected Clergymen were of pious and worthy characters, many of them learned and able Ministers of the Gospel, all of them dear to their people; and among the number, there were many who had suffered under the Usurper for their loyalty to the King.

The Assembly having met in a Church in Edinburgh, Lieutenant-Colonel Cotterell surrounded it with horse and foot soldiers, and told the Members that his orders were to dissolve the Meeting; on this they protested, and rose up and followed him, while he led them more than a mile out of the Town, and interdicted them from meeting again in any place above three in number. Thus, says one of its most eminent Members, our General Assembly, the glorious strength of our Church upon earth, is by the English soldiery crushed and trod under foot, without the least provocation from us at this time, either in word or deed.

The Parliament of England, at this period, gave commission to the English Judges and Sequestrators in Scotland, to place and remove Ministers of Churches and Professors of Universities, as they should see cause. The exercise of this arbitrary power gave the Presbyterians great concern.

At this period, the whole country seems to have been in a miserable situation; Baillie emphatically says, "our nobility are ruined; one Duke of Hamilton executed, another slain, their estates forfeited, one part gifted to English soldiers, what remains will not pay the debt, little left to the heritrix; Huntly executed, his sons all dead except the youngest, there is more debt on the house than the land can pay; Lennox living as a



man buried in the house of Cobham; Douglas and his son Angus are quiet men, of no respect; Argyle almost drowned in debt, in friendship with the English, but in hatred with his country; Chancellor Loudon lives like an outlaw about Athol, his lands compromised for debt; under general disgrace, Marishal, Rothes, Eglinton and his three sons, Crawford, Lauderdale, and other persons detained in England, and their lands either forfeited or sequestrated, or gifted to the English soldiers; Balmerino died suddenly, and his son cannot keep the causeway, being drowned in debt; our Criminal and Civil Courts are all in the hands of the English; the Commissary and Sheriff Courts in the hands of the soldiers; strong garrisons are placed at Leith, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Ayr, Dumfries, Stirling, Linlithgow, Perth, Dundee, Bruntisland, Dunotter, Aberdeen, Inverness, Inverary, Dunstaffnage, &c.; and our countrymen who were taken prisoners at Worcester, are kidnapped and transported for profit."

Supplementary to this melancholy picture, disputes arose in the Synod of Glasgow, between the Presbyterians and Independents, by which a division took place, which prevented the communion from being dispensed in Glasgow for a number of years.

Under such circumstances, the adherence of the Clergy to the Covenant, and the Solemn League and Covenant \*,

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\* The English Parliament being in great distress, in 1643, became desirous to form a confederacy with the Scottish nation. The person they principally trusted to, on this occasion, was Sir Harry Vane, who, in eloquence, address, and capacity, as well as in art and dissimulation, was not even surpassed by any one in that age so famous for active talents. By his persuasions, was framed at Edinburgh, the Solemn League and Covenant, which effaced all former protestations and vows taken in either kingdom, and maintained its credit and authority for a long period. In this Covenant, the subscribers, besides engaging mutually to defend each other against all opponents, bound themselves to endeavour, without respect of persons, the extirpation of Popery and Prelacy; superstition, heresy, and profaneness; to maintain the rights and privileges of Parliaments, together with the King's authority; and to discover, and bring to justice, all incendiaries

and their aversion to Episcopacy, were considered as crimes meriting all the punishment they received. They were deprived not only of their livings in time to come, but of the last year's stipend, and compelled in the midst of winter, with sorrowful hearts and empty pockets, to wander many miles with their numerous and small families; they were deposed without the smallest shadow of legal procedure, and without being heard upon the reasons of their non-conformation.

An Act of Parliament was passed in 1662, imposing fines on all the nobility, gentry, merchants, and monied men of Scotland, to whom the Bill of Indemnity, which had been then granted, did not extend; the reason assigned for these exactions was, that relief might be given to the King's good subjects who suffered in the late troubles. Nine hundred persons in all were fined in the sum of 1,017,353*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Scots; of these, 439 persons were connected with the See of Glasgow, and were fined in 350,490*l.* Scots. On 2d November 1663, Archbishop Fairfowl died at Edinburgh, and was buried with great solemnity in the Abbey Church of Holyrood-House; he was succeeded by Bishop Burnet, from Aberdeen. A great part of the Churches were now filled with young men from the north, who had not completed their studies, which caused a gentleman in Aberdeenshire to exclaim, "If the Bishops gang on at this rate, we'll no hae a young man in the kintra to herd our cows." The severe laws which were enforced against Conventicles, and the cruelties exercised upon those who were supposed to frequent those meetings, or who absented themselves from Church, and other acts of violence committed against the people, irritated them to such a degree, that they rose in arms in support of the covenant. At one period, the insur-

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and malignants; they bound themselves, also, to preserve the Reformed Religion established in the Church of Scotland. But, by the artifice of Vane, no declaration more explicit was made, with regard to England and Ireland, than that these kingdoms should be reformed according to the Word of God, and the example of the purest Churches.

gents amounted to 2000, but afterwards diminished to 800. Having advanced to Dunbar, near Edinburgh, they were attacked by the King's forces, upon 28th November 1666, when 40 men were killed, and 130 taken prisoners.

The Prelates took care to load the whole body of the Presbyterians as concerned in the rising, and represented those in arms as rebels and enemies to the Government; measures were therefore taken to prevent escape; those who fled from the field of battle were most cruelly murdered by the country people, and the severest vengeance was taken on the prisoners; some were hanged in Edinburgh, and others in Glasgow; at the latter place, the barbarous practice of beating drums on the scaffold was made use of, in order to prevent the devoted victims from addressing the populace, or expressing their complaints.

In 1667, at the conclusion of the Dutch war, the treasury being greatly exhausted, the King, to the great mortification of the Bishops, disbanded a considerable part of the Scottish army. Alexander Burnet, Archbishop of Glasgow, and Privy Counsellor, said, on that occasion, "Now that the army is to be disbanded, the Gospel will go out of my Diocese \*."

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\* The English Parliament met on the 4th of February 1673. They began with repressing some of the King's extraordinary stretches of prerogative, and taking means for uniformity in religious matters. A law was passed, entitled, "The Test Act," imposing an oath on all who should enjoy any public benefice. Besides taking the oaths of allegiance and the King's supremacy, they were obliged to receive the sacrament once a-year in the Established Church, and to abjure all belief in the doctrine of transubstantiation. As the Dissenters had seconded the efforts of the Commons, against the King's declaration of indulgence to Roman Catholics, a Bill was passed for their ease and relief; which, however, went with difficulty through the House of Peers.

In 1678, the Parliament determined to check the growth of Popery, by striking at the root of the evil, and, therefore, brought in a Bill for the total exclusion of the Duke of York \* from the Crown of England and Ireland; which passed the Lower House by a majority of seventy-nine. They next voted the King's stand-

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\* The King's brother, who was a Papist.

The Magistrates of Glasgow were fined 100*l.* for allowing Mr. Andrew Martin and others to keep a Conventicle; and Mr. James Dunlop of Househill was summoned before the Privy Council, in 1676, and, on the information of Archbishop Burnet, fined 1000 merks for neglect of his duty as Baillie Depute of the Regality of Glasgow, in allowing Conventicles to be held at Partick, Woodside, &c. and was declared incapable of holding his office, although he was not accused of misadministration. On the 2d of May, this year, Colonel Brothwick, commanding the forces at Glasgow, received orders to place guards at the City-gates on the Sabbath mornings, so as to prevent people from going to Conventicles in the fields.

The Council being now determined to crush the Conventicles, issued out an order on 1st of November, that the nearest Highlanders, *viz.* the nobility and gentry, with their vassals and tenants, should meet at Stirling, when they would receive arms and ammunition. At this period, a number of the heritors of the Counties of Ayr and Renfrew, met at Irvine, and resolved to inform the Council, that it was not in the compass of their power to suppress Conventicles. When this information was communicated, the Council prepared a Bond, to be subscribed by noblemen, heritors, and others, by which they were to bind and oblige themselves, that they, their wives, families, and servants, should not be present at any Conventicle, and that their tenants and cotters, and their wives, &c.

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ing army and guards to be illegal. They proceeded to establish limits to the King's power of imprisoning delinquents at will. It was at this period that the celebrated Statute, called "The Habeas Corpus Act," passed, which confirms the subject in an absolute security from oppressive power. These inestimable benefits, however, were not procured with unanimity, for the party-spirit of political faction had well nigh reached its height. Whig and Tory were now first used as terms of reproach. The Whigs were so denominated from a cant name given to the sour Presbyterian Conventiclers. (Whig being milk turned sour.) The Tories were denominated from the Irish banditti, so called, whose usual manner of bidding people deliver, was by the Irish word "Tóreo," or "Give me."

should likewise abstain from Conventicles; and further, that they should not associate nor commune with Ministers who had forfeited their places, nor confer with vagrant Preachers. A Committee of Council was appointed to accompany the army, with ample powers for its direction in matters of police; they were also clothed with Justiciary powers, constituted a Criminal Court, and directed the Sheriffs and Magistrates how to act.

The forces being now collected to the amount of nearly 5000, they had great store of ammunition, four field-pieces, a great number of spades, shovels, and mattocks; they had also iron shackles, as if they were to lead back a vast number of slaves; and thumb-locks, to use during examinations and trials. So formidable a company in time of profound peace, caused great consternation in the country; and the officers of the army were amazed when they found, wherever they went, peace and quietness, instead of actual rebellion.

At Glasgow the Committee of Council met, and having opened their instructions, they proceeded to disarm the peaceable citizens, and to enforce the Bond. They instructed the Sheriffs to convene the heritors and others within their Counties, for the purpose of subscribing the Bond, and disarming the insurgents. Heritors and all other persons were to subscribe, excepting Privy Counsellors, officers and soldiers in the King's pay, noblemen, and gentlemen of quality who were licensed to wear their swords. In Glasgow, the Bond was subscribed by James Campbell, Provost, John Johnston, John Campbell, and James Colquhoun, Baillies, the whole Council, and some Merchants and Tradesmen, amounting in whole to one hundred and fifty-three. The refusal to sign the Bond, formed a pretext for the desolation of the country, and the personal severities which took place about this time. The Committee remained ten days in Glasgow; they sat on Sunday during divine service, administering the Bond, while the soldiers, who were now termed the Highland Host, were let

loose for plundering those citizens and persons in the neighbourhood who would not sign the Bond.

Upon the 2d of February 1678, the Host, by order of the Committee, began their march to Ayrshire, and, by the 7th, were scattered over Cunningham and Kyle. During their march, they behaved in the most unwarrantable manner, seizing upon all the horses in the ploughs and carts which came in their way, and committing every outrage on the country people. The loss sustained in Ayrshire, before the Committee of Council arrived, cannot be accurately estimated. The Parish of Straiton, alone, suffered by quartering soldiers, plundering, killing sheep and black cattle, and the ransom of prisoners, no less than 12,000*l*. The Parishes of Ayr and Alloway, by quartering and by robbery, and breaking open dealers' shops, 12,120*l*; and the Parishes of Kilmarnock and Finwick, by quartering and plundering, 14,131*l*. The whole loss of Ayrshire, containing forty-five Parishes, was calculated at 137,499*l*. 6*s*. Scots.

Other oppressive measures were yet in store. The Council, upon 11th February, issued a proclamation, discharging masters from receiving tenants and servants, without certificates that they had taken the Bond; and, on 14th February, the Council passed an Act for the public peace, by which all persons were bound, in six days notice, to appear at a particular Court, and enact themselves that they would keep the peace; and every heritor who should refuse to take the Bond should be fined in two years' valued rent, and subject to the same penalty for the non-compliance of their tenants or servants; they were also to pay a penalty of 50*l*. sterling for each time that they, or their tenants or servants, attended a Conventicle.

The Committee of Council, being at length wearied out with enacting, and finding by experience, that the people in the West Country would neither sign the Bond nor rise in arms, as the Prelates expected, ordered the Highlanders home by the end of February; accordingly, they all marched off ex-

cept 500, who, with the standing forces, remained until orders came to dismiss them in the end of April. Upon their return, loaded with baggage, the produce of their spoils, they continued to take free quarters. When they came to the Gorbals of Glasgow, the river Clyde had swelled so very high, as not to be fordable. The Students of the College, and other young men of Glasgow whose friends had formerly suffered by their depredations, determined that they should not again ravage their houses; they, therefore, opposed their passage at the bridge, and ultimately permitted only forty of them to pass at a time, and, after obliging them to deposit their plunder, they conducted them out by the West Port, without allowing them to go through the City.

The Committee of Council followed, and came to Glasgow on the 10th of April; when, having laid down certain regulations to be followed out by the citizens, they returned to Edinburgh on the 24th current, when the whole of their proceedings were submitted to the King, and approved of by his letter to the Council, of 26th March 1678, and afterwards ratified by an Act of Council, on the 2d of May.

The Western Shires being now disarmed, and the Host disbanded, prosecutions were conducted with vigour against all those who had not taken the Bond. In prosecutions against Conventicles, even boys were included and imprisoned.

Among the numerous persons who were prosecuted, were Dame Margaret Stewart, the Lady of Sir William Fleming of Farme, Commissary of Glasgow, in as much that having acknowledged that she was present at a Conventicle at Langside, and at another at the Craigs of Glasgow, and that Presbyterian Ministers preached at her house in Edinburgh, the Court, on the 4th of March 1679, fined her husband 4000 merks, and ordered him to pay it immediately, or find security to pay it in ten days. This is only one of the numerous instances where husbands were made to pay on the alleged, or acknowledged, guilt of their wives.

The Council now passed an Act, commanding all officers and soldiers of the standing forces, to disperse by force of arms, persons who should be found at Conventicles; and in case of resistance, mutilation or death should ensue, the Council engaged to indemnify them from the consequences. To execute this, a new levied force was sent to Glasgow, under the command of Lord Ross, who made strict search for all suspected Ministers and field Preachers, and other obnoxious persons. The Covenanters, aware of the schemes which were laid to exasperate them, had hitherto forbore from all acts of hostility, but an incident at last occurred, which suited the views of the Council: William Carmichael, a man of very dissolute life and abandoned manners, was employed by Archbishop Sharp to search for and prosecute non-conformists in the shire of Fife; this person executed his commission in the most cruel manner. A number of persons who had suffered by his tyranny, being aware that the avenues to legal redress were all shut up, resolved to lay violent hands on him; understanding that he was to be at a hunting party on the 3d of May, nine of them went out early in the morning to meet him, and, by a strange accident, they met with the master, when looking for the man; the Archbishop, returning from Edinburgh to St. Andrews with his daughter, was accosted by these persons in Magus Moor, dragged from his carriage, and put to death with many wounds. The persons who had committed the violence retired to a house three or four miles distant, where they continued till the evening: four men were afterwards executed for this murder, who were nowise concerned with it; and Mr. Hachstown, of Rathillet, was also executed for being present when the murder was committed.

After the death of the Primate, the Council proceeded with more than usual rigour against the Presbyterians; those who frequented Conventicles in small numbers, found it necessary, on account of the insults of the soldiers, to keep more closely together, and even to carry arms for their own defence;



hitherto they contented themselves with having sermons in the fields, and defending themselves when attacked, but their numbers increasing as well as their zeal, they assembled at Rutherglen, on the 29th of May 1679, with Mr. Robert Hamilton, brother to the Laird of Preston, and Mr. Thomas Douglas, a Minister, at their head. Here they published a declaration and testimony against their persecutors, and then publicly burned at the Cross the Acts of the Parliament and Council against Conventicles and in favour of the Bond.

Their proceedings made a great noise, and being highly exaggerated, created considerable alarm; Mr. Graham of Claverhouse, afterwards Viscount Dundee, and at that time a Captain in one of the new levies, received a commission from the Council to kill and destroy all he found in arms at any meeting, to deal with them as traitors, to seize, and, upon resistance, kill all who had any share in the affairs at Rutherglen.

Claverhouse hearing that Mr. Thomas Douglas was to preach, on Sunday the 1st of June 1679, near Loudon-Hill, a few miles from Strathaven, resolved to march against them; public worship had just begun, when the accounts of Claverhouse's approach was received; those who had arms withdrew, being fully resolved to meet the soldiers. Having soon mustered about 200 foot and 40 horsemen, all provided with ammunition, though untrained, yet abundantly brisk for action, they came up with Claverhouse and his party in a moor near a place called Drumbog; this little undisciplined army, without officers, received Claverhouse's first attack with great bravery, and returned it with much gallantry. After a short but warm engagement, the soldiers were defeated with a loss of 40 men killed, and a great number wounded; Claverhouse's horse was shot under him; a number of prisoners were taken, when they were disarmed and dismissed. If Mr. Robert Hamilton, who commanded the party, had been acquainted with military tactics, and pursued Claverhouse direct to Glasgow, he might

have cut up the whole force; he, however, retired to the Town of Hamilton, and marched his party next morning to Glasgow, when an attack commenced. The countrymen laboured under great disadvantages, their horses being untrained, were of little use to them, particularly as the soldiers fired upon them from closes and houses; the result was, that a number fell upon both sides. At length, when the countrymen found themselves grievously annoyed from the houses, they retired in good order to the outside of the Gallowgate Port, expecting that Claverhouse would give them battle in the open fields; but in this they were disappointed; they therefore returned to Hamilton that same night. Claverhouse was so much exasperated on this occasion, that he gave orders that the dead bodies of Hamilton's party should not be buried, but left on the streets to be devoured by the dogs. When some women (for the men durst not interfere) attempted to carry them to the grave, they were compelled by the soldiers to desist. At length, the bodies were taken to the Trades' House Hospital, near the High Church, where they lay till an order was obtained to bury them.

On the 3d of June, the Council heard of the affair of Drum-bog; on which, they published a proclamation, declaring the insurrection to have been open rebellion and high treason. On the 5th current, they published another proclamation for assembling the Militia to act in concert with the King's forces; and a third proclamation, on the 7th of June, commanding all heritors and freeholders to attend the King's host. Lord Ross and the other officers of the King's forces at Glasgow, finding the country people assembling in great numbers, judged it prudent to leave the Town; they, therefore, retired to Kilsyth on the 13th current. Next day, when near Falkirk, they received an order from the Council to stop till the Earl of Linlithgow's regiment and other forces should join them, and then to march back to Glasgow all in a body.

The Council having submitted their proceedings to the King, he approved of the whole, and promised them assistance. Notwithstanding of royal approbation, the Council were panic struck when they heard that the force of the Rebels had extended to upwards of 8000 men. Under this emergency, the King, by the advice of his English Council, named his natural son, James, Duke of Buccleugh and Monmouth, commander in chief of the forces in Scotland, with very ample powers. The Duke left London on the 15th of June, and arrived in Edinburgh on the 19th, and was that day appointed a Privy Counsellor. He immediately took the command of the forces then at Edinburgh; but, from the want of provisions, his motions westward were slow. He marched from Edinburgh by the way of Livingston and Bathgate, and, on Saturday, June 21st, encamped on Bothwell Moor. A deputation from the other party waited upon him next day with proposals, to which His Grace gave a civil answer, but refused to treat unless they would lay down their arms in half an hour. When the Commissioners returned, the officers engaged in a debate, in which nothing was agreed on, so that no answer was returned to the General; preparations were, therefore, immediately made for an engagement.

The army of the Covenanters, or the Rebels as they were called, lay in Hamilton Moor, on the south side of the river Clyde, surrounded by the river on the north, north-east, and north-west. The Bridge at Bothwell, a pass of much importance, was guarded by a party of two or three hundred men; and, being attacked by Lord Livingston, at the head of the foot-guards, the Covenanters made an able resistance for more than an hour, till their ammunition failed; when they found their powder and ball falling short, they sent an Aid-de-Camp to Mr. Hamilton, who had been appointed their General, for a supply of ammunition, or fresh troops to assist them; instead of this, he ordered them to quit the Bridge, and retire to the body of the army; having immediately complied, the Duke

followed, threw them into disorder, and obtained a complete victory. 1200 surrendered themselves prisoners in the Moor, 400 were killed, and a great many wounded. The soldiers were guilty of great cruelty; several persons, not at all connected with the battle, were murdered in cold blood. Claverhouse and the other officers who had been formerly pretty roughly handled at Glasgow, solicited the General to ruin the West Country; to burn Glasgow, Hamilton, and Strathaven; to kill the prisoners; and permit the army to plunder the Western Shires. But the General, much to his honour, rejected their proposals with detestation. They then requested, that the soldiers might be allowed at least three or four day's plunder in Glasgow, on account of the favour it had shown to the West Country Rebel army; this demand was likewise peremptorily refused; yet, it is said, that the Town of Glasgow, in order to escape plunder at this time, was obliged to quit the Town of Edinburgh (for behoof of particular persons) of a debt of 30,000 merks they held upon property in that neighbourhood.

It would be endless to enter upon the spoils and ravages committed after this engagement; the prisoners were sent off to Edinburgh, where they arrived on 24th June, half-starved, tied two and two. In the meantime, Monmouth paid a visit to Glasgow, and was well received; he then went back to Edinburgh, where he arrived on 26th June. On his arrival, the prisoners were treated with humanity, and all those who promised to live peaceable, were set at liberty; about 300 obstinately refused these easy conditions, and were shipped for Barbadoes, but being stowed under deck in a small vessel, which was cast away off Orkney, 200 of them perished at sea. Two of the Ministers concerned in this affair, viz. Messrs. John King and John Kid, were tried before the Justices, condemned, and executed on the 18th of August. When Monmouth returned to Edinburgh, he was waited on by a deputation of Presbyterian Gentlemen and Ministers, and

requested to use his influence with the King to extend liberty to their party; they were graciously received, and promised that nothing proper should be wanting on his part. Soon after this, the King issued a proclamation, suspending the laws against House-Conventicles, and the Privy Council of Scotland received orders to grant warrants for liberating the Ministers who were in custody.

## CHAP. XIV.

*James, Duke of York, made a Privy Counsellor of Scotland—Prosecutions against those concerned in the Battle of Bothwell Bridge—Persecution of Mr. John Sprenell—Mr. Donald Cargill, late Minister of the Barony Parish, executed—Test Act enforced—The Earl of Argyle absconds, is tried in absence, and degraded—Death of Charles II.—The Duke of York declared King, under the style of James II.—The Earl of Argyle returns in Arms, is apprehended, and beheaded in Edinburgh—The Duke of Monmouth beheaded, after the Battle of Sedgemoor—The first Indulgence—The Queen is delivered of a Son—A General Pardon published—The Prince of Orange invades England—Abject Flattery of the Scotch Bishops—William III. proclaimed at Glasgow—The Students in the University of Glasgow burn the Pope and the Archbishops of St. Andrews and Glasgow in Effigy—King James withdraws to France—James is declared to have abdicated the Throne—Scotch Commissioners introduced to William and Mary at Whitehall—The King's Supremacy in the Church of Scotland rescinded—A General Assembly appointed—Death of William and Mary—Accession of Queen Anne—Union of Scotland with England—Union unpopular in Scotland—Patronage restored—Death of the Queen—Accession of George I.—Rebellion in Scotland—Battle of Preston—Pretender arrives in Scotland, and is proclaimed King—Returns to the Continent—Scotch Nobility and others executed—Death of George I. and Accession of George II.—Charles, the Son of the Old Pretender, arrives in Scotland—Proclaims his Father King—Sir John Cope defeated by the Rebels near Prestonpans—The Duke of Cumberland defeats the Rebels at Culloden—The Young Pretender retires to the Continent—The Rebels severely punished—The Highlanders prevented from wearing the Garb of their Ancestors—Abolition of the Hereditary Jurisdictions—Death of George II.—Accession of George III.—Pedigree of the Stuart Family.*

IN the end of 1679, James, Duke of York, brother to the King, came to Scotland, and was received by the Council with great solemnity; and, in virtue of the King's letter, was admitted a Privy Counsellor without taking the oaths, he being a Papist.

In 1680, a number of prosecutions were raised, at the instigation of the Duke of York, against those who were concerned in the battle of Bothwell Bridge, and those heritors and gentlemen who had not attended the King's host; for these offences, forfeitures and fugitations took place, and many of the forfeited estates were given to Papists, by the influence of the Duke and his creatures.

Among those prosecuted for being concerned in the Bothwell affair, there were sixteen citizens of Glasgow, besides a great number of heritors in the County of Lanark; those who resigned their lands were dismissed, others having stood their trial, had their estates forfeited. To give some idea of the mode of procedure in such cases, that of Mr. John Spreull, apothecary in Glasgow, shall suffice. Mr. Spreull's father was a Covenanter and a merchant in Paisley; after the battle of Pentland, he was fined by the Earl of Middleton, and forced to abscond; the son was then apprehended, because he would not discover where his father was; after having withstood threatenings of being shot, or roasted alive, he was liberated in 1677; he was afterwards cited before the Court at Glasgow for non-conformity, but, having made his escape to Holland, he did not return till after the affair of Drumbog. Soon after the battle of Bothwell, he again absconded to Holland; during his absence, his wife and family were turned out of his house and shop, and all his moveables confiscated. On returning to this country, in order to remove his family to Rotterdam, where he had now established a business, he was apprehended at Edinburgh, on the 12th of November, and next day carried before the Duke and Council, and interrogated with regard to the concern which he had in the affairs of Drumbog and Bothwell; the usual ensnaring questions, which were put to all persons at that period, were also proposed to him, such as, "Was the killing of Archbishop Sharp a murder? Were the risings at Drumbog and Bothwell rebellions?" Having refused to sign his examination, and denied

all concern with the affairs of Drumbog and Bothwell, he declined to pronounce them rebellions, or to give any opinion with regard to the killing of the Archbishop; the Preses, Lord Haltoun, then told him, "that unless he would make a more ample confession, and subscribe it, he would be put to the torture." Mr. Spreull answered, "that he had been explicit, and would go no farther, and protested, that if they put him to the torture it would be illegal, and expressing his hopes that God would protect him from accusing himself or others, while under the extremity of pain."

His foot was then put into an instrument, called the Boot. The following questions were proposed to him, and at every query, the hangman gave five strokes upon the wedges, *viz.* "Whether he knew any thing of a plot to blow up the Abbey, and the Duke of York? Who was in the plot? Where Mr. Cargill was? and whether he would subscribe his confession?" To the former he declared his utmost ignorance, and adhered to his refusal to subscribe. The Court then ordered the old Boot to be brought, alleging that the new one which had been used was not so good. He, accordingly, underwent the torture a second time, which he bore with wonderful firmness; when the torture was over, he was carried to the prison on a soldier's back, and refused the assistance of a surgeon. On his recovery, he was served with an indictment for having wrote a petition in favour of John Murray, who was under sentence of death, for being found in arms at a Conventicle; this petition was construed into a remonstrance instead of a petition, and having acknowledged that he framed it, the Duke of York rose up and said with a frown, "Sir, would you kill the King?" Mr. Spreull, after a pause, directing himself to the Chancellor, said, "My Lord, I bless God I am no Papist, I loathe and abhor all such jesuitical, bloody, and murderous principles; neither my parents nor the Ministers I heard ever taught me such principles." A great silence followed, and many expected that Mr. Spreull would have

been immediately put in irons; after some other questions, which he declined to answer, he was remanded back to prison. On the 6th of December, he was brought back, when the diet was deserted; and, on the 10th, he was indicted for high treason, in being with the Rebels at Bothwell, and in keeping company with Messrs. John Welch and Samuel Arnot, the bloody and sacrilegious murderers of the late Archbishop of St. Andrews. Among other charges, Sir George M'Kenzie, the Lord Advocate, demanded to know from the prisoner, "if the rising at Bothwell Bridge was a rebellion?" The prisoner answered, "That that was no part of the libel." Other matters having been discussed, the Jury returned a unanimous verdict of nothing proven. Mr. Spreull expected now to get free; he was, however, detained by an order from the Council, to undergo an examination respecting his attending Conventicles. On the 14th of February 1678, he was brought before the Privy Council, when the matter was referred to his oath, but he having refused to swear, was found guilty, and fined in 500*l.* sterling, and sent to the Bass; where, having remained for six years, he got the appellation of Bass John.

In the beginning of the year 1681, Mr. Donald Cargill, formerly Minister of the Barony Parish of Glasgow, was apprehended and examined before the Council; and, on the 26th of February, was brought to trial before the Court of Justiciary, for being concerned in the battle of Bothwell Bridge; he was instantly found guilty, and next day executed. The spirit of persecution and oppression continued in full force during the continuance of Charles's reign. On the 31st of August 1681, an Act of Parliament was passed, ordaining a test, to be taken by all persons in offices of public trust; and so complex and intricate was this test, that it was considered to be beyond the capacity of many of those upon whom it was imposed. It was thought also to involve an approbation of the doctrine of the divine indefeasible hereditary



right of Kings, and to include a renunciation of the Covenants, and of the right to use defensive arms. This act or test, was brought into Parliament and voted in one day, although the Earl of Argyle and many others, argued that more time should be given for the consideration of a matter so important.

Several persons, particularly Clergymen, having refused to take the test, were subjected to persecution. The Earl of Argyle, when it was proposed to him, subjoined, with the Duke of York's approbation, a short explication, which was afterwards the cause of his trial before the Court of Justiciary, in the issue of which, he was found guilty of the crime of treason. A short time after the verdict was pronounced, he found means to escape from the Castle of Edinburgh, and, having reached London, he escaped to Holland. In the interim, sentence was pronounced, adjudging him to be a traitor; appointing his name and honours to be extinct; ordaining his arms to be torn and reversed; and confiscated his lands and estates.

In the beginning of the year 1685, the King was seized with a sudden fit, and, after languishing a few days, died on 6th February, in the 55th year of his age; his disorder not being well understood, has been attributed to poison. James, Duke of York, the King's brother, who was a Papist, was immediately declared King. Although he took the coronation oath, he went openly to mass, and displayed such a disposition for Popery, that he sent an agent to Rome, and made submission to the Pope.

Under these circumstances, fresh disturbances arose. The Duke of Monmouth, Charles's natural son, enjoying the protection of William, Prince of Orange, concerted with Argyle the plan of an invasion. In pursuance of this project, Argyle sailed from Holland, on the 2d of May, and, by favourable winds, was soon carried into Scotland; he landed on the Isle of Mull, and from thence passed to Kintyre. Having summoned in vain the people to rise in support of their violated privileges, the greatest force he could collect amounted only

to 2500 men. The Privy Council, judging his pretensions, embodied the Militia and increased the Regular Forces. Argyle, being now surrounded on all sides with difficulties, endeavoured to force his way into the Low Country; from Leven he came to Dumbarton, where he found his provisions nearly exhausted, and his followers gradually reduced; he, therefore, shaped his course towards Galloway; crossing the Clyde, he arrived at Renfrew, where he and his few adherents, in the dark, were misled into a bog. Confusion and flight was the consequence of this disaster, and the Earl, returning towards the Clyde, was pursued and seized by two peasants. He was first carried to Glasgow, then to Edinburgh, when, after many indignities, he was beheaded upon his former sentence.

Monmouth, having matured his scheme of invasion, left Amsterdam on the 24th of May; when, after considerable obstruction by contrary winds, he landed near Lime, in Dorsetshire, on the 9th of June, proclaiming the King to be a tyrant, a Popish usurper, and ascribing to him the poisoning of the late King. Having collected some followers, he hazarded his fortune at the battle of Sedgemoor, when his forces were completely routed with great slaughter. Having fled from the field of battle, he concealed himself in a ditch, but was discovered, and soon afterwards beheaded.

The persecutions for religious opinions were carried on during this reign with redoubled vigour, all ranks, ages, and sexes, being subjected to them without even inquiry into the causes. Two women were tied to stakes in the flood, and drowned near Wigton; and three men were shot at Polmadie, near Glasgow, for refusing to pray for the King by name. These severities are probably without a parallel, excepting the counterpart of the same plot against the reformation of religion, which took place in France, in October 1685. Louis XIV. after having long harassed the Protestants, revoked the Edict of Nantz, by which the free exercise of religion had been permitted.

In consequence of the persecutions exercised against the unhappy Protestants, France was deserted by above half a million of her most useful subjects, who carried with them, besides large sums of money, those arts and manufactures which had chiefly tended to enrich that country. Of these refugees, near 50,000 settled in Britain; and by the tragical accounts of the tyranny which they had experienced, revived among the Protestants in this country, all their former horror and animosity against Popery.

The situation of Scotland, at this period, was very deplorable; most part of the Presbyterian Ministers were either executed or banished, or had withdrawn themselves; of the laity, the gentry and heritors were either worn out by death, forfeitures, and burthens, or under banishment; and many of the common people were cut off, transported to the plantations, or mewed up in prison; the rest were borne down by the soldiers and time-servers, while a great number of foreign Priests and Jesuits inundated the country. On the 12th of February 1687, the King issued a proclamation, which he called the first indulgence; by this, the Papists were allowed the full exercise of their religion, and the Presbyterians allowed to meet in private houses, but discharged from meeting in barns or meeting-houses, or in the fields. On the 24th of February, the Council thanked the King for his proclamation, and approved of giving liberty to the Papists; the Archbishops of St. Andrews and Glasgow joined issue with the Council; the Duke of Hamilton, however, and the Earls of Panmure and Dundonald, would not give their approbation; the two latter were, therefore, removed from the Council, but the Duke was of too much consequence to be disoblged.

The King soon issued out a second and a third proclamation, by the last of which, he, "by his sovereign authority, prerogative royal, and absolute power, suspended, stopped and disabled all penal and sanguinary laws made against any former conformity to the religion established by law." This liberty

was accepted by almost all the Presbyterian Ministers in the kingdom; and proved a great and general relief, the indulgence which was thus embraced, though intended chiefly in favour of Papists, afforded the true friends of liberty and religion, the means of being frequently together, and strengthening each other's hands, and of preparing matters for the great event which followed. In January 1688, accounts were received, that the Queen was with child; so fond, says a respectable historian, were our Scotch Council not only for a Popish Prince, but of entailing Popery on these lands, that they appointed a day of public thanksgiving on this account. On the 10th of June, the Queen was delivered of a son, who was named James, and styled the Prince of Wales. That event was productive of great joy to all the zealous Catholics, both at home and abroad; and was received with the same pleasure by the Scotch Council, who appointed another day of thanksgiving upon the occasion.

Every motive, civil and religious, concurred to alienate from the King the affections of men of all ranks and denominations; and from the birth of the Prince of Wales, he derived the suddenness of his ruin. That circumstance increased the fears of his subjects, who foresaw in the reign of a Prince to be educated under such a father, a continuance of the same unconstitutional measures. While James was busy in forfeiting the affections of his people, his son-in-law, the Prince of Orange was engaged in schemes for mounting the throne. He retained in his pay the principal servants of James, and was minutely informed of all the transactions of the King. He endeavoured to convince the people of England and Holland, that the Prince of Wales was a supposititious child; under pretence of danger from France, he formed a camp of 20,000 men near Nimeguen, equipped for service twenty ships of the line, and ordered the whole naval force of the United Provinces to be fitted out.

James, in the meanwhile, reposed himself in the most unaccountable security, and had the weakness to believe that the reports of an invasion were raised merely to frighten him. Convinced, at length, of his error, he prepared for war, and endeavoured to gain, by lenity, the lost affections of his people. He declared that he meant to establish a legal settlement of a universal liberty of conscience for all his subjects; that he had resolved, inviolably, to preserve the Church of England; that his intention was, that Roman Catholics should remain incapable of sitting in the House of Commons; and expressed his readiness to do every thing for the safety and advantage of his subjects. On the 27th of September, he published a general amnesty, with few exceptions; he restored the City of London to its ancient charter and privileges, of which it had been unwarrantably deprived; and made other concessions, which were the less prized that they seemed to be extorted by fear.

On the 3d of October, the Scotch Council resolved to support the King with their lives and fortunes. The Bishops, with the same abject flattery which had distinguished their former attachment to this Popish King, sent a letter to him, expressive of their unshaken loyalty, and praying "that God might give him the hearts of his subjects and the necks of his enemies; might give success to His Majesty's arms; that all who should invade his just and undoubted rights, might be disappointed and clothed with shame; that on his royal head the crown might still flourish; and that heaven might bless and preserve the Prince to sway the royal sceptre after him."

This letter was subscribed by all the Scotch Bishops except Argyle and Caithness, and shows, that, with the exception of these two, they were ready to accede to any terms, even Popery itself, to please the King, and retain their benefices.

The Quakers in London, having thought it necessary to address the Sovereign on this critical occasion, the style is very different from the Scotch Bishops, and their address is

remarkable for its good sense and simplicity: "We are come (said they) to testify our sorrow for the death of our good friend Charles, and our joy for thy being made our governor. We are told that thou art not of the persuasion of the Church of England, no more are we; wherefore, we hope that thou wilt grant us the same liberty which thou allowest thyself: which doing, we wish thee all manner of happiness."

During these transactions, the Prince of Orange continued his preparations, and, when they were completed, took a formal leave of the States of Holland. He was at first driven back by a dreadful tempest, but in a short time he put again to sea, with a favourable east wind. On the 3d of November, he was discovered between Dover and Calais, stretching down the Channel with all sail. The same wind which was favourable to the enemy, confined the English to their own coast, and the Dutch landed in Torbay, on the 5th of November.

On the arrival of the fleet, the Prince of Orange gave orders that his great standard should be put up. It had this motto, "The Protestant Religion and Liberties of England;" and underneath, "Te Maintienderai," I will maintain, the motto of the House of Nassau. The white flag was put uppermost, signifying his most gracious offer of peace to all such as would live peaceably; and, under that, the red, or bloody flag was set up, signifying war to all that opposed his just designs. When the fleet neared the land, a Minister of the Church of England, on board of the *Golden Sun*, got up on the poop of the ship, and, flourishing the Bible in his hand, cried out, "For the Prince and the Protestant Religion." The bells along the shores were all set a-ringing; and the English and Scotch regiments were the first who went ashore.

The Prince, before leaving the Hague, issued a declaration of the reasons which induced him to an invasion. This declaration was publicly proclaimed at Glasgow, and several other Burghs, and had very considerable influence on the greater part of the Scotch nobility, gentry, and commons.

Upon the last day of November, the Earl of Loudon, and several young gentlemen, students in the University of Glasgow, burned in effigy the Pope and the Archbishops of St. Andrews and Glasgow, without any opposition. The King was now deserted by a number of the English nobility and officers, who joined the Prince. The Princess Anne, his favourite daughter, with her husband, Prince George of Denmark, in like manner abandoned him. Distrusting his army, and fearful of throwing himself upon the Parliament, the King lost all courage, and withdrew under cover of night to Embay-ferry, near Feversham, in hopes of escaping to the Continent. He was seized in his flight, returned to London, and demanded a conference with the Prince of Orange \*. William ordered him to remove to Rochester Castle, from which the King soon escaped, and fled to France. He hastened to St. Germain, whither he had formerly sent the Queen and Prince of Wales, and was received by Louis XIV. with more than royal generosity.

A Convention was now called, which soon resolved, that James had abdicated the government and vacated the throne. A bill was passed for the establishment of the crown in the Prince of Orange, jointly with his wife, but reserving the administration to the Prince alone. In default of issue by the Princess, the throne was to descend to the Princess of Den-

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\* Bishop Burnet is of opinion, that this arrest of the King was the cause of the rise of the Jacobites. "Here (says he) there was an accident that seemed of no great consequence, yet all the strugglings of the Jacobite party since, did arise out of it; for, if he had got clear away, by all that could be judged, he would not have had a party left; all would have agreed that there was a desertion; and that, therefore, the nation was free, and at liberty to secure itself; but what followed upon this, gave them a colour to say, he was forced away; till now, scarce any one was for him but Papists; but, from this incident, a party grew up that has been long active for his interests. Two gentlemen came from Kent, to the Prince at Windsor, to inform him of what had happened at Feversham; upon which, His Highness ordered Monsieur Zuylestein to go thither immediately, to see the King safe, and at full liberty to go wherever he pleased."

mark and the heirs of her body. This business was finished on the 12th of February 1689, and, on that very day, the Princess of Orange arrived at Whitehall from Holland; next day, the crown was tendered to the Prince and Princess. The Convention, to a preamble containing a detail of the grievances of the preceding reign, annexed the declaration of their ancient rights and liberties, which was subjoined to the settlement of the crown.

The settlement of the crown of England was soon followed by the same measure in Scotland; a Convention was summoned to meet at Edinburgh, on the 14th of March 1689. The Convention resolved, that James had forfeited his right to the crown, and that the throne was become vacant, and appointed a Committee to prepare an Act for raising William and Mary to the vacant throne, to consider of the destination of the crown to their heirs, and to form an instrument of government for securing in future the people against the grievances of which they at present complained. The King and Queen were proclaimed at Edinburgh on the 11th of April; and Commissioners were appointed to repair to London, to invest William with the government.

On the 11th of May, these Commissioners, escorted by a cavalcade of most of the Scotch nobility and gentry, then residing in London, were introduced to the King and Queen at Whitehall, when they presented a letter from the States, the instrument of government, a list of grievances to be redressed, and an address for converting the Convention into a Parliament. When the papers were read, William made a suitable reply, and the coronation oath was tendered to him by the Earl of Argyle. The Convention having been turned into a Parliament, the Duke of Hamilton was appointed Commissioner; Lord Melville received the seals, as Secretary; Viscount Stair was restored to the office of Lord President of the Court of Session; and his son, Sir John Dalrymple, was appointed Lord Advocate.



On the 22d of July, an Act was passed for the abolition of Prelacy, which was followed by an Act of Parliament, which met at Edinburgh in April 1690, rescinding the king's supremacy over the Church; and, by two other Acts of the same Parliament, restoring to their Churches such Presbyterian Ministers, then alive, as had been ejected from their charges since the 1st of May 1661; ratifying the Confession of Faith; settling the Presbyterian form of government in the Church; and appointing the first meeting of the General Assembly to be held at Edinburgh, upon the third Tuesday of October ensuing. Although these matters were highly gratifying to the people in general, an action of unexampled barbarity disgraced the government of William in Scotland. In August 1692, in consequence of a pacification with the Highlanders, a proclamation of indemnity had been issued to such insurgents as would take the oaths to the King and Queen, on or before the last day of December. The Chiefs of the few tribes who had been in arms for James, complied soon after with the proclamation; but M'Donald, of Glencoe, failed in submitting in the limited time, more, however, from accident than design. In the end of December, he came to Colonel Hill, who commanded the garrison in Fort William, to take the oaths of allegiance to the Government. Hill having furnished M'Donald with a letter to Sir Colin Campbell, Sheriff of the County of Argyle, directed him immediately to repair to Inverary, to make his submission in a legal manner before the Magistrate. The way to Inverary lay through a mountainous country, almost impassable, the season was extremely rigorous, and the whole country covered with deep snow. So eager, however, was M'Donald to take the oaths, before the limited time should expire, that, though the road lay within half a mile of his own house, he would not stop to visit his family. After various obstructions, he arrived at Inverary. The time was elapsed, and the Sheriff hesitated to receive his submission, but M'Donald prevailed on him by his

importunities, and even tears. Sir John Dalrymple, afterwards Earl of Stair, attended King William as Secretary of State for Scotland. Dalrymple took advantage of M'Donald's neglecting to take the oaths within the time prescribed, and procured from the King a warrant of military execution against him and his whole tribe. As a mark of his own eagerness, or to save Dalrymple from popular fury, William signed the warrant, both above and below, with his own hand. The Secretary, in letters expressive of a brutal ferocity of mind, urged the officers who commanded in the Highlands, to execute their orders with the utmost rigour. Campbell of Glenlyon, a Captain in Argyle's regiment, and two subalterns, were ordered, with 120 men, to repair to Glencoe, on the 1st of February. Campbell being uncle to young M'Donald's wife, was received by the father with all manner of friendship and hospitality; the men were treated in the houses of his tenants with free quarters and kind entertainment. Till the 13th of the month, the troops lived in good humour and familiarity with the people; the officers, on the very night of the massacre, passed the evening and played at cards in M'Donald's house. In the night, Lieutenant Lindsay, with a party of soldiers, called in a friendly manner at his door, he was instantly admitted; M'Donald, as he was rising to receive his guest, was shot dead, behind his back, with two bullets; his wife had already put on her clothes, but she was stripped naked by the soldiers, who tore the rings off her fingers with their teeth. The slaughter was become general: to prevent the pity of the soldiers to their hosts, their quarters had been changed the night before; neither age nor infirmity was spared; some women, in defending their children, were killed; boys, imploring mercy, were shot by officers, on whose knees they hung; in one place, nine persons, as they sat enjoying themselves at table, were shot dead by the soldiers. At Inveriggen, in Campbell's own quarters, nine men were first bound by the soldiers, and then shot at intervals, one by one; near

forty persons were massacred by the troops; several; who fled to the mountains, perished by famine and the inclemency of the season. Those who escaped, owed their lives to a tempestuous night. Lieutenant-Colonel Hamilton, who had the charge of the execution from Dalrymple, was on his march with 400 men, to guard all the passes from the valley of Glenco; but was obliged to stop by the severity of the weather, which proved the safety of the unfortunate tribe. He entered the valley the next day, laid all the houses in ashes, and carried away all the cattle and spoil, which were divided among the officers and soldiers.

After this disgraceful outrage, which terminated a series of sufferings and persecutions of thirty-one years continuance, the Church of Scotland was restored to that form of government for which her sons had so firmly and nobly contended; and those who were devoted as victims to her cause, have been distinguished by the honourable title of martyrs in defence of truth and liberty; and thus the happy revolution was brought about, under which, according to Hume, "we have ever since enjoyed, if not the best system of government, at least the most entire system of liberty that was ever known among mankind."

From the period at which James VI. ascended the English throne, in 1603, down to the Revolution in 1688, the records of our country present a melancholy picture of human nature; Judges and Jurors severally obedient to the will of arbitrary Governors; abundantly forward to prostitute their powers at the nod of their superiors, to almost every measure, however cruel or sanguinary, capricious or unwarrantable. When we view such subversions of justice, and such undue exertions of power, and the legal murders with which our criminal records abound, we are naturally led to contrast these oppressions with the blessings we enjoy, under a free government, and in a more enlightened age; while we draw from this contrast ample grounds of consolation, may we learn and cherish a

just detestation for the uncharitable spirit of persecution which is so dissonant with the principles of forbearance and brotherly love inculcated in the doctrines, and exemplified in the life and character of the great Founder of Christianity, and may we feel and preserve a due abhorrence of all attacks and encroachments upon our inestimable civil and religious liberties.

The Queen, in the latter end of 1694, was seized with the small pox, and died on the 28th of December.

William having also sickened, paid the debt of nature on the 8th of March 1702. He was succeeded by the Princess Anne, who had married George, Prince of Denmark; she ascended the throne in the thirty-eighth year of her age, to the satisfaction of all parties. During her reign, the Duke of Marlborough obtained many brilliant successes on the Continent. Although the Kingdoms of England and Scotland had been governed by one Sovereign since the time of James I. of England, yet each nation continued to be ruled by its respective Parliament, and often professed to pursue opposite interests to that of its neighbour. A union between the Kingdoms, which had often been attempted, and as often failed, was concluded and ratified by the Scotch Parliament, on the 25th of March 1707; the articles of this agreement are herein afterwards narrated. The terms of the Union were particularly obnoxious to the Scotch, for although they had deputed twenty Commissioners to meet twenty-three belonging to England, the body of the people insisted that the terms had been carefully concealed, and that they were not known till the whole was at once laid before Parliament; the ferment was so general, that all ranks of people, however divided in other matters, joined issue against this detested treaty; the nobility and gentry were exasperated at the annihilation of Parliament, and their consequent loss of influence and credit; the body of the people conceived that they saw the independence of the nation sacrificed to treaties and corruptions; they insisted,

that, by the Scotch members living in London, the money would be drained from the country: nor were the commercial part of the people better satisfied; the restrictions of the India Company, the taxes laid on the necessities of life, the vast number of duties, customs, and restrictions, laid upon trade, were all of them matters of complaint. Before this time, the trade of Scotland had been open to the Levant, the Baltic, France, Spain, Portugal, Holland, and the Dutch Plantations; and it seemed difficult to conceive how the commerce of the country could be advanced by laying restrictions on it to all those places, especially as the compensation allowed, namely, the privilege of trading to the English Settlements and the Plantations in America, must have been very trifling, as the amount of the exports to these places did not nearly equal the expense of defending them. The most violent disputes took place in Parliament. Lord Belhaven, in deploring the situation in which the Union would bring the Scotch nation, drew tears from the eyes of the audience; almost every article of the treaty was subject to a protest; addresses against it was presented to Parliament by the convention of Royal Burghs, the Commissioners of the General Assembly, the Company trading to Africa and the Indies, as well as from Shires, Burghs, Towns, and Parishes, without distinction of Whigs, Tories, Presbyterians, or Episcopalians.

In Glasgow, the disturbances were carried to a great height, and addresses against the Union were presented by almost every description of persons. Messrs. John Bowman, Dean of Guild, Robert Scott, Deacon of the Tailors, and John Stevenson, Deacon of the Cordiners, went to Parliament with the remonstrances of their fellow-citizens.

The Commission of the General Assembly appointed a fast, to be kept on Thursday the 7th of November, to implore Divine assistance from the impending calamity; on which occasion, Mr. James Clark, the Minister of the Tron Church, Glasgow, preached from these words, in Ezra viii. 21. "Then I pro-

claimed a fast there, at the river of Ahava, that we might afflict ourselves before our God, to seek of him a right way for us, and for our little ones, and for all our substance." After the discourse was finished, the Preacher said, "Wherefore, up and be valiant for the City of our God!" The people instantly rose, and being joined by the populace in other towns, they armed themselves, and were soon formed into regiments of foot and horse; and having appointed officers, they burned the proposed articles of Union, and justified their conduct by a declaration; they then resolved to take the route to Edinburgh, and dissolve the Parliament. In the meantime, the Privy Council issued a proclamation against riots, and ordered the guard to fire on the discontented. Soon after this, the Ministry obtained a majority, and the articles were passed; on which, the Duke of Queensberry, who was a violent supporter of the measure, dissolved that ancient Assembly, and Scotland ceased to be a separate independent kingdom. From this period, the Island took the name of the United Kingdom of Great Britain. On the 1st of May 1708, the British Parliament, fifty against forty, dissolved the Scotch Privy Council; by which the last vestige of the ancient national government was destroyed. This measure also was subject to severe animadversions.

The ferment against the Union had not allayed, when the religious feelings of the Scotch were disturbed by an Act of Parliament, passed in 1712, by which the patronage of the Church was granted to certain public bodies, or individuals. This was considered in Scotland as an infringement on the religious liberties of the people; as, since the Scotch Act of Parliament in 1690, the heritors and elders of every Parish elected their own Ministers.

The Queen was not remarkable either for her learning or capacity; like all the rest of her family, she seemed rather fitted for the duties of a private life than a public station; and, to her honour it ought to be recorded, that, during her reign, none suffered on the scaffold for treason. In her ended the

line of the Stuarts, a family who never rewarded their friends, nor ever avenged themselves on their adversaries; a family whose misfortunes and misconducts are not to be paralleled in history.

On the death of the Queen, which happened on the 31st of July 1714, George, Elector of Hanover, the eldest son of his late most Serene Highness, Ernest Augustus, Duke and Elector of Brunswick and Lunenburg, by his consort the Princess Sophia, who was the fifth and youngest daughter of Frederick, Elector Palatine of the Rhine and King of Bohemia, and of Elizabeth of Great Britain, eldest daughter of King James I., niece to Charles II., sister to the famous Prince Rupert, and thereby cousin-german to King James II., was raised to the throne of these realms, under the title of George I.; he was at that time fifty-four years of age. His maxims were very different from the Stuart family, who were known, to a proverb, to desert their friends in extremity; his declared principles were, never to abandon his friends, to do justice to all the world, and to fear no man. Although this Monarch knew that he who ruled a faction governed only a part of his subjects, he was nevertheless partial to the Whigs, who were active in raising him to the throne, which naturally gave great offence to the other parties. At this period, the political distinctions were changed to those of Hanoverians and Jacobites; the former governed the Senate and the Court, and kept the Jacobites at a distance by vile distinctions, which ended in a rebellion. This event first took place in Scotland, under the Earl of Marr, who, assuming the title of Lieutenant-General of His Majesty's forces, assembled 300 of his vassals in the Highlands, and was soon reinforced from France, so that he marched for Stirling at the head of 10,000 men.

The Duke of Argyle, apprised of his intentions, and at any rate willing to prove his attachment to the present government, resolved to give him battle in the neighbourhood of Dumblain,

though his forces did not amount to half the number of the enemy. In the morning, therefore, he drew up his army, which did not exceed 3,500 men, in order of battle, but he soon found himself greatly outflanked by the insurgents. The Duke, therefore, perceiving the Earl make attempts to surround him, was obliged to alter his disposition, which, on account of the scarcity of general officers, was not done so expeditiously, as to be finished before the Rebels began the attack. The left wing of the Duke's army received the centre of the enemy, and supported the first charge without shrinking. It seemed even for a while victorious, and the Earl of Clanronald was killed. But Glengary, who was second in command, undertook to inspire his intimidated forces with courage, and waving his bonnet, cried out, several times, "Revenge!" This animated the Rebel troops to such a degree, that they followed him close to the points of the enemy's bayonets, and got within their guard. A total rout began to ensue in that wing of the Royal army; and General Wetham, their Commander, flying full speed to Stirling, gave out that the Rebels were completely victorious. In the meantime, the Duke of Argyle, who commanded in person on the right, attacked the left of the enemy, and drove them two miles before him, though they often faced about, and attempted to rally. Having thus entirely broken that wing, and driven them over the Allan, he returned back to the field of battle; where, to his great mortification, he found the enemy victorious, and patiently waiting for the assault; however, instead of renewing the engagement, both armies continued to gaze at each other, neither caring to begin the attack. In the evening, both parties drew off, and both claimed the victory; all the advantages of a victory, however, belonged to Argyle, he had interrupted the progress of the enemy; and, in their circumstances, delay was defeat. In fact, the Earl of Marr soon found his losses and disappointments increase; the Castle of Inverness, of which he was in possession, was delivered up by Lord Lovat, who had hitherto



professed to act in the interest of the Pretender; the Marquis of Tulliburdine forsook the Earl, in order to defend his own part of the country; and many of the Clans seeing no likelihood of coming to a second engagement, returned quietly home.

The main body of the Rebels, however, having bent their course towards the south, had several encounters with the King's forces, with various success, till, at the battle of Preston, in Lancashire, they were completely defeated, and, having laid down their arms, they were put under a strong guard. All the noblemen and leaders were secured, and some of them were shot, by order of a Court-martial; the others were sent to London, and led through the streets pinioned and bound together, so as to intimidate their party; the common people were imprisoned in Chester and Liverpool. Although the Pretender might have easily predicted how matters would go, he left France in disguise, and arrived in Scotland, with only six gentlemen in his train; having met with Marr, and about thirty noblemen and gentlemen, he was proclaimed King, and proposed to have the ceremony of the coronation performed at Scoon; having ordered the Ministers to pray for him, and to offer up thanksgiving for his safe arrival, he called his grand court of thirty, and having harangued them, he said, "he was sorry to say that his want of money, arms, and ammunition, was such as made it necessary for him to leave them." He, accordingly, set sail from the harbour of Montrose, and in a few days arrived at Graveline, accompanied by several of his adherents. The rebellion being thus ended, the law was put in force, with all its terrors, and the prisons of London were crowded with persons whom the Ministry determined to punish; the Commons addressed the Crown in favour of punishment, and they did not address in vain, for the Earls of Derwentwater, Nithsdale, Carnwath, and Wigton, the Lords Wedderington, Kenmure, and Nairn, were impeached; and upon pleading guilty, all of them, but the Earl of Wigton, received sentence of death. No entreaties to save them could prevail;

the House of Lords presented an address for mercy, but without effect; the King said, "that in this he would act as he thought best suited for the dignity of the crown, and the safety of the people." Orders were accordingly despatched for the execution of Derwentwater and Nithsdale, immediately; the rest were respited till a future time. Nithsdale had the good fortune to escape in women's clothes, which had been brought to him by his mother the night before; the other underwent his punishment with calm intrepidity; five of the common men were hung, drawn, and quartered, at Tyburn; twenty-two were executed at Manchester and Preston; and about a thousand were transported to North America. The King having, in 1727, a desire to visit his electoral possession in Hanover, appointed a Regency; having reached Os-naburgh, he was overtaken by disease, and almost instantly expired, in the 68th year of his age; his body was conveyed to Hanover, and interred among his ancestors.

On the accession of George II. the two great parties which had divided the nation, changed their names, and were now called Court and Country parties. During the beginning of this reign, the South Sea scheme was formed, and upwards of 500,000*l.* of its funds delapidated by certain members of Parliament, so that six of the members of the House of Commons were expelled for sordid acts of knavery; Sir Robert Walpole the Minister, procured his majority by bribery and corruption, so that it was ascertained that not one shilling of the forfeited estates was ever applied to the service of the public, but became the reward of venality. On this occasion, a strong attempt was made to repeal the septennial bill, and bring back the triennial Parliament, as settled at the Revolution; although the minority could not accomplish this, their opposition was so powerful, that the Ministers found it necessary to dissolve the Parliament.

While the contention was carried high between the parties, Charles Edward, the son of the old Pretender to the British crown, resolved to recover what he called his right. Being

furnished with some money from France, he embarked for Scotland, on board a small frigate, accompanied by the Marquis of Tulliburdine, Sir Thomas Sheridan, and some others; and for the conquest of the whole British Empire, they only brought with them seven officers, and arms for 2000 men.

Fortune, however, did not seem to favour this attempt, an English man of war engaged his convoy, which was obliged to return to Brest, and the Pretender shaped his course to the western parts of Scotland. On the 27th July 1745, he landed on the coast of Lochaber, and was soon after joined by 1500 Highlanders; on receiving information of this, the Ministry sent Sir John Cope, with a small body of troops, to oppose his progress. By this time, the young Pretender had arrived at Perth, where he performed the ceremony of proclaiming his father King of Great Britain; from thence he went to Edinburgh, increasing in numbers as he went along, and entered the Capital without opposition, but was unable, for want of cannon, to reduce the Castle; here he again proclaimed his father, and proceeded to dissolve the Union, which was still considered a great grievance. In the meantime, Sir John Cope being reinforced by two regiments of dragoons, resolved to give the enemy battle; the Rebels attacked him near Prestonpans, and in a few minutes put him and his troops to flight, with the loss of 500 men.

This victory gave the Rebels great influence, and had the Pretender marched direct to England, the consequence might have been fatal to freedom, but he was amused waiting for succours which never came, and the season was lost; he was joined, however, by the Earl of Kilmarnock, Lord Balmerino, and Lords Cromarty, Elcho, Ogilvy, and the eldest son of Lord Lovat, who, with their vassals, considerably increased his army.

While Charles was trifling away his time at Edinburgh, the Ministry had collected 6000 Dutch troops to oppose him, and the Duke of Cumberland soon after arrived from Flanders,

and was followed by a large detachment of dragoons and infantry.

Charles having at last resolved to march into England, he entered the Town of Carlisle, and from that he went southward to Manchester, where he was joined by Colonel Townly, and about 200 men. Having arrived within 100 miles of London, the Capital was thrown into great consternation, and had it not been for a dissension which arose in his army, there is little doubt but that he would have entered the Capital; his followers, however, the Highland Chiefs, who were averse to subordination, and ignorant of command, wished to return to their own country, and Charles was forced to comply. They retreated to Carlisle without any loss, and from thence crossing the river Eden and the Solway Frith, they entered Scotland; and having marched to Glasgow, they laid that City under severe contributions. From thence advancing to Stirling, the Pretender was joined by Lord Lewis Gordon, with his forces; other Clans coming in, and supplies arriving from Spain, the Pretender's affairs seemed to assume a promising aspect. Being joined by Lord Drummond, he invested the Castle of Stirling; General Hawley, who commanded a considerable force near Edinburgh, undertook to raise the siege, and advanced towards the Rebel army as far as Falkirk. After two days spent in examining each other's strength, an engagement ensued, which ended in the entire defeat of the King's forces, with the loss of their tents and artillery. The Duke of Cumberland having now arrived, was put at the head of the troops at Edinburgh, amounting to 14,000. With them he advanced to Aberdeen, where he was joined by several of the nobles who were attached to the House of Hanover, the enemy in the meantime retreating before him. He next advanced to the banks of the Spey, a deep and rapid river, where the Rebels might have disputed his passage, but their contentions had gone to such a height, that they could not agree upon any plan; they were, however, obliged to wait on their

pursuers, and an engagement ensued at Culloden, near Inverness, in which the Rebels were defeated with great slaughter, and a final period put to the hopes of the young Pretender.

The conqueror behaved with the greatest cruelty, refusing quarter to the wounded, the unarmed, and the defenceless; the soldiers were seen to anticipate the employment of the executioner; the Duke, immediately after the engagement, ordered thirty-six deserters to be executed; the conquerors spread terror wherever they came, and, after a short space, the whole country was one dreadful scene of plunder, slaughter, and desolation.

Immediately after the engagement, the young Pretender fled away with a Captain of Fitz-James' cavalry, and, when their horses were fatigued, they both alighted, and separating, sought for safety. There is a striking resemblance between the young Pretender after the battle of Culloden, and Charles II. after the battle of Worcester; sometimes he found refuge in caves and cottages, without any attendants; sometimes he lay in forests with one or two of his companions in distress, continually pursued by the troops of the conqueror, there being a reward offered for him of 30,000*l.*, dead or alive. In the course of his adventures, he had occasion to trust his life to upwards of fifty persons, not one of whom could be persuaded to betray him whom they looked on to be their King's son.

For six months, the unfortunate Charles continued to wander in the frightful wilds of Glengary; at length, a privateer of St. Maloes, hired by his adherents, arrived at Lochrannoch, in which he embarked, in a most wretched attire; he was clad in a short coat of black frieze, threadbare, over which was a Highland plaid, girt round him by a belt, from which hung a pistol and dagger; he had not been shifted for many weeks; his eyes were hollow, his visage wan, and his constitution greatly impaired by famine and fatigue. He was accompanied by Sullivan and Sheridan, two Irish adherents, who had shared all his calamities, together with Cameron of Lochiel, his

brother, and a few other exiles. They set sail, and, after having been chased by two English men of war, arrived in safety at a place called Rosseau, near Morlaix, in Bretagne.

While the Pretender was thus pursued, the scaffolds and gibbets were preparing for his adherents; seventeen officers were hanged, drawn, and quartered, at Kensington Common, in the neighbourhood of London; nine were executed in the same manner at Carlisle, and eleven at York; a few obtained pardon, and a considerable number of the common men were transported to America; the Earls of Kilmarnock and Cromarty, and Lord Balmerino were tried, and found guilty of high treason; Cromarty was pardoned, but Balmerino and Kilmarnock were executed, as was also Mr. Radcliffe, brother to the late Earl of Derwentwater, who was sentenced upon an outlawry; Lord Lovat was tried, and suffered some time after. Immediately after the suppression of the rebellion, the Legislature ordained that, in all time coming, the Highlanders should not wear the ancient dress of their ancestors, and that they should never appear with arms, without the authority of their Sovereign; but what contributed still more to their real felicity, was the abolition of that hereditary jurisdiction which the Chieftains exercised over them, the power of these Chieftains was thereby totally destroyed, and every subject in that part of the Kingdom, was granted a participation in the common liberty.

On the 25th of October 1760, the King died in the 77th year of his age, and was succeeded by His present Majesty, King George III.

## GENEALOGY OF THE STUART FAMILY.

*First generation of the High Stewards.*

1. Walter, the first High Steward of Scotland, founded, in the year 1164, an Abbey at Paisley, in the shire of Renfrew, for the Monks of Clugny, a remarkable monument of his opulence and liberality; he died in 1177.

2. Alan the High Steward, son and heir of the preceding Walter. This Alan succeeded to his father Walter in 1177; he died in the year 1204, and was buried at Paisley.

3. Walter the High Steward, son of the preceding Alan. He succeeded his father in the year 1204, and died in the year 1246. This Walter was made Justiciary of Scotland, on 24th August 1230.

4. Alexander the High Steward, son and heir of Walter. This Alexander succeeded to his father Walter, in 1246, and died in the year 1283; he commanded the Scotch army at the battle of Largs, where he obtained a victory over the Norwegians, and their leader, Haco.

5. James the High Steward, son and heir of Alexander. This James succeeded to his father in 1283; he died on the 16th of June 1309, and was buried at Paisley, on 13th of March. This James wrote to Philip, King of France, that he and the other five Regents had recognised King Robert de Brus his right to the crown of Scotland.

6. Walter the High Steward, son and heir of James. This Walter succeeded to his father, on the 16th of June 1309; he married Marjory, the daughter of King Robert de Brus, in 1315, and died on the 9th of April 1326. This Walter behaved nobly at the battle of Bannockburn, in 1314, and had the honour to receive on the Border, between England and Scotland, the illustrious Scotch prisoners, then released from captivity in England, viz. Elizabeth, the wife of King Robert de Brus; Marjory Brus, his daughter; Christian, his sister; Donald, Earl of Marr, her son; and Robert Wisheheart, Bishop of Glasgow.

7. Robert the High Steward, afterwards King of Scotland. This Robert was born on the 2d of March 1315, of the marriage between Walter the Steward, and Marjory, daughter of King Robert de Brus; on the death of his father, Walter, in 1326, he succeeded to the estates and possessions of the Stewards of Scotland, and on the death of his uncle, King David de Brus, (son to King Robert I.,) which happened in February 1370, Robert succeeded to the crown of Scotland; he died in 1390, and was succeeded by his son, John, Earl of Carrick, who, having laid aside the name of John, took that of Robert, and was afterwards known by the name of King Robert III.; he died in 1406.

Robert and Murdoch; Earls of Fife and Monteith, assumed a kind of partial government in Scotland, till 1423, when King James I. succeeded his father Robert III.; James died in 1437, and was succeeded by his son, James II., who died in 1460; and was succeeded by his son James III.; this James having died in 1489, was succeeded by his son, James IV.; who having died in 1514, was succeeded by his son James V., who died in 1544. At this period, the crown of Scotland devolved upon his only child, Mary Queen of Scots, then an infant of eight days old. In the year 1565, she married her cousin, Henry Stuart, Lord Darnley, son of Matthew, the fourth Earl of Lennox, and Baillie of the Regality of Glasgow; of which marriage, King James VI. of Scotland, and I. of England, was the only child, and the heir of every thing that pertained to his father or to his mother; he, therefore, not only succeeded to the crown of Scotland, in the right of his mother, but he was, in right of blood, the complete representative of the High Stewards of Scotland, in the male line of succession; by his mother he was descended from James the Steward, (the oldest son of Alexander the High Steward, above mentioned,) whose male issue failed on the death of King James V.; and, by his father, Lord Henry Darnley, he was the lineal descendant, and heir male of the said Alexander the High Steward, as being



descended from Sir John Stuart of Bonkyl, the second son of the said Alexander. King James VI. succeeded to the throne, on the resignation of his mother, on 25th July 1567; he died in March 1625; and was succeeded by his son, King Charles I., who was beheaded on the 30th of January 1649; succeeded by his son, King Charles II., who died in February 1685; succeeded by his brother, King James II. of England, who died at Rome, in August 1701, leaving one son, James, born in the year 1688, who died at Rome, upon the first day of January 1766. This last James left two sons, Charles and Henry; the eldest of whom, Charles, died without issue, in the year 1787, and Henry Benedict Maria Clement, (Cardinal York,) the youngest, who was born at Rome, on the 26th of March 1725, styling himself Henry IX. of England, died in that City, in 1807, and is universally known to be the only male direct descendant from James VI. of Scotland, and I. of England. The Cardinal having died without leaving issue, the whole male line of the Stuarts, descended from Sir John Stuart of Darnley, the first Lord of Aubigny in France, grandfather to Sir John Stuart, the first Earl of Lennox of the Stuart line, is now extinct.

Soon after the battle of Culloden, so fatal to the interests of the Stuarts, Henry took holy orders, much to the displeasure of his brother Charles and his family, and Pope Benedict XIV. made him a Cardinal at the age of twenty-two, and afterwards Bishop of Trascati, and Chancellor of the Church of St. Peter. From that time, the Cardinal devoted himself to the functions of his ministry, and seemed to have laid aside all worldly views till his brother's death, in 1787, when he had medals struck, bearing on their face his head, with "Henricus Nonus, Angliæ Rex," on the reverse, a city, with "Gratia Dei, sed non Volentate Hominum \*."

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\* Henry the Ninth, King of England, by the Grace of God, but not by the Will of Men.

The Cardinal had two rich livings in France, the Abbeys of Anchin and St. Amand, and a considerable pension from the Court of Spain, all of which he lost at the French Revolution. In order to assist Pope Pius VI. in making up the sum required by the French Government in 1790, the Cardinal disposed of all the family jewels, and among others, of a ruby, the largest and most perfect known, valued at 50,000*l*. He thus deprived himself of the last means of an independent subsistence, and was reduced to great distress. On the expulsion of Pius VI. and his Court from Rome, in the winter of 1798, old, infirm, and destitute, he emigrated to Venice. Cardinal Borgias, having informed Sir John Hipposley Cox, with whom he was acquainted in Italy, of the situation of Cardinal York, Sir John immediately communicated the circumstance to the British Government, when His gracious Majesty, King George III., ordered his Minister at the Republic, to offer the Cardinal with all possible delicacy, a pension of 4,000*l*. per annum, which was received with gratitude during the remainder of his life. The Cardinal returned to Rome in 1801, and died the Doyen of the sacred College, after being one of its most virtuous and disinterested members for more than sixty years.

By the Cardinal's last will, he has bequeathed to the Royal Family of England, the English stars and garters which had been in his family, together with certain papers relative to the Monarchy of that Country; and to close the scene, the Prince Regent has subscribed liberally for a monument to be erected in Italy, to the memory of the last of the Stuart race.

## CHAP. XV.

*University—Chancellors—Principals—Professors of Divinity—Rectors—Andersonian Institution—Presidents—Secretaries—Professors—Hutchinson's Hospital—Preceptors—Town's Hospital—Preceptors—Theatre—Glasgow Observatory—Presidents—Secretaries—Observers—Glasgow Philosophical Society—Grammar-School—Conveners—Rectors—Teachers—Duses.*

## UNIVERSITY.

To give a distinct account of the University of Glasgow, it is necessary to consider it during three periods, *viz.* before the reformation from Popery, that which succeeded it, and the present mode of conducting education, according to the improvements in literature and the state of society.

**ORIGIN.**—At the request of King James II., Pope Nicholas V. granted a Bull, constituting a University, to continue, in all time to come, in the City of Glasgow, it being a notable place, with good air, and plenty of provisions for human life; and by his apostolical authority, ordained, that its Doctors, Masters, Readers, and Students, should enjoy all the privileges, liberties, honours, exemptions, and immunities, as he had granted to the University of his City of Bononia; he likewise appointed William Turnbull, Bishop of Glasgow, and his successors in that See, Chancellors of the University, and to have the same authority over the Doctors, Masters, Readers, and Scholars, as the Chancellors of the University of Bononia. This Bull is dated at Rome, 7th January 1450, in the 4th year of his pontificate.

**ESTABLISHMENT.**—By the care of the Bishop and his Chapter, a body of statutes were prepared, and a University established in the year 1451, consisting, besides the Chancellor, of a Rector and Masters of the four Faculties, who had taken their degrees in other Universities, and students, who, after a

course of study, might be promoted to academical degrees. That this Institution might open with the greater celebrity, the Bishop had procured and published a Bull from the Pope, granting a universal indulgence to all faithful Christians who should visit the Cathedral Church of Glasgow in the year 1451. It appears, that David Cadzow, a Canon of Glasgow, was the first Rector, and that he was re-elected in 1452. He incorporated more than 100 Members during two years; most of them were secular or regular Clergy, Canons, Rectors, Vicars, Abbots, Priors, and Monks. Andrew Stuart, brother to King James II., was Sub-Dean in 1456.

**EXEMPTIONS.**—The Clergy were the more willing to attend the University, as the Bishop procured Royal Charters and Acts of Parliament, exempting them from all taxes and public burthens, and from their residence in their own cures.

**ROYAL CHARTER.**—King James II. granted a Royal Charter in 1453, in favour of the University, by which the Rectors, the Deans of the Faculties, the Procurators of the four nations, (afterwards explained,) the Masters, Regents, and Scholars, as well as the Beadles, Writers, Stationers, and Parchment-Makers, are exempted from all taxes, watchings, and wardings, weapon-shawing, &c.

**PRIVILEGES AND POWERS.**—The foregoing privileges were renewed by subsequent Acts of Parliament, and others added. We find, that when a tax of one-eighth part of all ecclesiastical livings were exacted for the defence of the nation against the English, that the Clergy in the University of Glasgow were exempted. The right of exemption from taxation was sustained by the Lords of the Court of Session, on the 20th of November 1633. The Bishop exempted the Members of the University from all toll or custom on the buying, selling, or transporting of provisions. He also obliged the Magistrates of Glasgow, upon their election, to swear that they should observe, and cause to be observed, the liberties, immunities, and statutes of the University.

**CAPITAL TRIAL.**—There is one instance of the Rector's Court trying a Student for murder. In 1670, Bartoure was tried before Mr. Archibald Fleming, Rector, and was acquitted by the Jury.

**CONSTITUTION.**—*Election of Office-bearers, &c.*—The whole incorporated Members, Students, as well as Doctors and Masters, were divided into four parts, called the Quatuor Nations, according to the place of their nativity. The whole realm of Scotland and the Isles was distinguished into four districts, under the names of Clydesdale, Tiviotdale, Albany, and Rothsay. A meeting of the whole University was annually called, on the next day after St. Crispin's \* day. This meeting was called the Congregatio Universitatis; and, being divided into the four nations, each nation, by itself, chose a Procurator and an Intrans; and the Intrans meeting by themselves, made choice of a Rector and a Deputatus of each nation, who were assistants and assessors to the Rector.

**FUNCTIONS.**—The Rector and Deputati had several functions.

1st, They were Judges in all civil and criminal causes, wherein any Member of the University was a party. Every Member who either sued or answered before any other Court, was guilty of perjury, and incurred the penalty of expulsion. The Ecclesiastics in the University, to whatever Diocese they belonged, could not be called before their rural Deans.

2d, All Members were incorporated by the Rector and Deputati, after taking an oath to obey the Rector and his Successors, to observe the statutes, and preserve the privileges of the University, and not to reveal its secrets to its prejudice, to whatever station they should arrive.

3d, The Rector and Deputati were the Council of the University, who deliberated upon, and digested all matters to

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\* A legendary Saint, whose festival is celebrated on the 25th of October. St. Crispin having exercised the trade of a shoemaker, that craft made choice of him for their tutelary Saint.

be brought before the congregation of Doctors and Masters; and the determinations of the Doctors and Masters, in such cases, were accounted, in respect of authority, next to the statutes. Sometimes the *Congregatio Universitatis* was called occasionally for weighty matters; such as, the making or repealing of statutes, or for an embassy to the higher powers, in the name of the University. In such cases, each nation chose three or four *Deputati*, who were joined with the Rector and his *Deputati*, to transact the business committed to them.

Two other office-bearers were chosen annually, on the morrow after St. Crispin's day; *viz.* a *Bursarius*, who kept the University purse, and accounted for what he received and expended; and a *Promoter*, whose office was to see that the statutes were observed, and to bring delinquents before the Rector's Court, which had power to enforce the statutes, or to dispense with them in cases that were not declared to be indispensable.

**FACULTIES.**—A second division of the University, was into its different Faculties. The Pope's Bull mentions four by name; *viz.* Theology, Canon Law, Civil Law, and the Arts. All others are comprehended in a general clause, *et in quacunque licita facultate*. In the dark ages, the professions of theology, canon and civil law, were called the three learned professions, as being the only professions in which learning was expected or thought necessary. They fitted men for the most honourable and lucrative employments, for the highest dignities in the Church, for the councils of Kings, for the offices of Judges at home, and of Ambassadors to foreign courts. To train men to eminence in these professions, was the first intention of Universities. The arts, under which was comprehended logic, physics, and morals, were considered as a necessary introduction to the learned professions, and, therefore, a necessary part of study in every University.

**THEIR PLAN.**—The plan upon which Universities were incorporated by the Popes, was very like to that of incorporated

towns and burghs, and perhaps was borrowed from it. The University corresponds to the whole incorporation of the burgh; the different faculties to the different companies of the trades or crafts, into which the burgh is divided. A company is a smaller incorporation, subordinate to that of the burgh; has the power of choosing its own head, or Deacon, and an authority over those who are in the course of being trained to the same craft. The companies, in the incorporated towns, were anciently called Collegia, or Colleges; and the whole incorporation, comprehending all the companies, was called the Universitas of that town. These names were, by analogy, applied to corporations of the learned professions, and at last appropriated to them. The word used in Pope Nicholas' Bull is not Universitas, but Studium Generale; and the University of Bononia he calls Studium Bononiense; but, in the Charter of King James II. in 1453, we have—*Alma Universitas Glasguensis, filia nostra dilecta*.

**GOVERNMENT.**—The government of a Faculty was very similar to that of the University. Each Faculty had its own statutes, determining the time of study, and the exercises and examinations requisite for attaining degrees in that Faculty. Each chose annually its own Dean, its own Bursarius, and sometimes four Deputati as a Council to the Dean. We know very little of the three higher Faculties in this University, as there is no record extant, either of their statutes or transactions.

**DEGREES.**—A third division, was according to the academical degree of every Member. The highest degree in Theology, Canon and Civil Law, was that of Doctor; and in the Arts, that of Master. In some Universities, Masters of Arts are called Doctors of Philosophy; but in most, they are distinguished by the name of Master, from those who have the highest degree in any of the higher Faculties. A Master, however, might be chosen to be Rector, or Deputatus, as well as Doctor. In all the Faculties, there are two degrees by

which a man rose to the highest. These were Bachelor and Licentiate. The degree of Licentiate, as well as that of Doctor or Master, was conferred by the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor. The requisites to all the degrees, was a certain time of study, and the having heard certain books prelected upon, and certain exercises and examinations. In Bachelors of the Arts, fifteen years of age; and in Masters, twenty. It was forbidden, under a heavy penalty, to give any man the title of Master, by word or writing, who had not attained that degree; and the penalty was still more heavy, if any man took it to himself before he had lawfully obtained it. Academical degrees were considered as of Divine institution, (probably because instituted by Popes, who were thought to be inspired by the Holy Ghost,) and, therefore, the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor conferred degrees in the name of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost.

TEACHING.—The last division we shall mention, is into Teachers, and those who were taught. On this part of the constitution, the records that are extant leave us much in the dark. We know that four Faculties were established; because, in the oath taken by Masters of Arts, they swore to promote peace among the four Faculties, especially with the Faculty of Theology. A School of Canon Law is mentioned as being in disrepair, and to be repaired out of the University purse; and, it appears, that degrees were conferred both in that Faculty and in Theology. Andreas De Garlies, Doctor in Medicinis, was incorporated in 1469, but his name is never mentioned again, nor any thing else that relates to medicine. It is probable, therefore, that there was no Faculty of Medicine, nor any teaching of that science. Of the teaching in the Faculty of Arts, we have more full information from two manuscripts in parchment; one of which contains the statutes of the Faculty and its conclusions; and the other, the minutes of its meetings and transactions, from 1451 to 1509, and from



1535 to 1555. These manuscripts were transcribed, by order of the University, in 1769.

**PÆDAGOGIUM.**—Some years after the University was founded, many of the Students were young men, to whom tuition, as well as teaching, was necessary; and, therefore, provision was made, that they should live and eat in one house, which was called Pædagogium, or the College of Arts, where they were taught and governed by certain Masters, who were called Regentes in Artibus. This College was at first on the south side of the Rottenrow, and probably was a part of the property of the Bishop and Chapter, but afterwards a tenement was bequeathed, by Lord Hamilton, for the College of Arts, where the College now stands.

**REGENTS.**—At first there were three Regents in the Arts, viz. Alexander Geddes, a Cistercian Monk, Duncan Bunch, and William Athurslie. Afterwards, we find sometimes two and sometimes but one. It seems to have been the most laborious and least coveted office in the University. Besides teaching and presiding in disputations, *omni die legibili*, they lived within the College, ate at a common table with the Students of Arts, visited the rooms of the Students before nine at night, when the gates were shut, and at five in the morning, and assisted in all examinations for degrees in Arts. In the beginning of every session, they proposed to the Faculty the books they intended to prelect upon, and had their permission. There was no salary for this office for many years, and the fees, paid by the hearers, were very small. Twice we find a Regent presented by the Chancellor, and one of these he turned off for insufficiency in two or three years. One the Faculty turned out for insufficiency, and put two in his place, with power to choose a third, with the consent of the Faculty, if they found it proper. All that had this office, excepting two, continued in it but a few years; and very often one who was not a Member of the Faculty was called to this office, and made a Regent immediately, upon being incorporated. From

these particulars, it is probable that there was no competition, either for this office or for the patronage of it, but rather some difficulty to find persons qualified who were willing to take it.

**PROPERTY.**—It may appear strange, that this University was founded without any property in lands, houses, or rents. It came into the world as naked as every individual does. The *Congregatio Universitatis* was always held at the Cathedral. Sometimes the Doctors and Masters met at the Convent of the Dominicans, or Predicators, as they were called. All the lectures we find mentioned in Theology, Canon or Civil Law, were read there. There was a University purse, into which some perquisites paid at incorporation, and at examinations, and promotions to degrees, were put. From this purse, caps of ceremony were furnished after some years; but to defray the expense of a silver rod or mace, to be carried before the Rector at certain solemnities, it was found necessary to tax all the incorporated Members; and on that occasion, we are told, that David Cadzow, who was then Rector, gave twenty nobles.

Two or three Chaplainaries were bequeathed, under the patronage of the University, by some of its first Members. The duty of the Chaplain was to perform certain masses, at such an altar, for the souls of the founder and his friends, for which he had a small annuity. These Chaplainaries were commonly given to some of the Regents of the College of Arts; perhaps, because they were the poorest of the sacerdotal order in the University. This patronage and this purse, so far as appears, were all the property which the University ever possessed. Nor does it appear that the Faculties of Theology, Canon or Civil Law, ever had any property. The individuals had rich livings through all parts of the nation, Abbacies, Priors, Prebendaries, Rectories, and Vicarages; but the community had nothing. Its privileges were the inducement to bring rich Ecclesiastics into a Society, in which they lived at ease, free of all taxes, and subject to no authority but that of their own Rector.

The College of Arts, however, being perhaps thought the most useful part of the whole, and entitled to public favour, as entrusted with the education of youth, soon came to have some property. In the year 1459, James, Lord Hamilton, bequeathed to Mr. Duncan Bunch, principal Regent of the College of Arts, and his successors, Regents, for the use of the said College, a tenement, with the pertinents, lying on the north side of the Church and Convent of the Predicator~~s~~ together with four acres of land in the Dowhill. From this time, we find the purse of the Faculty of Arts, which appears to have been heavier than that of the University, employed in repairing and adding to the buildings of the College, furnishing rooms for the Regents and Students, and things necessary for the kitchen and a common table.

In the year 1486, another tenement, adjoining to the College, was bequeathed by Mr. Thomas Arthurlie. By this time, many of the Students of Arts were the youth of the nation, whose good education was a matter of importance to the public. They were distinguished, according to their rank, into sons of noblemen, of gentlemen, and those of meaner rank, and, in the expense of their education, were taxed accordingly.

Such, as far as we can learn, was the constitution of the University of Glasgow before the Reformation. There is reason to think, that when the zeal in favour of a new Institution began to cool, the three higher Faculties gradually declined into inactivity.

### *History after the Reformation.*

The reformation in religion, established by Act of Parliament in the year 1560, brought the University of Glasgow almost to annihilation. The Dignitaries of the Church and Convents, of whom its Doctors and Masters were composed, were no more. The Chancellor, James Beaton, fled to France, and carried with him the plate of the Cathedral, with the

**Bulls, Charter, and Rights**, both of the See and of the University, which he deposited partly in the Convent of the Carthusians, and partly in the Scotch College at Paris, (where they lately were,) to be restored when Popery should be re-established. It ought to be observed, to the honour of that College, that they have always been ready to give extracts from the originals deposited with them, as well as to gratify the curious by the inspection of them; the late Principal Gordon of that College, made a present to the University of Glasgow, of a copy of the Chartulary of the Chapter of Glasgow, notoriously attested.

All that was now to be seen of the University, was that small part, called the College of Arts, or Pædagogium; the least in dignity, though, perhaps, not the least useful. This small part, with its small property, probably, much impaired by the confusion of the times, and the loss of rights, remained as a relict of the ancient University, and the seed of a reformed University, dependent for its subsistence and growth on future benefactions. The rich fabric of the Popish hierarchy in Scotland, was pulled down with more zeal than prudence, by a fierce nation, long oppressed, and little accustomed to regular government. All who had power or interest scrambled for the wreck. The Crown, the Nobility, and the Cities, were enriched by it; some crumbs came, by second hand, to the Universities.

**QUEEN MARY'S CHARTER.**—The first who had compassion on the University of Glasgow, in its depressed state, was the famous and the unfortunate Queen Mary. In a Charter granted by her, and to which her privy seal is appended, dated the 19th of July 1560, there is the following narrative; “Forasmuch as, within the Citie of Glasgow, ane Colledge and Universitie was devysit to be hade, &c. of the whilke Colledge, ane parte of the scoles and chalmers being bigget, the rest thair of, alsweil dwellings, as provision for the poor Bursars and Maisters to teach, ceasit; swa that the samyn appearit

rather to be the decay of ane Universitie, nor onie ways to be reckonit ane establishit foundation." Therefore, for the zeal she bore to letters, &c. she founds five poor children, Bursars within the said College, to be called in all times to come, Bursars of her foundation; and for their sustentation, she gives to the Masters of the said College and University, the Manse and Kirk of the Friars Predicadores, with thirteen acres of ground adjacent; and several other rents and annuities therein named, which had belonged to the said Friars.

BURGH CHARTER.—The next benefaction, made to this College, is contained in a Charter granted by Sir John Stuart of Minto, Provost, with the Baillies, Council, and Community, of the City of Glasgow, in the year 1572; and ratified by the Parliament the same year. They, considering, that besides other detriment their Town sustained, their Schools and Colleges were utterly ruined; and their youth, who were wont to be trained to probity and good morals, left to be corrupted by idleness and wantonness: and, being earnestly desirous to remedy so great an evil, by the exhortation, counsel, and aid of the most respectable Mr. Andrew Hay, Rector of the Church of Renfrew, and Vice-Superintendent, and Rector for the time, of their University of Glasgow, resolved to restore, renew, and give a new foundation, to the *Pædagogium Glasguense, quod pro sumptuum inopia pene corruerat, et in quo, pro nimia paupertate, disciplinarum studia extincta jacebant*. For this purpose, they annex to the said College, and to the Regents and Students after named, residing within it, being fifteen persons in all, "for their honest and commodious sustentation, all and sundry the lands, tenements, houses, and biggings, kirks, chapels, yards, orchards, crofts, annual rents, fruits, duties, profits and emoluments, mails, obit-silver, and anniversaries whatsoever; which pertained to whatsoever chapels, altarages, prebendaries, founded in whatever kirk or college within the said City; or of the places of all the Friars of the same City, according to the gift made to them by the

Queen, under the great seal, the 26th of March 1566." They likewise will and declare, "that the said College, the fifteen persons above mentioned, and all others who shall be Students in the same, and their servants, shall be exempted *ab omni jurisdictione ordinaria, necnon ab omnibus customis, exactionibus pedarijs, intra civitatem nostram impositis, vel imponendis* \*." It is understood to be in consequence of this Charter, that the Magistrates of Glasgow, or a deputation from them, still continue annually to inspect the accompts of the old revenue of the College, in which the particulars of the donation were comprehended, though the greatest part of it, which consisted of small ground-annuals, is now lost. One might think, that, when to the former revenue of the College were added these donations of Queen Mary, and of the City of Glasgow, it must have been completely endowed for the maintenance of fifteen persons; yet it was soon found necessary to increase the revenue, and to diminish the number of persons to be maintained by it. For although the property of the Dominican Friars in Glasgow, was certainly very considerable before the Reformation, yet all that the College could make effectual of that, and all their funds taken together, amounted only, by their rental, to 300*l*. Scotch money.

A more effectual benefaction was made to this poor Society in the year 1577, by King James VI., in his minority, with the advice and consent of the Earl of Morton, Regent of the Kingdom. That was the Rectory and Vicarage of the Parish of Govan, of which the Incumbent was lately dead, and the value reckoned about twenty-four chalders. It was found, however, that the late Incumbent had, before his death, given a nineteen years' lease of the temporality to a friend, and that friend had transferred his right to a man in power. By this, and some other incumbrances, all that the College could draw from it, for about twenty years, was only 300 merks yearly.

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\* From all ordinary jurisdiction, from all customs and charges imposed, or to be imposed, within our City.

*Modern Constitution.*

**NEW ROYAL CHARTER.**—With this gift, King James gave a Charter of foundation to the College; which, in its most essential articles, has continued in force to this day. It is commonly called the *Nova Erectio*. The persons founded by this Charta are twelve; a Principal, three Regents, four Bursars, a Steward, a Cook, a Porter, and a Servant to the Principal.

**ESTABLISHMENT.**—The Principal was to teach Theology one day, and Hebrew and Syriac the next, alternately through the week; and to preach in the Church of Govan on Sunday. Of the Regents, one was to teach Greek and Rhetoric; another, Dialectics, Morals, and Politics, with the elements of Arithmetic and Geometry; and the third, who was also Sub-Principal, was to teach all the branches of Physiology and Geography, Chronology and Astrology. The Principal to be presented by the Crown. The Regents to be elected by the Rector, Dean of Faculty, and the Principal. The Regents were not, as was the custom of other Scotch Universities, to carry on their Students through the three years' course, but to keep by one profession; so that the Student had a new Regent every year. The Bursars were to be maintained for three years and a half within the College, that being the time required in the Scotch Universities for acquiring the degree of Master of Arts. The Steward was to collect the whole revenues, and to provide all necessities for the College table, and to give an account every day, to the Principal and Regents, of his disbursements. The Rector, the Dean of Faculty, and the Minister of Glasgow, are authorised to visit the College four times in the year; to examine and authenticate the public accounts; and to see that all things be carried on according to the intention of this foundation, and to correct what was not.

**PRIVILEGES AND EXEMPTIONS.**—All donations formerly made to the College, by whatsoever person or persons, of

whatsoever rank, are ratified. And the whole revenue, formerly belonging to, or now granted, the King declares and ordains, for him and his successors, shall be enjoyed by the same College, free from any taxation of a third part, or any other taxation whatsoever; any law, custom, act, or ordinance of Parliament, notwithstanding. *Finally*, he wills and declares, that the College and University of Glasgow shall enjoy all the privileges and immunities, by his ancestors, by him, or any other way, granted to any University in his Kingdom, as freely, peaceably, and quietly, as if it had enjoyed them from ancient times, before the memory of men. This Charter was ratified by the King, after he came to the years of majority, and confirmed by Act of Parliament in the year 1587.

GOVERNMENT.—In Glasgow, the whole property and revenue pertaining to the University, is vested in the College; and is administrated by a meeting of the Principal and Professors, commonly called the College Meeting, and very often, though, perhaps, with less propriety, the Faculty Meeting. The record of this meeting is visited and authenticated by the Rector, Dean of Faculty, and the Minister of the High Church of Glasgow. Other business of the University, besides matters of revenue, and the discipline of the Students, is managed in what is called an University meeting or senate; in which the Rector and Dean of Faculty sit, along with the Principal and Professors. Indeed, besides the College, all that remains of the University, is a Chancellor, Rector, and Dean. We see that the *Nova Erectio* supposes their existence, but makes no change with regard to their powers, except in giving to the two last, together with the Minister of Glasgow, a visitatorial power over the College. The Rector and Dean are chosen annually, much in the same manner as they were from the first foundation of the University. The Rector always names the Principal and Professors to be his Assessors, and, with them occasionally forms a Court of Law, for judging in pecuniary questions, and less atrocious crimes, wherein any



Member of the University is a party. The University has always maintained its exemption from all jurisdiction of the City Magistrates, but not of the Sheriff or Court of Session.

This may suffice for a general view of the constitution of the University, since the reformation from Popery. As to the state of its revenues during that period, it has been much indebted both to our Princes and subjects. Its declension before the reign of James VI. was not more remarkable than its progress since that period.

From the small beginning, derived from the bounty of that Prince, it continued to prosper to the era of the Restoration; having, at that time, besides a Principal, eight Professors, a Librarian, with a tolerable library, the number of its Bursars increased, and an additional number of other Students of all ranks. A renewal of the fabric (which had been ruinous) was begun and carried on, with great enlargement, in an elegant manner for the time, but not finished.

#### *Donations.*

Soon after the new foundation, in 1581, the Archbishop gave to the College, the customs of the City of Glasgow, by which it was enabled to found a fourth Regent. A new body of statutes was formed about this time, which are extant. By them it appears that the Principal and four Regents were put to very hard and constant labour, and the Students kept under very strict discipline. Of the Regents, the first and highest was Professor of Physiology, and Sub-Principal; the second was Professor of Moral Philosophy; the third, of Logic and Rhetoric; and the fourth, of Greek. Their salaries rose in gradation; and when any of the higher offices became vacant, those who were in the lower were commonly advanced a step, and the new chosen Regent had the profession of Greek for his department.

In this state, the College continued for a long time, excepting that, in the year 1621, by a meeting of the Visitors, in

which the Archbishop was present, the Principal was freed from the duty of preaching in the Church of Govan. A Minister was appointed to have the pastoral charge of that Parish, to whom a stipend was provided out of the teinds of the Parish. The patronage of the Church being reserved to the University, and the Minister being obliged "to read some public lecture in the common Schools of the College, as shall be prescribed to him by the Officers of the University and Masters of the College." This change they were enabled to make, from having, by an Act of Parliament, in the year 1617, been vested in the tithes of the Parishes of Kilbride and Renfrew; burdened with the payment of stipends to the Ministers of these two Parishes, which are modified by the Act; and likewise burdened with the life-rent of the persons who were at that time titulars of these tithes. In the year 1637, it appears, that a Master or Professor *Humaniorum Literarum*, commonly called Professor of Humanity, had been founded.

In the year 1641, Charles I., by his signature, gave to the College the temporality of the Bishoprick of Galloway, reserving to himself the power of burdening it with the sum of 100*l.* sterling, to any person he should name. This gift was confirmed by Act of Parliament, the same year. The office of the Chancellor of the University becoming vacant, by the abolition of Episcopal government in the Church, James, Marquis of Hamilton, was chosen Chancellor, and was the first layman who bore that office. After him, William, Earl of Glencairn, was chosen, in the year 1660.

Although the greatest part of the Masters submitted to the government of Oliver Cromwell, they privately wished a restoration of the Monarchy, under proper limitations; the Principal, Mr. Patrick Gillespie, who was a zealous republican, and a friend to Oliver, obtained valuable favours for the University. The Protector and his Council renewed all its immunities and privileges, adding that of printing Bibles, and books on particular sciences. He confirmed all former founda-

tions, mortifications, and donations, made in its favour, particularly that of the Bishoprick of Galloway, to which he added the vacant stipends of the Parishes which had been in the patronage of the Bishop of Galloway, for seven years to come; and also, in perpetuity, the revenues of the Deanry and Sub-Deanry of Glasgow. This last gift, however, was accompanied with several limitations and restrictions, by which the College had not the possession of the subjects while his power lasted; and his acts being rescinded at the Restoration, it fell, of course, and had no effect.

The re-establishment of Episcopal government in the Church, after the restoration of Charles II., gave a severe check to the prosperity of the University, by depriving it at once of the best part of its revenue, *viz.* that of the Bishoprick of Galloway. Before arrangements could be made, suited to this impoverished state, a great debt was contracted. Of the eight professions which had been established, three were sunk, and those that remained were reduced to a very short allowance. The College now consisted of a Principal, a Professor of Theology, and four Regents; a very scanty revenue, sunk in debt; and a large fabrick unfinished.

A visitation of the Universities was appointed by Parliament in the year 1664. The Noblemen, Gentlemen, and Clergy, who visited the College of Glasgow, after a strict examination of their revenue, reported, "That the sum of three thousand nine hundred and forty-one pounds Scotch, yearly, will be necessar to be speedily provided for unto the University, or otherways it must quickly decay and ruine." Besides this, they found it had a great load of debt, and that many professions were wanting which it ought to have, but cannot for the present possibly have for want of revenue. In this report, the visitors were unanimous.

In this state, the University remained till after the Revolution. It is true, that, in this interval, it received considerable donations and mortifications; but these were all appropriated,

by the donors, either to the carrying on of the building, or to the foundation of Bursars, and were faithfully applied to these purposes; so that it must have required great economy in the Professors, as well as great lenity in their creditors, to preserve them from bankruptcy, during this long interval.

In the year 1693, each of the Scotch Universities obtained a gift of 300*l.* a-year, out of the Bishops' rents in Scotland. The sum payable to the University of Glasgow, was allocated upon the Archbishoprick of Glasgow; and, soon after, as the Bishoprick of Galloway could not be recovered, the College obtained a lease of the whole rent of the Archbishoprick for nineteen years; which lease has, from time to time, been renewed by the Crown.

The University now began to raise her head, after a long period of depression by debt and poverty, and by the diminution of her Professors. The exertions which were made about this time, were encouraged by the great number of her Students. Principal Stirling, in his Diary, says, "that in the year 1702, the Students of Theology, Greek, and Philosophy, amounted to upwards of 402." The great demand for Clergymen to fill the vacant benefices, immediately after the establishment of the Presbyterian government, occasioned the attendance of a greater number of Students about the beginning of this century, than at any former period.

In the year 1706, the profession of Humanity was revived, and Mr. Andrew Ross was appointed Professor.

In the year 1708, Her Majesty, Queen Anne, was pleased to grant the University 210*l.* sterling, yearly, payable out of the Exchequer; one part of which was appropriated for salaries to a Professor of Anatomy and Botany, and to a Professor of Oriental Languages; and another part of it for augmenting the salaries of the Principal and Professors, according to a scheme of division mentioned in the deed. This gift has been renewed by all the subsequent Sovereigns.

The gift of 300*l.* per annum, by King William, was for some time directed to be applied for extinguishing the College debts and supporting four Bursars. By a subsequent deed of Queen Anne, in the year 1713, part of it was continued for the said purposes, and the remainder appropriated for salaries to a Professor of Civil Law, and a Professor of Medicine.

His Majesty, King George I. was pleased to grant, out of the rents of the Archbishoprick, a new gift of 170*l.* per annum, which was appropriated for a salary to a Professor of Ecclesiastical History, and for augmenting the smaller salaries of the other Professors. By these royal donations, the whole of the rent paid by the College, for the lease of the Archbishoprick is exhausted, and regular accounts thereof are transmitted to the Exchequer.

George II. added another profession to this University.

Alexander M'Farlane, Esq. of Jamaica, had erected an Astronomical Observatory in that Island for his own use. At his death, he bequeathed his astronomical apparatus to the College of Glasgow, on condition that they should build an Observatory, and appoint an Observer. The College very readily accepted the condition, and built an Observatory; and, in the year 1760, His Majesty was pleased to grant a presentation to Dr. Alexander Wilson, to be Professor of Practical Astronomy, and Observer, with a salary of 50*l.* yearly out of the Exchequer.

It will not be expected that we should enumerate the donations made by subjects, of books or prints to the public library, or money to purchase books; of money for prizes to the more deserving Students in the several classes; of money for carrying on the buildings; of money, or land, for the foundation of Bursars in Philosophy, in Theology, and in Medicine. The names of many of these benefactors are now little known, but in the annals of the University of Glasgow, where they will always be preserved. Some may be mentioned, whose attention to the interest of this Society does them honour; among

these are, Anne, Dutchess of Hamilton; Rabina, Countess of Forfar; William, Earl of Dundonald; the Duke of Chandos; the Duke of Montrose; Dr. J. Leighton, Archbishop of Glasgow; and Boulter, Bishop of Armaugh. Of commoners, Mr. Snell, Dr. Williams, Dr. Walton, and the late Dr. William Hunter, are distinguished by the largeness of their donations.

*Present State.*

From the foregoing statement, it appears that the ancient constitution of the University of Glasgow, in the distribution of sciences and modes of teaching, as well as in the form of its government, was very similar to that of all the other Universities of Europe. The alterations which it has undergone in later times, are such as might be expected, from the changes of opinion with respect to literary objects, and from other varying circumstances. The progress of knowledge, and the increasing demand for literature, have produced many additional departments of science, to those which were originally thought worthy of a particular teacher. What is called the Curriculum, or ordinary course of public education, comprehends at present five branches, the Latin and Greek languages, Logic, Moral Philosophy, and Natural Philosophy. These branches are understood to require the study of five separate sessions.

During their attendance upon these courses of Languages and Philosophy, and particularly before they enter the class of Natural Philosophy, the Students are expected to acquire a knowledge of Mathematics and Algebra, for which there is a separate Professor, and which is understood to be subservient to Natural Philosophy, and to many of the practical arts. There is also a Professor of Practical Astronomy, whose business is to make observations, for the improvement of that great branch of Physics. After the course of general education, above mentioned, a provision is made for what are called the

three learned professions, Divinity, Law, and Medicine. For the peculiar education of Churchmen, there are four Professors; the Principal, who is *primarius* Professor of Theology, and has, besides, the superintendence of the whole University; and the respective Professors of Theology, of Oriental Languages, and of Church History. This last is also Lecturer in Civil History.

In Law there is only one Professor.

There are, by the constitution, no more than two Professors allotted to the Faculty of Medicine; viz. a Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine, and a Professor of Anatomy and Botany.

Regius Professors of Natural History, Surgery, and Midwifery, have recently been appointed by the Crown; and the University, out of its own funds, has made an annual provision for Lecturers in Chemistry, *Materia Medica*, and Botany. These Lecturers are not Members of the University.

At present, the establishment consists of a Lord Chancellor, Lord Rector, Dean of Faculty, a Reverend Principal, a Reverend Professor of Divinity, Professors of Church History, Oriental Languages, Natural Philosophy, Mathematics, Moral Philosophy, Logic, Greek, Humanity, Civil Law, Medicine, Anatomy, Practical Astronomy, and the Regius Professors of Natural History, Surgery, and Midwifery. The Crown presents to the following Chairs, viz. the Principality, Church History, Civil Law, Medicine, Anatomy, Astronomy, Natural History, Surgery, and Midwifery. The College elects the Chancellor, the Dean of Faculty, and the Professors of Divinity, Oriental Languages, Natural Philosophy, Mathematics, Moral Philosophy, Logic, Greek, and Humanity. The Rector and Dean of Faculty are chosen annually. In choosing the former, the mode of election is materially different from that of the other office-bearers. He is elected by what is called the Comitia; that is, a Court consisting of the Office-bearers and Professors, and all the Students who have matri-

culated, by enrolling their names, and stating the place where they were born, and the name of their father, and his designation, &c. This Court consists of upwards of 1000 Members; is divided into what is called the Four Nations, viz. the Glottiana, Transforthiana, Loudoniana, and Rothseiana. The majority of the Members of each nation constituting one vote: in case of an equality, the Rector has the casting vote. It has been usual, for a considerable time past, to re-elect the Rector for one year only. The Regius Professors have no vote in the Faculty: they, however, vote in the Senate, when the Dean is elected, in other University business, and also in the Comitia, in common with the matriculated Members.

The late celebrated Dr. William Hunter, of London, formerly an Alumnus of this University, and, during the whole of his life, warmly attached to its interests, bequeathed to the University, at his death, the whole of his Museum, one of the most valuable collections in Europe, of natural history, paintings, medals, anatomical preparations, books, &c. When this collection has continued a certain number of years at London, he has, by his will, directed it to be carried to the University of Glasgow. And, for the purpose of building a house for the reception of this noble donation, and establishing such new professions in Medicine as the University should judge expedient, he bequeathed 8000*l.* sterling, bearing interest from his death; the half of which he directed to be applied for the support of the said Museum, while it continues in London; the other, to increase the principal sum, till the period arrive, when both principal and interest shall be appropriated, by the University, for the above mentioned purposes, specified in the deed of donation.

**SALARIES, &c.**—From the state of the University funds, the Professors are allowed very moderate salaries, so as to depend chiefly for subsistence upon the honorariums, or fees of their students. This, it is believed, has greatly promoted their zeal and their diligence in their several professions. In



seminaries of literature, possessed of rich endowments, and where there is access to large ecclesiastical benefices, by seniority, the business of lecturing has generally gone into disuse, or been reduced to a mere matter of form; as few persons are willing to labour, who, by doing little, or by following their amusement, find themselves in easy and comfortable circumstances. The department of teaching is likely, in such a case, to be devolved upon the junior members of the society, who discharge the office of private tutors; and who, from the moment they enter upon their office, are ready to consider it as a passing state, and to look forward to that period when they shall, in their turn, be freed from the drudgery of teaching.

**TIME OF LECTURING, &c.**—The uniform assiduity of the Professors in the University of Glasgow, and the length of time which they employ in lecturing, will afford an illustration of these remarks. The annual session for teaching, in the University, begins, in the ordinary curriculum, on the 10th of October, and ends, in some of the classes, about the middle of May, and in others, continues till the 10th of June. The lectures, in all the other branches, commence on the 1st of November, and end about the beginning of May. The class of Botany begins on the 1st of May.

During this period, the business of the College continues without interruption. The Professors of Humanity, or Latin, and of Greek, lecture and examine their Students, receive and correct exercises, three hours every day, and four hours for two days every week; the Professors of Logic, Moral Philosophy, and Natural Philosophy, two hours every day, and three hours during a part of the session, except on Saturdays, when, on account of a general meeting of the public Students, there is only one lecture given; the other Professors lecture, in general, one hour every day; the Professor of Mathematics, two hours every day, excepting Saturdays; the Professor of Law, in his public department, two hours; the Professor of practical Astronomy gives no public lecture.

The distribution of science, and the course of lectures, formerly established in all the Universities of Europe, were almost exclusively adapted to the education of Churchmen, and proceeded upon a much more limited state of knowledge than that which obtains at present. To accommodate instruction, therefore, to the purposes and views of the nation at large, and to render the Academical course useful in every situation, it is frequently necessary, in those Universities where any part of the old plan is retained, that the Professors should now treat their respective subjects in a different manner, and that what is comprehended under particular branches should be greatly varied and extended.

**LATIN.**—In the University of Glasgow, the Students who attend the Humanity lectures are supposed to have acquired the elements of the Latin tongue in public or private schools, and the Professor is employed in reading, explaining, and pre-lecting upon such Roman authors, as are most suited to carry on their progress in that language. To a class of more advanced Students, the Professor reads a course of lectures on the peculiarities and beauties of the Roman language, on the principles of classical composition, and on Roman antiquities.

**GREEK.**—In the ancient state of the University, it was probably not usual for any person to study under the Professor of Greek, until he had acquired some previous knowledge of the Greek language. But, as Greek is now seldom regularly taught in public schools, the Professor is under the necessity of instructing a great number in the very elements of that language. To a second set, who have made some proficiency in that respect, he is employed in reading, explaining, and pre-lecting upon those classical authors, from an acquaintance with whom, his hearers are most likely to imbibe a knowledge of Greek, and, at the same time, to improve their taste in literary composition. To a still more advanced set of Students, he also delivers a course of lectures on the higher branches of Greek literature, introducing a variety of disquisitions on the

general principles of Grammar, of which the regular structure of that language affords such copious illustration.

**PHILOSOPHY.**—In the threefold distribution of Philosophy, in the Academical course, Logic has, in general, preceded the other two in the order of teaching, and has been considered as a necessary preparation for them. Before the Student entered upon the subjects of Moral and Natural Philosophy, it was thought proper to instruct him in the art of reasoning and disputation; and the Syllogistic art, taken from the Analytics of Aristotle, was, for many ages, considered as the most effectual and infallible instrument for that purpose. It was supposed to afford a mechanical mode of reasoning, by which, in all cases, truth and falsehood might be accurately distinguished. But the change of opinions on the subjects of literature, and on the means of comprehending them, has occasioned a correspondent alteration in the manner of treating this part of the academical course. The present Professor, after a short analysis of the powers of the understanding, and an explanation of the terms necessary to comprehend the subjects of his course, gives a historical view of the rise and progress of the art of reasoning, and particularly of the Syllogistic method, which is rendered a matter of curiosity by the universal influence, which, for a long time, it obtained over the learned world: and then dedicates the greater part of his time to an illustration of the various mental operations, as they are expressed by the several modifications of speech and writing; which leads him to deliver a system of lectures on general Grammar, Rhetoric, and Belles Lettres. This course, accompanied with suitable exercises and specimens, on the part of the Students, is properly placed at the entrance to Philosophy: no subjects are likely to be more interesting to young minds, at a time when their taste and feelings are beginning to open, and have naturally disposed them to the reading of such authors, as are necessary to supply them with facts and materials for beginning and carrying on the important habits of reflection and investigation.

**MORAL PHILOSOPHY.**—The lectures in the Moral Philosophy class consist of three principal divisions. The first comprehends Natural Theology, or the knowledge, confirmed by human reason, concerning the being, perfections, and operations of God. The second comprehends Ethics, or inquiries concerning the active powers of man, and the regulation of them, both in the pursuit of happiness, and in the practice of virtue, and, consequently, those questions that have been agitated concerning good and evil, right and wrong. The third comprehends Natural Jurisprudence, or the general rules of justice, which are founded upon the rights and conditions of man, whether considered as an individual, or as a member of a family, or as a member of some of those various forms of government which have arisen from the social combinations of mankind.

**NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.**—The lectures in Natural Philosophy comprehend a system of Physics, and are calculated, in like manner, to keep pace with those leading improvements and discoveries, in that branch of science, by which the present age is so much distinguished. The theoretical and experimental parts make the subjects of two separate courses. The apparatus for conducting the latter, is believed not to be inferior to any in Europe.

**MATHEMATICS.**—The Professor of Mathematics has three separate courses; the first comprehends the elements of Geometry and Algebra; the second, the higher parts of those sciences; the third, the general principles of Geometry and Astronomy. To teach the application of the speculative doctrines to the various practical arts, makes a very important object in this useful department of education.

**THEOLOGY.**—In the Faculty of Theology, the respective Professors of Theology, Church History, and Oriental Languages, deliver a system of lectures on Natural and Revealed Religion, on the History of the Church, and on the Hebrew Language. In the Theological class, no honorarium, or fee, is

paid by the Students. If this regulation had been extended to all the sciences, it would probably have been fatal to academical activity; but, being limited to a single class, it has been counteracted by the influence of the general industry and exertion which pervade the society. No deficiency, therefore, is imputable to the Professor in this department, either with respect to zeal in teaching, or with respect to those liberal and tolerating principles which are so conformable to the spirit and genius of Christianity.

**LAW.**—The improvement of Law, in this University, seems to have excited less attention from Government than that of the other sciences, as this profession was not established till a late period, and as no provision has hitherto been made for dividing this branch of education among separate Professors. The want of competition appears to have had the usual effects; and the custom of lecturing in Latin was longer retained in this, than in the other sciences. The predecessor of the present Professor, was the first who prelected on Justinian's Institutes, in English, and this example has, for many years, been followed in the prelections upon the Pandects. It may be mentioned, as a strong instance of prepossession in favour of ancient usages, that, upon this last innovation, the Faculty of Advocates made application to the University of Glasgow, requesting, "that the old practice of teaching the Civil Law in Latin, might be restored." The Professor of Law, besides lecturing regularly upon the Institutes and Pandects of Justinian, delivers annually a course of lectures on the principles of Civil Government, including a particular account of the British Constitution; and, every second year, a course of lectures on the Law of Scotland, and the English Law.

**MEDICINE.**—The Professors and Lecturers in the Medical department, it would appear, have been less limited than those in some of the other parts of literature, by the effect of old institutions and prejudices. They have thus been enabled to accommodate their lectures to the progress of knowledge and

discovery, and to those high improvements, which have, of late years, been introduced into all the sciences connected with the art of Medicine. The progress of Botany and Natural History, and the wonderful discoveries in Chemistry, have now extended the sphere of those useful branches beyond the mere purposes of the Physician, and have rendered a competent knowledge of them highly interesting to every man of liberal education.

**WEEKLY MEETING.**—Every Saturday there is a general meeting of all the public or gowned Students, which is attended by the Principal and their respective Professors. A Latin oration is delivered by the higher Students, in their turns; after which, all smaller matters of discipline are discussed. By this weekly meeting, the whole of the Students are brought, in a more particular manner, under the inspection of their teachers; and a good opportunity is regularly afforded of mutual information, respecting the studies and deportment of their Scholars.

**BURSARIES.**—Besides the salaries bestowed upon Professors, additional encouragement has been often given to Universities, by the mortification of certain funds for the maintenance of Students.

The foundation by Mr. Snell deserves particularly to be mentioned, as perhaps one of the largest and most liberal in Britain. That gentleman, in the year 1688, bequeathed a considerable estate in Warwickshire for the support of Scotch Students at Baliol College, Oxford, who had studied some years at the University of Glasgow. By the rise in the value of lands, and the improvements which have from time to time been made on that estate, that fund now affords about 120*l.* per annum, for ten years, to each of ten exhibitioners\*. Another foundation, at the same College, of 20*l.* per annum, to each

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\* The proceeds of this estate, in 1799, amounted only to 70*l.* to each of the exhibitioners.

of four Students, though under a different patronage, is generally given to the Glasgow exhibitors, so that four of them have a stipend of 140*l.* per annum, continuing for ten years. The University have the sole nomination or appointment of these exhibitors.

**RULES FOR OBTAINING DEGREES.**—The candidates for degrees in Arts, are, by express regulations, obliged to attend the hours of lecture, and the separate hours of examination, in the curriculum, or public course, already mentioned; and the laws of the Church oblige all Students to pass the curriculum, before they can be enrolled Students of Theology. But no such qualification is requisite for entering upon the study of Law or Medicine. Such Students, in short, as are not upon any public foundation, or who do not intend to qualify themselves for the Church, may attend any of the lectures which they think most suited to their views; though in case of their deviating from the curriculum, they have not the benefit of the regular examinations and exercises of the public Students, nor can they obtain any University degree.

The rules for conferring degrees, were formerly much the same in the University of Glasgow, as in the other ancient Universities. In those days, when the art of disputation was considered as the ultimate object of academical education, the candidates were obliged, after a certain standing, or residence at the University, to compose and print a thesis, and to defend it in a public syllogistic disputation. But experience discovered that mode of trial to be inadequate to the purpose for which it was intended. It, by degrees, degenerated into a mere matter of form and ceremony. The same subjects of disputation, the same arguments of attack and defence, were preserved and handed down among the Students; the public disputations were not attended, so that degrees became not the rewards of abilities and diligence, but merely the marks of standing, or residence at the University. These circumstances gave occasion for a material change in the rules for conferring

degrees in the University of Glasgow. The composing and defending of a thesis, have now become optional, on the part of the candidate. The same standing is still required, and the candidates for degrees in Arts, are obliged to undergo a minute examination, in the Greek and Roman Classics, in the different branches of Philosophy which compose the curriculum, and by each of the Professors in their respective branches; an examination which, in the manner it is conducted, gives the best opportunity of judging of the proficiency and literature of the candidates.

**DEGREES IN THEOLOGY AND LAW.**—Degrees in Theology, having no particular privileges in the Church attached to them, under the Presbyterian form of government, are, without any regard to standing in the University, conferred on Clergymen, respectable for their abilities and literature. Degrees in Law are either bestowed upon eminent men, as marks of respect, or upon Students of a certain standing, after a regular examination of the candidate. The University of Glasgow admits Students who have passed a part of their academical course in other Universities, *ad eundem*, as it is commonly called; that is, whatever part of their academical course is finished at any other University, upon proper certificates, is admitted as a part of their standing in the University of Glasgow; so that, without again beginning their course, they can pass forward to degrees, and be enrolled students of Theology.

**MEDICAL DEGREES.**—Degrees in Medicine are conferred, after having finished the Medical course, at the University; or, upon proper certificates of having finished it at some eminent school of Physic; but the candidates are obliged to undergo both a private and public examination, on all the different branches of Medicine, before they can receive that honour. It is very common also for them, though not absolutely required, to defend a thesis in the Common Hall.

**PRIZES.**—The institution of prizes, or rewards of literary merit, either in books or medals, to Students, during the course



of their education, has now been tried for many years, in the University of Glasgow, and has been attended with the best effects. Every effort has been made to correct the common defects and irregularities in the distribution of prizes, and to render the competition fair and equal. Subjects of competition are prescribed, calculated to give scope to every kind of genius, and accommodated to the standing of the different Students.

**LIBRARY.**—The University Library, to which all the Students have easy access, is a large and valuable collection of books, among which are many now become very scarce. As it was founded, about two centuries ago, it is enriched with many early editions, and proper attention has been paid, from time to time, to supply it with the more elegant and improved productions of the press, particularly in the classical departments. The funds, which are destined for its support and increase, are considerable; and many private donations of books have been made to it from time to time. It was of late greatly enriched, in the mathematical department, by the library of the late celebrated Dr. Robert Simpson, Professor of Mathematics; by the ingenuity of the late Dr. Wilson & Sons, type-founders; and the care and accuracy of the late Messrs. Foulis, printers to the University. The Library contains some of the most elegant editions of many valuable books, and has been increased in all the different departments of science.

**ANTIQUITIES.**—The College is in possession of a number of mile-stones, altars, and other remains of antiquity, which have been discovered in the ancient Roman wall, between the Forth and the Clyde.

**WORSHIP.**—During the session, there is public worship every Sunday in the College Chapel. One of the Professors, who has been ordained, preaches; the Students and families of the Professors generally compose the congregation.

**LANDED PROPERTY, &c.**—The College, though in some measure surrounded by the houses in the Town, is possessed of

more than 20 acres of ground adjacent to its buildings \*. Upon the more distant part of this ground, and upon a small eminence, is erected the Observatory, properly fitted up, and supplied with the most improved instruments for the purposes of the Professor of Practical Astronomy. The College buildings are handsome and commodious. The Principal and all the Professors possess convenient houses, contiguous to the other public buildings; these buildings are surrounded by a garden of about ten acres, appropriated to the use of the Members of the University, and some part of it for exercise to the younger classes of Students.

#### *Conclusion.*

Upon the whole, this University, after experiencing many revolutions and turns of fortune, has, by favourable conjunctures, and by the bounty of the Sovereign and of the public, been raised to prosperous circumstances; and has, as an academical foundation, become possessed of some conspicuous advantages: its local situation, in the neighbourhood of an industrious City, and at some distance from the Capital, by which it is not exposed to the dissipation arising from a number of amusements; nor too remote from the topics of speculation suggested by the progress of philosophy, and the interesting business of society: the state of its revenue, sufficient, with economy, in the management of the Society, to promote useful improvements; but not so large as to be productive of idleness, and the luxury of learned indolence: its institutions and government, by which no sort of monopoly is created in

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\* When James, Lord Hamilton, in 1459, bequeathed to the College a large tenement and a part of the lands of Dowhill, which now form a part of the College Garden, he required the Regents and Students every day after dinner and after supper, to stand up and pray for the souls of him, Lord James of Euphemia, his Spouse, Countess of Douglas, of his ancestors and successors, and of all for whom he has received any benefit, for which he has not made a proper return.

favour of particular sects, or particular branches of science, but persons of all persuasions are at liberty to follow that course of study, which they find suited to their various pursuits and prospects: lastly, its moderate discipline, endeavouring to regulate the behaviour of the Students, by a regard to interest and reputation, more than by authority; and substituting the anxious watchfulness of a parent, in place of the troublesome and vexatious interpositions of a prying, and perhaps unpopular, Magistrate.

In 1799, a very able and luminous account of the University was drawn up by some of its distinguished Professors, and published in Sir John Sinclair's Statistical Account of Scotland; and it is from this account, that the foregoing description has been chiefly abridged. Since that period, the princely collection, termed the Hunterian Museum, has been removed to Glasgow, and placed in an appropriate building. The medals alone, which are not surpassed by any in Europe, unless it be by the Parisian collection, are valued at 30,000*l.* sterling.

On the 12th of December 1812, the following regulations, respecting Degrees in Medicine, were unanimously enacted into a law, by the Senate of the University of Glasgow.

1. Before any person can be allowed to be a candidate for a Degree in Medicine, in this University, he shall appear, personally, before the Senate; and lay before them satisfactory evidence, that he is not under twenty-one years of age.

2. He shall produce evidence, as above, that he has, during at least three years, (or sessions of six months each,) regularly attended the following Medical classes in some University or Universities; or two years or sessions, if he shall have studied, during other two or more years, under eminent Medical teachers in London; *viz.* Anatomy and Surgery, during three such sessions; the Theory and the Practice of Physic, during two such sessions; Chemistry, during two such sessions; *Materia Medica* and Pharmacy, during two such sessions; or one session, if he shall have attended an Apothecary's shop, during

two or more years; Midwifery, during one session; and Botany, during one course.

3. He shall bring forward evidence, that during one year, at least, he has attended Medical classes in this University.

4. The candidate shall undergo three examinations, in private, by the Medical Professors of the University; and write a Commentary on an Aphorism of Hippocrates, and another on a case of disease, propounded to him by the said Examiners. The first examination shall be on Anatomy and Physiology; the second, on the Institutions and Practice of Physic; and the third, on Chemistry, Materia Medica, and Pharmacy.

5. The Examiners shall report to the Senate their opinion respecting the Medical knowledge of the candidate; and, if their report be favourable, his name, as a candidate for a degree, shall be entered on the minutes of Senate; and a day shall be fixed, when the candidate shall read his Commentaries on the Aphorism and Case; and answer such questions, on the several branches of Medical Science, as shall be put to him by the Examiners, in presence of the Senate. If the Senate be of opinion that the candidate has shown himself worthy of a Degree, it shall be conferred, in presence of the Senate, by the Vice-Chancellor, provided the candidate has not published a thesis, which he may or may not do, according to his own option; but, if he shall have published a thesis, he must defend it, and the Degree must be conferred in presence of the Students and other Members of the University, assembled by Program in the Comitia.

6. The whole of the examination shall be carried on, and the Commentaries on the Aphorism and Case, must be written in the Latin language.

7. Such parts of the above Regulations as are new, viz. these respecting the age of the candidate, and the curriculum of Medical education, shall not be in force till November 1st, 1813.

8. The Clerk of Senate shall cause the whole of the above Regulations to be published, for the information of all whom they may concern.

The offices of Regius Professor of Surgery and Midwifery, were created in 1815.

*Office-bearers, Professors, and Professions, in 1816.*

His Grace the Duke of Montrose, *Chancellor.*

The Right Hon. David Boyle, Lord Justice Clerk, *Rector.*

Archibald Campbell, Esq. of Blythwood, *Dean of Faculty.*

William Taylor, D. D. *Principal.*

*Professors.*

Stevenson Macgill, D. D.	-	-	<i>Divinity.</i>
Patrick Cummin, LL. D.	}	-	<i>Oriental Languages.</i>
Gavin Gibb, D. D.			
Josiah Walker,	-	-	<i>Humanity.</i>
John Young,	-	-	<i>Greek.</i>
William M'Turk, D. D.	-	-	<i>Church History.</i>
George Jardine,	-	-	<i>Logic.</i>
James Jeffrey, M. D.	-	-	<i>Anatomy.</i>
James Miller,	-	-	<i>Mathematics.</i>
Robert Freer, M. D.	-	-	<i>Medicine.</i>
James Mylne,	-	-	<i>Moral Philosophy.</i>
William Meikleham, LL. D.	-	-	<i>Natural Philosophy.</i>
Robert Davidson,	-	-	<i>Civil Law.</i>
James Couper, D. D.	-	-	<i>Practical Astronomy.</i>
Lockhart Muirhead,	-	-	<i>Natural History.</i>
John Burns,	-	-	<i>Surgery.</i>
James Towers,	-	-	<i>Midwifery.</i>

*Lecturers.*

Robert Cleghorn, M. D.	-	-	<i>Chemistry.</i>
Richard Millar, M. D.	-	-	<i>Materia Medica.</i>
Thomas Brown, M. D.	-	-	<i>Botany.</i>

Andrew & James Duncan, *Printers to the University.*

*Chancellors of the University.*

Conformable to the foundation, the Bishops were Chancellors, *ex officio*; when Episcopacy was abolished, the office became elective.

*Chancellors since Episcopacy was abolished.*

ELECTED IN

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| 1. The Marquis of Hamilton was the first Lay       |      |
| Chancellor, - - - - -                              | 1642 |
| 2. The Earl of Glencairn, - - - - -                | 1660 |
| 3. Andrew Fairfowl, Archbishop of Glasgow, -       | 1661 |
| 4. Alexander Burnett, do. do. - -                  | 1664 |
| 5. Robert Leighton, do. do. - -                    | 1670 |
| 6. Alexander Burnett, do. do. - -                  | 1674 |
| 7. Arthur Ross, do. do. - -                        | 1679 |
| 8. Alexander Cairncross, do. do. - -               | 1684 |
| 9. John Paterson, do. do. - -                      | 1687 |
| 10. The Earl of Hyndford was the first Lay Chan-   |      |
| cellor after the Revolution, - - - - -             | 1691 |
| 11. James Graham, Duke of Montrose; he was elected |      |
| after the office had been vacant four years,       | 1715 |
| 12. William Graham, Duke of Montrose, - -          | 1743 |
| His Grace resigned the office in 1781, when        |      |
| his Son was elected Chancellor.                    |      |
| 13. The Marquis of Graham, now Duke of Mon-        |      |
| trose*, - - - - -                                  | 1781 |

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\* Denotes being in office in 1816.

*Principals of the University.*

- |   | ELECTED IN |
|---|------------|
| 1. Mr. Andrew Melville was the first Principal,<br>Mr. Melville was translated to the Princi-<br>pality of St. Andrews in 1579.   | 1574       |
| 2. Mr. Thomas Smeaton, - - - -  | 1580       |
| 3. Mr. Patrick Sharpe, - - - -<br>Mr. Sharpe having become superannuated,<br>resigned in 1614.  | 1582       |
| 4. Mr. Robert Boyd of Trochrigg, - - - -<br>Mr. Boyd having had a misunderstanding<br>with Archbishop Law, resigned his office in<br>1621 †.  | 1615       |
| 5. Dr. Cameron, - - - - -<br>The Doctor was from a French University;<br>he resigned in 1624, and retired to France;<br>the office was kept vacant till 1626, in conse-<br>quence of certain overtures respecting the<br>Church of Govan. | 1622       |
| 6. Dr. John Strang, - - - - -<br>Dr. Strang died in 1650.   | 1626       |
| 7. Mr. Robert Ramsay, - - - - -<br>Mr. Ramsay was Minister of the Inner High<br>Church; he died in 1651.  | 1650       |
| 8. Mr. Patrick Gillespie, - - - - -<br>Mr. Gillespie was the first Minister of the<br>Outer High Church; he was in high favour with<br>the Protector, Cromwell, and was turned out of<br>his office at the Restoration, in 1660.          | 1652       |

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† Until the year 1621, the Principal not only taught Divinity, Church History, and Oriental Languages, but also officiated as Minister of Govan. At this period, when Principal Boyd could no longer retain his office, he became desirous to be appointed Parson of Govan, and suggested that that office should be disjoined from the Principality; the proposal was ultimately agreed to by the Bishop and others interested, and although Mr Boyd was not fortunate enough to obtain the situation, there has been a separate Minister in Govan ever since.

## SETTLED IN

9. Mr. Robert Baillie,	- - - - -	1661
Mr. Baillie had been Minister of Kilwinning, a Member of the General Assembly who met at Westminster, Minister of the Tron Church, and Professor of Divinity in the University of Glas- gow.		
10. Mr. Edward Wright,	- - - - -	1669
11. Mr. James Fall,	- - - - -	1684
12. Mr. William Dunlop,	- - - - -	1690
13. Mr. John Stirling,	- - - - -	1701
14. Mr. Neil Campbell,	- - - - -	1728
15. Dr. William Leechman,	- - - - -	1761
16. Dr. Archibald Davidson,	- - - - -	1786
17. Dr. William Taylor, *	- - - - -	1803
18. _____		18

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*Professors of Divinity.*

The Divinity class was taught by the Principal till 1640, when the General Assembly ordered the offices to be disjoined.

## ELECTED IN

1. Mr. David Dickson † was the first who filled the Divinity Chair; he was elected in - - - 1640
2. Mr. Robert Baillie †; he was admitted a second Professor of Theology, in - - - - 1642
3. Mr. John Young, Professor of Philosophy, was elected a second Professor of Divinity, in - - 1653
4. Mr. Gilbert Burnet, - - - - - 1669

† Messrs. Dickson and Baillie officiated also as Ministers of the City, till Mr. Dickson left Glasgow to be Professor of Divinity in Edinburgh, in 1650; at that period, Mr. Baillie gave up his Clerical charge.



SETTLED IN

Mr. Burnet was afterwards preferred to be Bishop of Sarum, and is well known by his writings; soon after his admission, he wrote his book on the thirty-nine Articles, and resigned his charge in 1674.

- |                        |   |   |   |   |   |      |
|------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|------|
| 5. Mr. David Liddell,  | - | - | - | - | - | 1674 |
| 6. Dr. Alexander Ross, | - | - | - | - | - | 1682 |

Dr. Ross was afterwards preferred to be Bishop of Murray; he resigned his charge in 1684.

- |   |   |   |   |   |   |      |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|------|
| 7. Dr. James Wymes,   | - | - | - | - | - | 1684 |
| 8. Mr. James Woodrow,   | - | - | - | - | - | 1692 |
| 9. Mr. Alexander Woodrow, son to Mr. James, was appointed Assistant and Successor, in | - | - | - | - | - | 1705 |
| 10. Mr. John Simpson,   | - | - | - | - | - | 1708 |
| 11. Dr. William Leechman,   | - | - | - | - | - | 1744 |
| 12. Dr. Robert Traill,  | - | - | - | - | - | 1761 |
| 13. Dr. James Baillie,  | - | - | - | - | - | 1773 |
| 14. Dr. William Wight,  | - | - | - | - | - | 1778 |
| 15. Dr. Robert Findlay,   | - | - | - | - | - | 1783 |
| 16. Dr. Stevenson Macgill *,  | - | - | - | - | - | 1814 |
| 17. _____   |   |   |   |   |   | 18   |
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### *Rectors of the University.*

(Since the Reformation.)

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|---|---|-----------|
|   |   | YEARS     |
| 1. Mr. Andrew Hay, Parson of Renfrew, and Superintendent of the West, | - | 1565—1581 |
| 2. Dr. Robert Douglas, a Parson,                                      | - | 1581—1586 |
| 3. Mr. Archibald Crawford, of Jordanhill,                             |   | 1587—1591 |
| 4. Mr. John Blackburn, Master of the Grammar-School,                  | - | 1592      |

	YEARS
5. David Wymes, Minister of the High Church, -	1593
6. Mr. John Blackburn, - - - - -	1594
7. Mr. David Wymes, - - - - -	1595—1598
8. Mr. John Hay, Parson of Renfrew, -	1599—1601
9. Mr. John Bell, Minister of the Tron Church, -	1602
10. Mr. John Hay, - - - - -	1603—1611
11. Mr. John Bell, - - - - -	1612
12. Mr. John Hay, - - - - -	1613
13. Mr. John Bell, - - - - -	1614
14. Mr. John Hay, - - - - -	1615—1617
15. Mr. Robert Scott, - - - - -	1618—1619
16. Mr. James Hamilton, Commissary, -	1620
17. Mr. Robert Scott, - - - - -	1621—1626
18. Mr. John Bell, - - - - -	1627—1628
19. Mr. Robert Wilkie, Minister of the Black Friars' Church, - - - - -	1629
20. Mr. James Boyle of Kilburn, Commissary of Glasgow, - - - - -	1630—1631
21. Mr. Robert Wilkie, - - - - -	1632—1633
22. Mr. Zacharias Boyd, Minister of the Barony Parish, - - - - -	1634—1635
23. Mr. John Maxwell, Minister of the High Church, - - - - -	1636
24. Mr. James Boyle, - - - - -	1637
25. Mr. Robert Wilkie, - - - - -	1638—1639
26. Mr. John Hay, Parson of Renfrew, son of the former, - - - - -	1640—1642
27. Mr. Archibald Fleming, Commissary of Glasgow, - - - - -	1643—1644
28. Mr. Zacharias Boyd, - - - - -	1655
29. Mr. James Robertson of Bedlay, - -	1646—1647
30. Mr. Robert Ramsay, - - - - -	1648—1649
31. Mr. Thomas Lockhart, Commissary, -	1650—1654
32. Mr. George Maxwell, of Nether-Pollock, -	1655—1659

33. Mr. Ralph Rogers, Minister in the High Church,	- - - - -	1660—1665
34. Mr. James Ramsay, a Clergyman,	- - - - -	1666—1669
35. Mr. Archibald Fleming,	- - - - -	1670—1673
36. Mr. William Cummin, Commissary of Glasgow,	- - - - -	1674—1676
37. Dr. Brisbane,	- - - - -	1677—1681
38. Mr. Richard Waddell,	- - - - -	1682—1685
39. Mr. Archibald Inglis, Commissary of Glasgow,	- - - - -	1686—1689
40. Mr. David Boyle, of Kilburn,	- - - - -	1690
41. Sir John Maxwell, of Nether-Pollock, a Lord of Session,	- - - - -	1691—1718
42. Mr. Graham, of Gorthy,	- - - - -	1719—1720
43. Mr. Robert Dundas, of Armiston, His Majesty's Advocate,	- - - - -	1721—1722
44. Mr. John Hamilton, of Aikenhead,	- - - - -	1723—1724
45. Mr. Montgomerie, of Hartfield,	- - - - -	1725
46. Mr. George Martin, of Rosse,	- - - - -	1726
47. Mr. John Hamilton, of Aikenhead,	- - - - -	1727
48. Mr. George Martin,	- - - - -	1728
49. Mr. Francis Dunlop, of Dunlop,	- - - - -	1729—1730
50. Mr. John Orr, of Barrowfield,	- - - - -	1731—1732
51. Mr. Colin Campbell, of Blythwood,	- - - - -	1733—1734
52. Mr. John Orr,	- - - - -	1735—1736
53. Mr. George Bogle, of Daldowie,	- - - - -	1737—1738
54. Mr. John Graham, of Dougalston,	- - - - -	1739—1740
55. Mr. John Orr,	- - - - -	1741—1742
56. Mr. George Bogle,	- - - - -	1743—1744
57. Sir John Maxwell, of Pollock,	- - - - -	1745—1746
58. Mr. George Bogle,	- - - - -	1747—1748
59. Sir John Maxwell,	- - - - -	1749—1750
60. Sir John Graham,	- - - - -	1751—1752
61. Mr. Colin Campbell, of Blythwood,	- - - - -	1753—1754

	YEARS
62. Sir John Maxwell, - - - -	1755—1756
63. Mr. George Bogle, - - - -	1757—1758
64. Mr. John Graham, - - - -	1759
65. The Earl of Errol, - - - -	1760—1761
66. Mr. Thomas Millar, of Barskimming, -	1762—1763
67. Baron William Mure, of Caldwell, -	1764—1765
68. The Earl of Selkirk, - - - -	1766—1767
69. Sir Adam Ferguson, - - - -	1768—1769
70. Chief Baron Ord, - - - -	1770—1771
71. Lord Frederick Campbell, - - - -	1772
72. Lord Cathcart, - - - -	1773—1774
73. Chief Baron Montgomerie, - - - -	1775—1776
74. Mr. Andrew Stewart, - - - -	1777—1778
75. The Earl of Dundonald, - - - -	1779—1780
76. Mr. Henry Dundas, - - - -	1781—1782
77. Mr. Edmond Burke, - - - -	1783—1784
78. Mr. Robert Graham, of Gartmore, -	1785—1786
79. Mr. Adam Smith, - - - -	1787—1788
80. Mr. Walter Campbell, of Shawfield, -	1789—1790
81. Mr. Thomas Kennedy, of Dunure, -	1791—1792
82. Mr. William Mure, of Caldwell, -	1793—1794
83. Mr. William M'Dowall, of Garthland, -	1795—1796
84. Mr. George Oswald, of Auchencruive, -	1797—1798
85. President Ilay Campbell, - - - -	1799—1800
86. Lord Craig, - - - -	1801—1802
87. Lord Chief Baron Dundas, - - - -	1803—1804
88. Mr. Henry Glassford, of Dugalston, -	1805—1806
89. Mr. Archibald Colquhoun, His Majesty's Advocate, - - - -	1807—1808
90. Mr. Archibald Campbell, of Blythswood, -	1809—1810
91. Lord Archibald Hamilton, - - - -	1811—1812
92. Lord Lynedoch, - - - -	1813—1814
93. Lord Justice Clerk, Boyle, * - - -	1815—1816
94. _____	1817

**ANDERSONIAN INSTITUTION.**

This Institution, established in pursuance of the will of the late Mr. John Anderson, Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Glasgow, dated 7th of May 1795, and endowed by him with a valuable Philosophical Apparatus, Mu-

Conformable to the latter will of Professor Anderson, the following inscription has been made on two free stones, previously soaked in linseed oil, and placed near the east end of the south front of the North-West Church.

“Near this place lie the remains of the Rev. John Anderson, who was Preceptor to the famous John, Duke of Argyle and Greenwich, and Minister of the Gospel, in Dumbarton, in the beginning of the eighteenth century, and in this Church in the year 1720; he was the Author of the Defence of the Church Government, Faith, Worship, and Spirit of the Presbyterians, and of several other ecclesiastical and political tracts. As a pious Minister and an eloquent Preacher, a defender of civil and religious liberty, and a man of wit and learning, he was much esteemed; he lived in the reigns of Charles II., James II., William III., Anne, and George I. Such times and such a man forget not, reader, while thy country, liberty, and religion, are dear to thee.

seum, and Library, was incorporated by a Charter from the Magistrates of this City, on the 9th of June 1796. The Institution is continued under the inspection and control of the Lord Provost, and other honourable official persons, as ordinary visitors, and placed under the immediate superintendence of eighty-one Trustees, who are elected by ballot, and remain in office for life. These Trustees consist of nine classes of citizens, *viz.* the first class are Tradesmen; the second, Agriculturists; the third, Artists; the fourth, Manufacturers; the fifth, Physicians and Surgeons; the sixth, Lawyers; the seventh, Divines; the eighth, Philosophers; the ninth, Kinsmen or Namesakes of the Donor. The Trustees elect annually by ballot, nine of their number to be Managers, to whom the principal affairs of the Institution are entrusted. These Managers, at their first meeting, elect by ballot, from their number, the President, Secretary, and Treasurer. The Professors are elected by the eighty-one Trustees.

The views of the venerable and justly celebrated Founder, embraced a complete circle of liberal education, adapted to the present improved state of society; circumstances, however, have hitherto limited the plan to Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Materia Medica, Pharmacy, Mathematics, and Geography. Popular and scientific lectures, from its commencement, were delivered to both sexes by Dr. Garnet, with great approbation, till in 1799, he received an appointment to be Professor of Experimental Philosophy, Mechanics, and Che-

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"Mingled with the dust of the above-mentioned Mr. John Anderson, is that of his grandson, Mr. John Anderson, who died on the 13th January, in the year 1796, in the seventieth year of his age, and forty-first of his professorship. The eldest son of Mr. Anderson, who was Minister in this Church, was the Rev. James Anderson, who was Minister in Roseneath; and his eldest son was the above-mentioned Mr. John Anderson, who was Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Glasgow, and the Founder of an Institution in the City of Glasgow, for lectures in Natural Philosophy, and in every branch of knowledge.

"Erected July 1796."

mistry, in the Royal Institution of London, which had been formed on the model of this primary Institution.

Dr. Garnet was succeeded by Dr. Birkbeck, who, in addition to the branches taught by his predecessor, introduced a familiar system of Philosophical and Mechanical information to 500 operative mechanics, free of all expense, exclusive of the exhibition of an extensive apparatus. The Institution has procured particular models for illustration, which has been productive of the best effects on this useful class of the community.

The Managers of the Institution, have recently become proprietors of the extensive and commodious buildings, which they formerly rented in John-Street. To the original valuable stock of apparatus, very considerable additions have lately been made; to the library, a valuable addition of the most approved Treatises on the science of Mechanics and Chemistry, &c. have been added for the use of the Students, by the unremitting exertions of Dr. Ure.

*Managers for 1816.*

John More, Esq. *President.*

James Laird, Esq. *Secretary.*

John Geddes, Esq. *Treasurer.*

*Ordinary Managers.*

Andrew Templeton.

William Anderson.

John Hamilton.

James Ewing.

Rev. Dr. Lockhart.

Walter Ferguson.

*Presidents.*

*Secretaries.*

ELECTED IN		ELECTED IN	
1. Dr. Peter Wright,	1796	1. John Scruton,	1796
2. Alexander Oswald,	1797	2. Hugh Cross,	1797

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\* The Institution is highly indebted to the Secretaries for their valuable, gratuitous, and disinterested services.

*Presidents.**Secretaries.*

ELECTED IN		ELECTED IN	
3. William M'Neil,	1793	3. William Anderson,	1798
4. William M'Neil,	1799	4. William Anderson,	1799
5. William M'Neil,	1800	5. William Anderson,	1800
6. Dr. Monteith,	1801	6. William Anderson,	1801
7. John Geddes,	1802	7. William Anderson,	1802
8. John Geddes,	1803	8. William Anderson,	1803
9. John Geddes,	1804	9. William Anderson,	1804
10. Alexander Oswald,	1805	10. James Laird,	1805
11. John Semple,	1806	11. James Laird,	1806
12. William Anderson,	1807	12. James Laird,	1807
13. William Anderson,	1808	13. James Laird,	1808
14. Robert Austin,	1809	14. James Laird,	1809
15. Joshua Heywood,	1810	15. James Laird,	1810
16. James Cleland,	1811	16. James Laird,	1811
17. John Hamilton,	1812	17. James Laird,	1812
18. John Hamilton,	1813	18. James Laird,	1813
19. John More,	1814	19. James Laird,	1814
20. John More,	1815	20. James Laird,	1815
21. John More,	1816	21. James Laird,	1816
22. _____	1817	22. _____	1817



*Professors.*

1. Dr. Thomas Garnet; he was appointed on 21st September 1796, to be Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy and Chemistry.
2. Mr. Robert Lothian; he was appointed on 31st October 1798, to be Professor of Mathematics and Geography.
3. Dr. George Birkbeck; he was appointed on 18th October 1799, to be Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy and Chemistry, on the resignation of Dr. Garnet.

Dr. Birkbeck resigned his office on the 5th of August 1804.

4. Dr. Andrew Ure; he was appointed on the 21st September 1804, to be Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy and Chemistry. \*
5. Mr. John Cross; he was appointed on the 3d of January 1811, to be Professor of Mathematics and Geography, that office being vacant on the resignation of Mr. Lothian.  
Mr. Cross resigned his office, on being appointed Observer and Superintendent of the Glasgow Observatory, on 26th May 1814.
6. Dr. William Cummin; he was appointed on 22d March 1816, to be Professor of Botany. \*

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By the will of the Founder, Mr. William Meikleham was appointed to the office of Professor of Physics, or Natural History, in the Andersonian Institution, which he declined to accept on the 7th of May 1796.

## HUTCHISONS' HOSPITAL.

Founded by George and Thomas Hutchison, Brothers.

DANIEL M'KENZIE, Esq. *Preceptor*.

Mr. George Hutchison of Lambhill, one of the Founders, was the eldest son of Mr. John Hutchison, a gentleman of considerable property, who resided on the lands of Gairdbraed, which he rented from Walter Commendator of Blantyre. George was a Writer in Glasgow, and had acquired considerable wealth from patrimony, industry, and economical habits; he was very moderate in his charges, having never demanded more than sixteen pennies Scots for writing a bond of any amount. During the years 1639, -40, and -41, George and his brother Thomas, who was also a Writer, and Keeper of the Register of Seasines of the Regality of Glasgow, mortified and disposed for the purposes of an Hospital, to be called after their own name, in manner following, *viz.* a tenement of land on the west side of the old West Port of Glasgow, with yards and pertinents thereof; as also, a barn and barn yard, at the west gable of said tenement, for building an Hospital for the entertainment of as many aged decrepit Men, to be placed therein, as the annual rent of the sums after mentioned would afford, at 4s. Scots to each per day, besides clothing and fuel, *viz.*

George Hutchison, mortifies, 16th December

1639, for poor aged Men, - - 20,000 merks.

Thomas Hutchison, mortifies, 9th March 1641,

for poor Boys, - - - - 20,200 do.

George Hutchison, mortifies, 3d July 1641, for

Men and Boys, - - - - 10,000 do.

Thomas Hutchison, mortifies, 14th July 1641,

in addition to George's Mortification, - 10,500 do.

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 Carried forward, - - - - 60,700 do.

Brought forward,	-	-	-	60,700 merka.
George died a Bachelor in 1640. Thomas married Marion Stewart, but left no family; he died on the 1st of September 1641, aged fifty-two years, and is buried on the south side of the Cathedral Church of Glasgow. By his latter will, in addition to what he had formerly bequeathed, he left several legacies to his relations and others, and an additional sum to the Hospital of	-	-	-	8,000 do.

Total Mortifications, exclusive of some bygone interest, which it would appear was at 8 per cent. at that period, - - - 68,700 do.

These Mortifications were ratified by Janet, Bessie, and Helen Hutchison, sisters to the deceased George and Thomas, with consent of James Pollock, cooper, husband to the said Bessie, by their deed, 15th October 1641.

The Mortifications are declared to be for aged decrepit Men above fifty years of age, who have been of honest life and conversation, and known to be destitute of all help and support at the time of their entry into said Hospital, being merchants, craftsmen, or any other trade without distinction.

The Patrons of the Mortification of 16th December 1639, are declared to be the Provost, Baillies, Dean of Guild, Deacon Convener, and the ordinary Ministers of the City, which at that time were those of the Inner High Church, Tron, and Black Friars, making in whole, nine Patrons, exclusive of certain Regents in the College, who also did duty in the Town as Clergymen.

The Patrons accepted of their offices, and engaged to fulfil the terms of the Mortification, by preferring the name of

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The Messrs. Hutchisons' mother's name was Janet Anderson.

**Hutchison**, laying out the money on heritable security, or the purchase of lands, and of appointing an honest Member of the Town Council, to be Master and Collector to the Hospital.

The person, now called Preceptor, was originally called **Maister**, Collector, and sometimes Treasurer; he is chosen annually, by the Patrons, upon the second Thursday of February, and by the Mortifiers' will, as well as by the contract entered into betwixt the Patrons and Mr. Thomas Hutchison in 1640, he must be an ordinary Counsellor of Glasgow; he may from year to year be re-elected while he continues a Member of Council; and his business is to preside at the meetings of the Patrons, to see that their minutes are properly entered in the sederunt book, and to attend particularly to the management of the affairs of the Hospital; he may convene the Patrons as often as he thinks proper or necessary for the business thereof, but there are certain fixed and stated meetings, which must be regularly called, unless the Preceptor chooses to vary them, which he has the power to do till the week following, upon giving the Patrons eight days notice thereof. In absence of the Preceptor, the Patrons elect one of the Town Counsellors to be Chairman of the meeting; and either of them, as the case may be, has a deliberative, as well as a casting vote.

The Patrons of the Mortification of 9th March 1641, are declared to be four persons elected by the Town Council from their own number, yearly. The Council is also to elect one of their number to be the **Maister**, or Preceptor, who, with four of the ordinary Ministers, shall be the Patrons. They were instructed to take the charge of maintaining and educating twelve male indigent Orphans, or others of like condition, sons of Burgesses of Glasgow, and to appoint a **Maister** to teach them, and a sufficient number of women to make their meat ready, wash their clothes, and keep the house clean; the whole to be entertained in the house; and boys of the name of Hutchison and Herbertson to be preferred.

The Patrons of the Mortification of 3d July 1641, are the

Magistrates and Council, and ordinary Ministers of the Town, who are instructed to apply the proceeds of this Mortification to the farther help of the twelve Boys, and what the Donor now calls the twelve Old Men. The whole proceeds of this, and the preceding Mortifications by himself and his brother, are to be laid out upon the best and cheapest arable lands that can be got to buy near this Burgh.

By the Mortification of 14th July 1641, the same Patrons are instructed to apply the 10,500 merks for the better help and supply of the Hospital. This building to be called Hutchisons' Hospital. There does not appear to have been any specific deed for the last mentioned sum of 8,000 merks.

From the foregoing description, it is evident that the original Mortifications are rather inconsistent with each other, as to the exact description of persons who are to be the Patrons; but as the Magistrates, the Town Council, the Ministers, or a part of each, are always mentioned therein as such, expediency and long established usage has now fixed, that the Lord Provost, Baillies, Dean of Guild, Convener of the Trades' House, and the other Members of the Town Council, together with the Established Ministers of the City of Glasgow, are the Patrons, and in them is vested the management of the whole funds and affairs of the Hospital, the major number being a quorum.

The original Hospital was a handsome building, having a front of seventy feet to the Trongate-Street, where Hutchison-Street is now formed, with a steeple in the centre 100 feet high. The back buildings were intended to form a quadrangle; the north range, however, was never built. The foundation-stone was laid by Mr. Thomas Hutchison, one of the Founders, on the 19th of March 1641; and, on the 17th of August, the same year, he appointed Colin Campbell, youngest, late Baillie, to be Maister and Collector, and to take the charge of building the Hospital. This election was confirmed by the Magistrates and Council, who, in November 1642, after Mr.

**Thomas's** death, elected the said Mr. Campbell to the office of Master and Collector. The building was not finished till 1660, having cost, from the time Mr. Campbell took the charge of it, 26,194*l.* 8*s.* 11*d.* Scots, including 99*l.* for two marble stones from London, and 100*l.* for carving and lettering the marble table above the entry, which had the following inscription on it in gilded letters:

Gerontocomeion et Orphantropheion  
 Duorum Fratrum Georgii & Thomæ  
 Hutchisonorum munificentia dedicatum  
 Nobilis Hospitii si forte requiris alumnos  
 Orphanus hic habitat pauper, inopsque senex.  
 Tu ne temne Domos ignarus sortis, egestas  
 Forte tuum senium progeniemque premet  
 Quis scit an hinc veniant quos publica fama celebret,  
 Sive armis surgat Gloria, sive Toga.

On the north wall of the front building, looking towards the garden, there were two niches, one on each side of the steeple, wherein were placed the statues of the two brothers, of their full size, with the following inscription, on a tablet, in gilded letters.

Adspicis Hutchisonos fratres, his nulla propago  
 Cum foret, & numero vix caperentur opes,  
 Hæc monumenta pii: votum immortale dicarunt  
 Dulcia quæ miseris semper asyla forent  
 O bene testatos! hæredes scripsit uterque  
 Infantes inopes invalidosque senes.

In conformity with the deeds of Mortification, the Patrons began to acquire lands; in the year 1642, they purchased from the College, four rigs of land, containing three roods, at the back of the Hospital, for the price of 333*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Scots.

In 1650, they purchased from Sir Robert Douglas of Blackerstone, one-half of the lands of Gorbals and Brigend, at the price of 40,666*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Scots; the Town and the Trades' House having purchased the other half between them. As there were a number of life-rent tacks on this property, the Hospital did not receive more than the average sum of 1604*l.* Scots per annum, for sixteen years after the purchase: interest at that time was 6 per cent. It is worthy of remark, that this purchase, which has ultimately turned out so much to the benefit of the Hospital, was, for a long period, the cause of great pecuniary distress to it; when the term of payment became due, the Patrons were not prepared, as they could not get payment of bonds which they held against the Marquis of Argyle and the Laird of Lamond, for 18,000 merks, with sixteen years' interest thereon; nor could they get any rent from their lands, as during the civil wars the Covenanters and the King's forces alternately destroyed or cut up the produce for their own particular use. They were even under the necessity, on the 3d of June 1652, to authorise the Maister to dismiss the poor Boys from the Hospital, upon the best terms in his power: in this alarming situation, the Town stepped in, and relieved the Hospital from their distress, by paying up the balance of the price, for which they got an assignation to the whole bonds.

In the year 1643, the first pensioners, *viz.* one Man and a Boy, were placed on the funds of the House; from that time, the number gradually increased till 1662, when the number of old Men was made up to twelve, conformable to the desire of the Mortifiers, each person receiving a pension of 100*l.* Scots. In 1667, the Boys were completed to twelve, at 50*l.* Scots per annum each. In 1691, in consequence of an increase of the funds, one old Man was added at 100 merks per annum, and six Boys at 50 merks each; these, however, were only to continue during pleasure.

In 1659, when the Gorbals lands were paid, and the account for building the Hospital discharged, the revenue was rather under 160*l.* sterling per annum, interest still at 6 per cent.

In 1663, the Patrons purchased from John Gilhagie an acre and some falls of land in Lay Croft, at the back of the Hospital, for 675*l.* Scots, and 20*l.* Scots to his wife.

In 1682, they purchased from James Muir, a piece of ground, on the east side of the Hospital Yard, for which they paid 66*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.* Scots.

In 1694, the Magistrates and Council purchased, on account of the Merchants' and Trades' Houses, and Hutchisons' Hospital, from Ninian Hill of Lamb-Hill, the lands of Ramshorn and Meadowflat, which had formerly belonged to George and Thomas Hutchison, the Founders of the Hospital, at the price of 20,300 merks; the Merchants' and Trades' Houses having resigned their shares, the whole was made over by the Town to the Patrons of the Hospital in 1695, under certain conditions as to buildings, and upon their paying the sum of 20,300 merks; the gross rent of these lands was 709*l.* 15*s.* Scots.

In 1705, Mr. John Bryson, merchant in Glasgow, and grand-nephew to Mr. Thomas Hutchison, mortified to the Hospital three acres of land, lying on the north side of Garn-gad-Hill. These lands were feued in 1766, for 2*l.* 16*s.* and a grassum of 90*l.* sterling.

In September 1741, the Patrons purchased from Mr. Archibald Gilchrist, goldsmith in London, seven and one-half acres of enclosed garden grounds, with house and barn, on the north side of the Ramshorn Yard, at the price of 369*l.* 15*s.* sterling\*.

In 1743, they purchased from the representatives of Mr. Walter Stirling, three and one-half acres of ground on Garn-gad-Hill, at the price of 1240*l.* Scots.

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\* The clear purchase of this property was under twopence sterling, per square yard.



In 1757, from Archibald Ingram, about three acres of land in Gallowmuir, for 1695*l.* Scots.

In 1767, from Walter Nelson, two acres in Cribbs, for 3000*l.* Scots.

The greater part of these lands have been disposed of as follows, *viz.*

In October 1718, the Patrons sold the Town, one and a half roods of ground for the Ramshorn Church and Church-yard, along with certain privileges, for 600 merks.

In 1743, they feued to the Incle Factory Company, three roods of ground in the Ramshorn Yard, at the yearly feu of 33*l.* 15*s.* Scots.

In September 1763, they feued to the same Company, two roods of ground in Ramshorn Yard, at 32*l.* 5*s.* Scots.

In 1767, they feued to the Town, one acre three roods and thirty-three falls of the Ramshorn Yard for a new burying-ground, at the yearly feu of 8*l.* sterling.

In December 1772, they disposed to the Magistrates and Council, the whole remaining part of the Ramshorn and Meadowflat, for payment of the yearly rent of 113*l.* 10*d.* sterling; as also, the two acres called Cribbs, and seven and one-half acres of Deanside, both for payment of the yearly rent of 32*l.* sterling, with a grassum of 2020*l.* sterling. The Patrons to pay the feu and tiend duties on the said lands.

In 1792, they feued to Mr. James M'Lehose, the three acres of land in Gallowmuir, at a feu-duty of 50*l.* 18*s.* sterling.

In 1798, they sold to Mr. John Hamilton, half an acre of the land on Garngad-Hill, at 55*l.* sterling; and, in 1800, they sold to Messrs. John & Robert Tennent and James Melvin, two acres on Garngad-Hill, at the rate of 120*l.* per acre.

The Gorbals lands, which till this time continued to be joint property, were, in 1789, divided betwixt the Town, the Trades' House, and the Hospital, according to their shares. Mr. Charles Abercromby, Civil Engineer, having been employed by the Patrons, made a plan of a town on that part

which fell to the Hospital's share, which has been called Hutchisons' Town, in honour of the Mortifiers. The Hospital has since feued some of the building lots as high as eight shillings per square yard.

The Patrons, in 1799, feued to Messrs. James Dunlop and Andrew Houston, a part of their lands, called Stirling-Fold and Well-Croft, containing twenty-nine acres three roods and twenty-three falls, at the annual feu of 258*l.* sterling.

In November 1792, the Patrons subscribed 2,000*l.* for building a stone Bridge across the Clyde, at their property opposite the Saltmarket-Street, which unfortunately fell in 1795, and has not yet been replaced.

*Original Regulations respecting the Qualification of Pensioners.*

Upon the 15th of September 1737, the Patrons enacted, that such part of the surplus funds as they may judge convenient, after paying the repairs, &c. of the Hospital, and the stated maintenance of twelve old Men and twelve Boys, should be applied to the maintenance of poor old decayed Women of fifty years of age and upwards, Widows and Relicts of persons who had been in credit and reputation in this City during their widowhood.

In 1781, the Patrons resolved, that in future, it shall be competent to admit on the funds of the Hospital, poor Women

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In 1744, the Patrons paid 67*l.* Scots, for boring for coal in the lands of Meadowflat; the minute runs as follows: "The Hospital's Quarry at the Crackling-House" being wrought down five fathom, and it being the opinion of skilled men, that there might be a workable coal, the attempt was made; the Hospital bored seventeen fathom more, and then went through two fathom of coal, till mixed with dogar bands; next one fathom of freestone plies about six inches thick, and three plies two inches; last of all half a fathom of freestone; in all there was bored twenty-seven fathoms from the grass; and, from the appearance, it was judged proper to give up the search."

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\* The Crackling-House Quarry was filled up about twenty-five years ago, and Dundas-Street has since been formed over it.

whose fathers have been Burgesses, (other than ordinary,) though they are not Widows, and have not attained the age of fifty years; and, on the 19th February 1782, the Patrons decided, that a Burgess's daughter did not lose her right to the charity although she married a man who was not a Burgess; subsequent to this, it has been found expedient to admit neither Men nor Women till they are fifty years of age, with this reservation, that Women having two children under ten years of age living at their expense, may be admitted to the funds of the Hospital at forty years of age.

*List of Preceptors of Hutchisons' Hospital.*

	IN OFFICE DURING THIS PERIOD.					
1. Colin Campbell, Jun.	-	-	-	-	-	1641—1647
2. James Hamilton,	-	-	-	-	-	1648
3. John Graham,	-	-	-	-	-	1649
4. Thomas Allan,	-	-	-	-	-	1650
5. James Hamilton,	-	-	-	-	-	1651
6. Colin Campbell,	-	-	-	-	-	1652—1653
7. James Trane,	-	-	-	-	-	1654
8. James Barnes,	-	-	-	-	-	1655—1658
9. Henry Glen,	-	-	-	-	-	1659—1660
10. Robert Rae,	-	-	-	-	-	1661—1662
11. John Walkinshaw,	-	-	-	-	-	1663
12. Colin Campbell,	-	-	-	-	-	1664
13. Donald M'Gilchrist,	-	-	-	-	-	1665
14. John Caldwell,	-	-	-	-	-	1666
15. James Ker,	-	-	-	-	-	1667
16. John Johnston,	-	-	-	-	-	1668
17. Robert M'Ure,	-	-	-	-	-	1669
18. Marcus Marshall,	-	-	-	-	-	1670
19. John Gilhagie,	-	-	-	-	-	1671
20. John Bryson,	-	-	-	-	-	1672—1674
21. John Barnes,	-	-	-	-	-	1675—1676

IN OFFICE DURING  
THIS PERIOD.

22. Robert Cross,	-	-	-	-	-	1677—1678
23. John Goveane,	-	-	-	-	-	1679
24. John Braidie,	-	-	-	-	-	1680
25. James Corbett,	-	-	-	-	-	1681—1682
26. John M'Ure,	-	-	-	-	-	1683—1684
27. John Aitchison,	-	-	-	-	-	1685—1686
28. James Stirling,	-	-	-	-	-	1687
29. John Gray,	-	-	-	-	-	1688
30. Duncan M'Lachlane,	-	-	-	-	-	1689
31. John Stirling,	-	-	-	-	-	1690
32. George Muirhead,	-	-	-	-	-	1691—1692
33. Matthew Cumming,	-	-	-	-	-	1693—1699
34. James Sloss,	-	-	-	-	-	1700—1708
35. William Donaldson,	-	-	-	-	-	1709—1712
36. Robert Alexander,	-	-	-	-	-	1713—1728
37. John Robertson,	-	-	-	-	-	1729—1735
38. Andrew Cochrane *,	-	-	-	-	-	1736—1776
39. John Campbell,	-	-	-	-	-	1777—1800
40. Laurence Craigie,	-	-	-	-	-	1801
41. Gilbert Hamilton,	-	-	-	-	-	1802—1808
42. Nicol Brown,	-	-	-	-	-	1809—1812
43. John Hamilton,	-	-	-	-	-	1813—1814
44. Daniel M'Kenzie,	-	-	-	-	-	1815—1816
45. _____						

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\* Although there is a blank for eight years, in the records at 1765, it is pretty evident that Provost Cochrane was Preceptor for forty years. The Patrons, as a mark of their regard for his long and faithful services, ordered his portrait to be drawn by Cochrane, and hung up in the Laigh Council Chamber. Mr. Cochrane was succeeded in this office by Mr. Campbell of Clathick, who was Preceptor for more than twenty-three years. Soon after Mr. Campbell's resignation, Mr. Robert Findlay of Easter-Hill, one of the Patrons, drew up an elaborate and valuable Report, respecting this Hospital; from which a great part of the information of this article has been collected.

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## TOWN'S HOSPITAL.

The Hospital was erected on the following plan; viz. the Magistrates and Council made a present of the ground for the site of the Hospital and Court-yards, at the east end of the Old Green; a subscription was then entered into, under the patronage of the Magistrates, for the erection of the buildings, which amounted to thirteen hundred and thirty-five pounds. And for the maintenance of the Hospital, the Inhabitants were assessed in the sum of two hundred and fifty pounds; the Town Council engaging to contribute, in addition thereto, the annual sum of one hundred and forty pounds; the Merchants' House, sixty pounds; the Trades' House, one hundred and twenty pounds; and the General Session, two hundred and fifty pounds; making, in whole, eight hundred and twenty pounds. The Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons made offer of their services to attend the sick in the Hospital, and find medicines, gratis, which was accepted. The House was opened on the 15th of November 1733; on the 1st of February thereafter, there were ninety-seven persons in the House; on the 1st of May, one hundred and

seventeen; on the 1st of November, one hundred and forty; and in February 1735, one hundred and fifty-two, of which there were sixty-one old, and ninety-one young persons.

Prior to the erection of the Hospital, the accommodation for the poor was very indifferent, and by no means adequate to the extent of the Town; the following abstract and scheme of diet, taken from the first Report of the Managers, in 1734, exhibits a striking contrast from the Report of 1815, and shows the price of provisions at the time.

*The Diet for all Persons in the Hospital, above Fifteen Years of age, was as under, viz.*

**BREAKFAST**—every day throughout the week, Oat-Meal Pottage and Ale. **DINNER**—*Sunday*, Bread and Ale; *Monday*, Broth made without Flesh, with the addition of Bread and Butter, or Cheese; *Tuesday*, Broth made without Flesh, with the addition of Bread and Herrings; *Wednesday*, Broth made with Flesh, with the addition of Bread; *Thursday*, Broth made without Flesh, with the addition of Bread and Cheese; *Friday*, Broth made with Flesh, with the addition of Bread; *Saturday*, Broth made without Flesh, with the addition of Bread and Herrings or Butter. **SUPPER**—*Sunday*, Broth with Flesh and Bread; *Monday*, and every other day, Oat-Meal Pottage and Ale.

*Diet for all Persons under Fifteen Years of age.*

**BREAKFAST**—*Sunday*, Pease-Meal Pottage, with Milk or Butter; *Monday* and *Tuesday*, Oat-Meal Pottage, with Milk or Ale; *Wednesday*, Pease-Meal Pottage, with Milk or Butter; *Thursday*, Oat-Meal Pottage, with Milk or Ale; *Friday*, Pease-Meal Pottage, with Milk or Ale; *Saturday*, Oat-Meal Pottage, with Milk or Ale. **DINNER**—*Sunday*, Bread and Butter; *Monday*, and every other day, Bread, and Broth without Flesh. **SUPPER**—*Sunday*, Broth, with Bread and Cheese, or Butter; *Monday*, and every other day, Oat-Meal Pottage, with Milk or Ale.

Butter-Milk was given in Summer, instead of Sweet-Milk or Ale; and, in the season, Fresh Herrings, Greens, Potatoes, and other roots, at the discretion of the Mistress. The Diet for the sick was regulated by the Physician who attended the Hospital.

*Abstract of the Expenses of the Hospital from November 1733 to November 1734.*

*Provisions\*.*

Oat-Meal, 203 bolls 14 pecks, - - -	£107	0	3
Pease-Meal, 11 bolls 6 pecks, - - -	3	17	10
Fresh Beef, 2845½ lb. - - - - -	21	4	10
Salt Beef, 49 stones 14 lb. - - - - -	5	12	6
Mutton, Veal, &c. - - - - -	1	19	3
Fish, - - - - -	4	19	3
Fresh Butter, 75½ lb. - - - - -	1	5	6
Salt Butter, 17 stones, - - - - -	4	0	3
Cheese, 21 stones 11½ lb. - - - - -	3	1	7
Barley, 24 cwt. - - - - -	8	6	8
Groats, 147 pecks, - - - - -	9	14	0
Pease, 102 pecks, - - - - -	3	7	8
Potatoes, 3 pecks, - - - - -	0	1	6
Herbs and Roots, - - - - -	5	1	6
Carried forward, - - - - -	£179	12	7

\* *Rate of Prices nearly as under.*

	s.	d.
Meal, per peck, - - - - -	0	8
Fresh Beef, per lb. - - - - -	0	2
Fresh Butter, per lb. - - - - -	0	4
Potatoes, per peck, - - - - -	0	6
Eggs, per dozen, - - - - -	0	1½
Sweet-Milk, per pint, - - - - -	0	1½
Aquavita, per pint, - - - - -	1	8
Coals per cart, (weight unknown.) - - - - -	1	3
Candles, per lb. - - - - -	0	4

## GLASGOW.

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Brought forward,	£179	12	7
Eggs, 434 dozen, - - - - -	3	4	3
Salt, 143½ pecks, - - - - -	3	15	0
Ale, 1198 gallons, - - - - -	49	18	7
Sweet Milk, 985 pints, - - - - -	7	4	11
Butter Milk, 6018 do. - - - - -	13	0	5
Aquavitæ, 25½ do. - - - - -	1	11	8
Sherry, Sugar, &c. for the Sick, Maintenance of Disorderly Persons sent to the House of Correction, Charges on Provisions, as Cartage, Porterage, Baking of Bread, &c. - - -	6	19	3
	£265	6	8

*Clothing.*

Linens of sundry kinds, - - -	£24	3	6
Woollens do. - - -	61	4	11
Furniture for Clothing, and Tailors' Accounts, - - - - -	24	4	0
Shoes, - - - - -	8	14	0
	118	6	5

*Household Charges.*

Coal, 336 carts, - - -	£21	14	3
Candles, 12 stones, - - -	3	5	4
Soap and Starch, &c. - - -	8	3	4
Overseers' and Schoolmasters' Salaries, - - - - -	31	13	4
Servants' Wages, - - - - -	5	11	10
Petty Charges, - - - - -	14	14	1
	85	2	2

Total expense in 1734,	468	15	3
Do. in 1815,	11094	4	6

Difference of expense per annum between 1734 and 1815, - - - - -	£10,625	9	3
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*List of Preceptors.*

	IN OFFICE DURING THIS PERIOD.
1. Mr. Charles Millar, late Provost, elected on the 14th of August - - -	1735—1737
2. Mr. William Breadie, merchant, 18th Au- gust - - - - -	1737—1743
3. Mr. Robert Currie, merchant, 22d De- cember - - - - -	1743—1751
4. Mr. John Bowie, 19th December -	1751—1759
5. Mr. Daniel Baxter, stationer, 22d November	1759—1769
6. Mr. Daniel Campbell, merchant, 21st No- vember - - - - -	1769—1772
7. Mr. John Jamieson, skinner, 22d November	1772—1782
8. Mr. William Craig, timber-merchant, 15th August - - - - -	1782—1804
9. Mr. Daniel M'Kenzie, merchant, 13th November - - - - -	1804—1816
10. Mr. David Crawford, merchant, 22d April	1816—18
11. _____	18 —18

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*Vice-Preceptors.*

1. Mr. David Crawford, merchant, elected on  
the 16th of February - - - 1815—1816
  2. Vacant.
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On calculation, it is found that the expense of diet for each person in the Hospital per day in 1734, was one penny and seven-twelfths of a penny sterling, or nineteen pennies Scots.

The average cost of each person in the Hospital, in 1815, was 9*l.* 3*s.* per annum.

## THEATRE.

Previous to the Reformation in 1560, it had been customary to perform a kind of pantomimic representation of the history of our Saviour, his miracles and passion, and the lives and miracles of the Saints. As these exhibitions stood in direct opposition to the principles of the Reformers, and ultimate Covenanters, it is not surprising that the Citizens of Glasgow, who had shown so much zeal for religion and reformation of manners, should be slow to sanction an amusement, which so readily called scenes to their mind which they conceived to be blasphemous. It would appear, that the passion for exhibiting sacred representations was difficult to extirpate, for, on the 20th of July 1670, being only eighteen years before the Revolution, the Magistrates of Glasgow "interdicted strolling stage-players from running through the streets, and from performing plays in private houses, which they called the wisdom of Solomon."

The first regular stage-representation in Glasgow, was in the year 1750; it was performed in a hall, kept by Mr. Burrell for teaching dancing, on the east side of the High-Street, a little below the Bell of the Brae.

In 1752, a Timber Shed, or temporary Theatre, was fitted up in the north quarter of the Town, adjoining the wall of the Bishop's Palace; and in this booth, the celebrated Digges, Love, Stampier, and Mrs. Ward, performed, after having finished the season at Edinburgh. At this period, the prejudice of popular opinion in Glasgow, run so strong against amusements of this nature, that ladies and dress parties from the lower parts of the Town, were regularly escorted to the Theatre by a military guard.

In 1754, the celebrated Mr. George Whitefield, Chaplain to the Countess Dowager of Huntingdon, had occasion to preach from a tent in the High-Church Yard, to a numerous

congregation; in the fervour of his zeal, he cast his eyes on the Theatrical Booth, and quickly denounced it to be the Devil's House; no sooner did he articulate the words, than the out-skirts of the congregation ran to the Booth, and instantly levelled it with the ground.

In the year 1762, Mr. Jackson, a Comedian, accompanied by Messrs. Love and Beate, came to Glasgow, and endeavoured to procure the patronage of the Magistrates, and other respectable Citizens, for building a regular Theatre\*. The Magistrates having declined to interfere, or to patronise a scheme so very unpopular, it became very difficult to get individuals who were able and willing to promote the undertaking. At length, William M'Dowall of Castle-Semple, William Bogle of Hamilton Farm, John Baird of Craigton, Robert Bogle of Shettleston, and James Dunlop of Garnkirk, Esquires, subscribed money, and patronised the erection of a Theatre. Other difficulties, however, were yet to be overcome, for no person within the Royalty could be found bold enough to sell ground for such a purpose. At length, Mr. Millar of Westerton, sold a lot of ground in Grahamston, in the suburbs of the City, for that purpose; and Mr. John Adam, a respectable and liberal-minded architect and builder, erected the Theatre, which was opened in the spring of 1764, by Mrs. Bellamy, and other respectable performers. When the night for its opening arrived, a crowd of disorderly persons filled the galleries, and having impeded the performances by noise and tumult of every description, the mob at length set fire to the stage, and did not retire till they had completely cleared the house of all its machinery, scenery, and ornaments. On the succeeding morning, such parts of the dresses and properties as were not burned, were found, in a mutilated state, in the

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\* The first regular Theatre that was erected in Scotland since the Reformation, was in the Canongate of Edinburgh; it was opened in the Winter of 1646.

adjoining kitchen-gardens. When the house had been refitted, the performances were allowed to go on; the Managers, however, met with very indifferent success. In the winter of 1780, this Theatre was burned to the ground, and every thing within it completely destroyed; the wardrobe of the performers was estimated at 1000*l*.

The proprietors having declined to re-build, or to retain any farther interest in the Theatre, Mr. Jackson purchased ground on the east side of Dunlop-Street, and built a Theatre on his own account, capable of containing about one hundred pounds, which he opened in January 1782. From this period, the taste for theatricals began to increase, and it was soon found that this Theatre was deficient in size and decoration for the increasing wealth and population of the City. Accordingly, in 1802, Mr. Jackson and Mr. Aitken of Liverpool, began to enlarge it, which not meeting with the approbation of several of the citizens, a subscription was set on foot for erecting a large Theatre, in shares of 25*l*. The Subscribers having built a Theatre in Queen-Street, they procured an Act of Parliament, vesting the patent in themselves, and then negociated a lease with Messrs. Jackson and Aitken, who opened the Theatre in 1804. Soon after this period, Mr. Jackson sold the Dunlop-Street Theatre for a place of business.

The citizens of Glasgow having now erected the most magnificent Provincial Theatre in the Empire, at an expense of upwards of 18,500*l*.; they let it on lease for twelve hundred pounds per annum, subjecting the Lessees regularly to bring down the most eminent London performers, and to open and shut the Theatre at particular periods in the year; these terms having been all adhered to on the part of the Lessees, it only remained for the community to patronise the undertaking, when, alas! it was soon found that the taste for theatricals did not keep pace with the large sums which had been laid out for accommodation and splendour; the consequence was, that the Lessees could not implement their agreement. The premises

were therefore let to another tenant, at the reduced rent of eight hundred pounds per annum, who also failed in his engagements. The Theatre was then let to a third person, for six hundred pounds, who found that the business could not support the rent and consequent expense, on which it was reduced to four hundred pounds per annum. The embarrassments, severe as they had been on the Lessees, were now transferred to the Subscribers, who were called on to pay the arrears of ground-rent, and certain necessary expenses, which had been incurred. As the sums arising from the shares had been all expended, the Proprietors resolved to sell the Theatre, scenery, and patent. After repeated attempts at public sale, the whole was disposed of for five thousand pounds, a sum barely sufficient to discharge the accumulated debts, without dividing a single shilling to the original subscribers, many of whom were well satisfied to get off without being subjected to a per centage call on their shares to discharge the debt.

Many reasons may be assigned for the want of taste for theatricals in this extensive community; among others, the following may be adduced: a very considerable proportion of the respectable part of the community view theatrical amusements as tending to weaken the moral and religious principles of those whose minds have not been sufficiently fortified against romantic speculations; others, who view these matters very differently, have their time so completely taken up with mercantile or other pursuits through the day, that they prefer to spend their leisure hours in the evening with their friends at home, or with their companions at some favourite club, or such other entertainment. It is remarkable, however, that for a week or two when the first-rate performers, or Stars, as they are called, make their appearance on the Glasgow stage, the house is crowded to excess; and although the Manager is not always successful, there is scarcely an instance where respectable performers have not met with suitable encouragement.

## GLASGOW OBSERVATORY.

In the year 1807, a number of gentlemen formed themselves into a society for promoting astronomical science; and have since received a Seal of Cause from the Magistrates and Council of Glasgow, erecting them into a corporative body, by the name of the Glasgow Society for promoting Astronomical Science. The funds of this society have been raised by 250 transferable shares of 20*l.* each, which are held as heritable property.

The Observatory stands on Garnet-Hill, about a mile to the N. W. of the Cross. The situation is unquestionably the best which could have been selected in the neighbourhood of the City, as the prevailing winds carry the smoke of the Town in other directions, and there is no eminence near Glasgow from which the prospect is so extensive and beautiful. Mr. Webster of London gave the designs; they are in the Egyptian style of architecture; and were examined, and approved of, by several eminent Astronomers. The building is divided into three compartments; the centre one constitutes the Scientific Observatory, and is crowned with a revolving cupola; the east division forms the Popular Observatory, where the Subscribers have the use of astronomical instruments, and treatises connected with the science; the west compartment is fitted up for the accommodation of the Observer, and other necessary purposes. In the Scientific Observatory, there are three massive stone pedestals; to one of them, a sidereal clock is attached; on another pedestal, twenty feet high, (which brings the instrument within the revolving cupola,) is placed an excellent azimuth and altitude instrument, which is capable of being fitted up as an equatorial; on the other pedestal, is to be placed a large mural circle preparing by Troughton. The Popular Observatory is provided with a complete set of instruments for astronomical observations; an Herscheli>en telescope, ten feet

long, is used on the terrace, in front of the centre compartment of the Observatory, where the projecting wings of the building afford a shelter from the wind. There are several other telescopes of different kinds, globes, sextants, theodolites, &c. in this part of the Observatory; a fourteen feet Herschelian telescope is placed on the roof; an anti-room is occupied by a camera obscura; and a solar microscope, and other valuable instruments, are to be immediately added to this department of the Observatory.

This valuable Institution, which is not exceeded but by the Greenwich Observatory, has been honoured by the approbation of the most eminent Astronomers in the country. Dr. Herschel, who has repeatedly visited the Observatory, has been liberal in his approbation. The Subscribers are not only entitled to introduce their families to the Observatory, but also Non-Subscribers who live at more than six miles distance from Glasgow.

Dr. Ure, Professor of Natural Philosophy in the Andersonian Institution, displayed great zeal and perseverance in the formation of this Institution. The Doctor was the first Observer and Superintendent, and has been succeeded by Mr. John Cross, an eminent Mathematician, formerly Professor of Mathematics in the Andersonian Institution. Mr. Cross has also been appointed to teach Astronomy, and its practical application to navigation, &c.

*Managers, 1815.*

John More, Esq. *Preses.*

Andrew Templeton, Esq. *Treasurer.*

William Gray, Esq. *Secretary.*

*Directors.*

Kirkman Finlay, M. P.

Professor Mylne, College.

John Lockhart, D. D.

John Geddes.

William M'Gavin.

Walter Moodie.

*Presidents.**Secretaries.*

ELECTED IN		ELECTED IN	
1. John Lockhart, D. D.	1809	1. John Mitchell, D. D.	1809
2. John Lockhart, D. D.	1810	2. John Mitchell, D. D.	1810
3. John Lockhart, D. D.	1811	3. John Mitchell, D. D.	1811
4. John Guthrie,	1812	4. William Anderson,	1812
5. John Guthrie,	1813	5. William Anderson,	1813
6. John More,	1814	6. Andrew Rankin,	1814
7. John More,	1815	7. William Gray,	1815
8. _____	1816	8. _____	1816

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*Treasurers.**Superintendents and Observers.*

ELECTED IN		ELECTED IN	
1. Andrew Templeton,	1809	1. Andrew Ure, M. D.	1809
2. Andrew Templeton,	1810	2. Andrew Ure, M. D.	1810
3. Andrew Templeton,	1811	3. Andrew Ure, M. D.	1811
4. James Dennistoun,	1812	4. Andrew Ure, M. D.	1812
5. James Dennistoun,	1813	5. Andrew Ure, M. D.	1813
6. Andrew Templeton,	1814	6. John Cross,	1814
7. Andrew Templeton,	1815	7. John Cross,	1815
8. _____	1816	8. _____	1816

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## GLASGOW PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

In the community of Glasgow, where so much talent has been displayed, and capital employed in the formation and improvement of machinery, by which new facilities have been given to the manufactories, and the price of labour consequently reduced, it is surprising that a society for encouraging philosophical pursuits, and the farther improvement of the arts had not been long ago established.

In November 1802, a few gentlemen, impressed with the advantages which would likely arise from pursuits of this nature, formed themselves into a Society, which had for its object the general diffusion of knowledge, and where its Members, by their frequent intercourse, would have an opportunity of discussing the merits of new suggestions, of reading essays on philosophical subjects, and exhibiting models for the improvement of machinery.

The Society is governed by a President, Vice-President, Treasurer, Secretary, Librarian, and twelve Directors. The Members consist of three classes, *viz.* Resident, Honorary, and Corresponding; the two latter receive diplomas, without any gratuity. No person can be admitted a Resident Member, unless he is proposed by three Members, and received, by ballot, at an ordinary meeting. Each Member pays three guineas of admission-money, and one-half guinea yearly, which entitles him to the use of Philosophical Treatises from the Library, and the other benefits of the Society.

*Managers for 1816.*

James Fleming, Esq. *President.*

James Boaz, Esq. *Secretary.*

Robert Hastie, *Vice-President.*

Thomas Muir, *Treasurer.*

J. M'Causland, *Librarian.*

*Directors.*

James Cook.	James Denholm.
Peter Fleming.	James Lumsden.
James Watt, M. D.	John Lindsay.
James Thomson.	John Geddes.
John Nimmo, M. D.	Robert Watt, M. D.
William Duncan.	Professor Meikleham.

## WILSON'S CHARITY.

Mr. George Wilson, the Founder of this Charity, was a native of Glasgow; he died at London on the 26th of April 1778; and, by his will, which was proven at Doctors' Commons, on the 6th of May 1778, he appointed his good friends, John Bogle, Esq. merchant, Thomas Brown, Esq. surgeon, and John Jamieson, Esq. surgeon, all of Glasgow, to be the executors and administrators of his will. These gentlemen having been joined by the Rev. Dr. John Gillies, Rev. Dr. Robert Findlay, and the Rev. Dr. John Corse, three of the Ministers of the City, these six elected the following gentlemen to be Governors of the Charity, *viz.*

Rev. Dr. William Craig, Rev. Dr. John Hamilton, Rev. Dr. Wm. Porteous, Hon. William French, Lord Provost, *ex officio*, Alexander Donald, Baillie, do. Alexander Brown, Baillie, do. William Craig, Baillie, do. Alexander M'Caul, Dean of Guild, do. John Jamieson, Convener of the Trades' House, do. John Brown, Jun. merchant, Robert Carrick, banker, William Coats, merchant, John Douglas, do. Robert Dinwiddie, do. Gilbert Hamilton, do. Robert Barclay, writer, Alexander Speirs, merchant, John Bowman, do. John Glassford, do. James Coulter, do. Daniel Baxter, bookseller, James Dunlop, merchant, John Campbell, do. Dr. Rev. Robert Balfour.

By the deed of mortification, it is enjoined, that the Governors and Boys do attend divine service on one day of the year; which the Governors has fixed for the 26th of April, being

the anniversary of the Founder's death, except that day should happen to fall on a Saturday or Sunday; in either case, the meeting is put off till the following Monday. Upon this occasion the Governors and children of the other Charities, also go in procession to attend divine service.

<i>Presidents.</i>		<i>Secretaries.</i>	
	ELECTED IN		ELECTED IN
1. Thomas Brown,	1779	1. John Bogle,	1779
2. Robert Findlay, D.D.	1780	2. Gilbert Hamilton,	1780
3. William Coats,	1781	3. Gilbert Hamilton,	1781
4. John Campbell,	1782	4. Gilbert Hamilton,	1782
5. Wm. Porteous, D. D.	1783	5. Gilbert Hamilton,	1783
6. Daniel Baxter,	1784	6. Gilbert Hamilton,	1784
7. John Bowman,	1785	7. Gilbert Hamilton,	1785
8. John Bogle,	1786	8. Gilbert Hamilton,	1786
9. John Jamieson,	1787	9. Gilbert Hamilton,	1787
10. John Riddell,	1788	10. Gilbert Hamilton,	1788
11. John Gillies, D. D.	1789	11. Gilbert Hamilton,	1789
12. James Gordon,	1790	12. Gilbert Hamilton,	1790
13. Wm. Taylor, D. D.	1791	13. Gilbert Hamilton,	1791
14. Gilbert Hamilton,	1792	14. John Bogle,	1792
15. William Craig,	1793	15. Gilbert Hamilton,	1793
16. Robert Carrick,	1794	16. Gilbert Hamilton,	1794
17. Alex. Ranken, D.D.	1795	17. Gilbert Hamilton,	1795
18. John Brown,	1796	18. Gilbert Hamilton,	1796
19. Alexander Low,	1797	19. Gilbert Hamilton,	1797
20. Wm. Lockhart, D.D.	1798	20. Gilbert Hamilton,	1798
21. Archibald Graham,	1799	21. Gilbert Hamilton,	1799
22. Robert Findlay,	1800	22. Gilbert Hamilton,	1800
23. Robert Balfour, D.D.	1801	23. Gilbert Hamilton,	1801
24. John Buchanan,	1802	24. Gilbert Hamilton,	1802

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This Charity has, from time to time, received a number of donations; among others, may be mentioned one hundred pounds which Mrs. Mary Mitchell, relict of Mr. Donald Baine, Excise-Officer, gave on the 6th of June 1785.

*Presidents.**Secretaries.*

	ELECTED IN		ELECTED IN
25. George Jardine,	1803	25. Gilbert Hamilton,	1803
26. W. Taylor, Jun. D.D.	1804	26. Gilbert Hamilton,	1804
27. Henry Glassford,	1805	27. Gilbert Hamilton,	1805
28. James Smith,	1806	28. Gilbert Hamilton,	1806
29. John Lockhart, D.D.	1807	29. Gilbert Hamilton,	1807
30. James Black,	1808	30. Gilbert Hamilton,	1808
31. Stev. Macgill, D. D.	1809	31. George Jardine,	1809
32. John Alston,	1810	32. George Jardine,	1810
33. Daniel M'Kenzie,	1811	33. George Jardine,	1811
34. Gavin Gibb, D. D.	1812	34. George Jardine,	1812
35. Nicol Brown,	1813	35. George Jardine,	1813
36. John M'Caul,	1814	36. George Jardine,	1814
37. Wm. Muir, D. D.	1815	37. George Jardine,	1815
38. Andrew Wilson,	1816	38. George Jardine,	1816
39. _____	1817	39. _____	1817

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## HUMANE SOCIETY.

As every person ought to have some knowledge of the very simple means for reviving the apparently drowned, which the Humane Societies of London and Glasgow have instituted; the following is submitted for general information.

*Directions for the Recovery of Drowned Persons.*

1. As soon as the patient is taken out of the water, the wet clothes, if the person is not naked at the time of the accident, should be taken off with all possible expedition on the spot,

(unless some convenient house be very near,) and a great coat or two, or some blankets, if convenient, should be wrapped round the body.

2. The patient is to be thus carefully conveyed in the arms of three or four men, or on a bier, to the nearest public or other house, where a good fire, if in the winter season, and a warm bed, can be made ready for its reception. As the body is conveying to this place, great attention is to be paid to the position of the head; it must be kept supported in a natural and easy posture, and not suffered to hang down.

3. In cold or moist weather, the patient is to be laid on a mattress or bed before the fire, but not too near, or in a moderately heated room; in warm and sultry weather, on a bed only. The body is then to be wrapped, as expeditiously as possible, with a blanket, and thoroughly dried with warm coarse cloths or flannels.

4. In summer or sultry weather too much air cannot be admitted. For this reason it will be necessary to set open the windows and doors, as cool refreshing air is of the greatest importance in the process of resuscitation.

5. Not more than six persons are to be present to apply the proper means; a great number will be useless, and may retard or totally prevent the restoration of life. It will be necessary, therefore, to request the absence of those who attend merely from motives of curiosity.

6. It will be proper for one of the assistants, with a pair of bellows of the common size, applying the pipe a little way up one nostril, to blow with some force, in order to introduce air into the lungs; at the same time, the other nostril and the mouth are to be closed by another assistant, whilst a third person gently presses the chest with his hands after the lungs are observed to be inflated. By pursuing this process, the noxious and stagnant vapours will be expelled, and natural breathing imitated. If the pipe of the bellows be too large, the air may be blown in at the mouth, the nostrils at the same time being

closed, so that it may not escape that way; but the lungs are more easily filled, and natural breathing better imitated, by blowing up the nostril.

7. Let the body be gently rubbed with common salt, or with flannel, sprinkled with spirits, as rum, geneva, or whisky. A warming-pan heated (the body being surrounded with flannel) may be lightly moved up and down the back. Fomentations of hot brandy (or whisky) are to be applied to the pit of the stomach, loins, &c. and often renewed. Bottles filled with hot water, heated tiles covered with flannel, or hot bricks, may be efficaciously applied to the soles of the feet, palms of the hands, and other parts of the body. The temples may be rubbed with spirits of hartshorn, and the nostrils now and then tickled with a feather and snuff.

8. Tobacco fumes should be thrown up the fundament; if a fumigator be not at hand, a common pipe will answer the purpose. The operation should be frequently performed, as it is of importance; for the good effects of this process have been experienced in a variety of instances of suspended animation. But should the application of tobacco-smoke in this way not be immediately convenient, or other impediments arise, clysters of this herb, or other acrid infusions, with salt, &c. may be thrown up with advantage.

9. When these means have been employed a considerable time without success, and any brew-house or warm bath can be readily obtained, the body should be carefully conveyed to such a place, and remain in the bath, or surrounded with warm grains, for three or four hours.

If a child has been drowned, its body should be wiped perfectly dry, and immediately placed in bed between two healthy persons. The salutary effects of the natural vital warmth conveyed in this manner, have been proved in a variety of successful cases.

10. While the various methods of treatment are employed, the body is to be well shaken every ten minutes, in order to

render the process of animation more certainly successful; and children in particular are to be much agitated, by taking hold of their legs and arms frequently, and for a continuance of time. In various instances, agitation has forwarded the recovery of boys who have been drowned, and continued for a considerable time apparently dead.

11. If there be any signs of returning life, such as sighing, gasping, or convulsive motions, a spoonful of any warm liquid may be administered, and if the act of swallowing is returned, then a cordial of warm brandy or wine may be given in small quantities, and frequently repeated.

12. Electricity may be tried by the judicious and skilful, as its application neither prevents nor retards the various modes of recovery already recommended, but, on the other hand, will most probably tend to render the other means employed more certain and efficacious. This stimulus bids fair to be an important auxiliary in cases of suspended animation; and, therefore, deserves the serious regard and attention of the Faculty.

The methods which have been fully described are to be employed with vigour for three hours or upwards, although no favourable circumstances should arise, for it is a vulgar and dangerous opinion to suppose, that persons are irrecoverable because life does not soon make its appearance—an opinion that has consigned to the grave an immense number of the seemingly dead, who might have been restored to life by resolution and perseverance.

Bleeding is never to be employed in such cases, unless by the direction of one of the medical assistants, or some other gentleman of the Faculty who has paid attention to the resuscitating art.

The above directions have been simplified in the following form, *viz.*

1. The body never to inverted, rolled, or roughly used.
2. To be conveyed speedily to a house, with the head raised:

to be stripped and dried, the mouth and nostrils carefully cleared.

3. To be laid on a bed; and, if taken out from ice, not at first in a warm room; to be gradually rubbed with flannel, heated; sprinkled with spirits; and, by degrees, brought near a fire. The immediate application of heat, when the body has become frigid with cold, would probably destroy life. In summer, lay the body in the sun; let two or three people undertake the rubbing of the body, first gently, and then more smartly. Never with salt.

4. The breast to be fomented with cloths dipped in warm spirits.

5. A heated warming-pan, or bottle of hot water, rolled in a piece of flannel, to be often moved lightly over the back and spine. Warm bricks to be put to the hands and feet.

6. Warm water to be injected.

7. All the time of the above exertions, two persons must be employed in endeavouring to inflate the lungs. One holds the mouth and one nostril, while the other, having inserted the nozzle of a pair of bellows into the other nostril, blows till the chest is filled, then letting go both mouth and nostril, gently presses the breast and ribs to empty the lungs. Repeat this operation, and continue the rubbing for some hours, without despairing; by no means blow air from the mouth of the operator into the lungs of the person.

8. If no bellows are to be had, press, with the hands, the breast and ribs, so as to expel air from the cells of the lungs, and repeat the pressure often, so as to imitate breathing.

9. On signs of returning respiration, give a tea-spoonful of water; and if the person can swallow, give a small quantity of warm wine or diluted spirits.

10. Put the person into a warm bed, between two other persons, and after sleep he awakes quite restored.

*N. B.* No bleeding or opening of the wind-pipe without medical aid.



As a number of fatal accidents have occurred, in consequence of persons who could not swim, bathing at improper places of the River, the President and Operator of the Humane Society of Glasgow, on the 22d of May 1813, when the Clyde was within its usual bounds, and little affected by the tide, took soundings of that part of the River generally used by bathers, from Nelson's Monument to Dalmarnock Ford.

The depression from the surface was taken at three yards from the water-mark, and was as follows, *viz.*

	<i>Side next the Green.</i>		<i>Op. side.</i>	
	Feet.	Inch.	Feet.	Inch.
Opposite to Nelson's Monument, - - - -	6	6	6	3
Arns Well, - - - - -	7	0	6	6
Humane Society House, - - -	8	3	4	0
Half-way between Humane Society House eastward to the pipe running with water,	11	0	6	6
Water-pipe, - - - - -	12	6	5	6
Bend of Peat Bog, - - -	16	6	6	9
Half-way between bend of Peat Bog and the north-west corner of Fleshers' Haugh,	11	6	5	6
North-west corner of Fleshers' Haugh, -	6	6	4	9
Trees, a little to the east of Mr. Robert Austin's house, - - - - -	2	6	8	0
Well in front of Mr. William Lindsay's house,	6	6	8	0
Burn in front of Mr. Stewart Douglas's Lodge,	5	0	13	6
West end of Mr. Hay's Bleaching-green,	4	3	5	0
West end of Domino's Hole, - -	5	0	4	6
East end of do. - -	12	0	3	6
East extremity of the Green, - -	6	0	3	3
Thirty yards below Rutherglen Bridge,	5	3	4	0
Thirty yards above do.	5	0	7	0
East end of Trafalgar Bank, - -	8	6	5	3
East end of Messrs. Henry Monteith, Bogle, & Co.'s Works, - - - - -	12	6	3	0
Physic Well, - - - - -	13	6	5	3
Dalmarnock Dyeworks, - - - -	5	0	3	0
Half-way between Dalmarnock Dyeworks and Clyde Bank Chemical Works, -	3	3	13	3
Clyde Bank Chemical Works, - -	4	0	10	0

		<i>Side next the Green.</i>		<i>Op. side.</i>	
		Feet.	Inch.	Feet.	Inch.
Centre of Mr. Arrot's bank,	- -	6	3	14	6
Rutherglen Quay *, - -	- -	3	0	12	0

The River at about forty yards above the Quay, begins to get very shallow up to Dalmarnock Ford, varying from two to four feet six inches deep, throughout, except some few holes, which are about five feet six inches deep. The bottom of the River, from Nelson's Monument to Dalmarnock Ford, is chiefly formed with sand, gravel, or coal-measure, excepting Peat Bog, and the banks opposite the Fleshers' Haugh, and at the west end of Messrs. Monteith & Bogle's property, which are formed with mud.

*Presidents.*

## ELECTED IN

1. Gilbert Hamilton, 1790
2. Gilbert Hamilton, 1791
3. David Dale, 1792
4. David Dale, 1793
5. Robert Carrick, 1794
6. Robert Findlay, 1795
7. Cunningham Corbet, 1796
8. James Hopkirk, 1797
9. James Hopkirk, 1798
10. George M'Intosh, 1799
11. George M'Intosh, 1800
12. James M'Kenzie, 1801
13. William Craig, 1802
14. William Craig, 1803
15. Robert Carrick, 1804
16. Robert Carrick, 1805
17. John Laurie, 1806
18. John Laurie, 1807
19. John Laurie, 1808

*Secretaries.*

## ELECTED IN

1. Rob. Cleghorn, M.D. 1790
2. Rob. Cleghorn, M.D. 1791
3. Rob. Cleghorn, M.D. 1792
4. Robert Cowan, 1793
5. Robert Cowan, 1794
6. William Anderson, 1795
7. William Anderson, 1796
8. William Anderson, 1797
9. Tho. Garnet, M.D. 1798
10. Tho. Garnet, M.D. 1799
11. William Anderson, 1800
12. William Anderson, 1801
13. Rich. Millar, M.D. 1802
14. Rich. Millar, M.D. 1803
15. Jo. Balmano, M.D. 1804
16. Jo. Balmano, M.D. 1805
17. Jo. Balmano, M.D. 1806
18. Jo. Balmano, M.D. 1807
19. Jo. Balmano, M.D. 1808

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\* An abstract of these soundings have been painted on boards, and placed on the walls of the Humane Society House, in the Green.

<i>Presidents.</i>		<i>Secretaries.</i>	
	ELECTED IN		ELECTED IN
20. John Craig,	1809	20. Jo. Balmanno, M.D.	1809
21. John Craig,	1810	21. Jo. Balmanno, M.D.	1810
22. John Craig,	1811	22. Jo. Balmanno, M.D.	1811
23. James Spreull,	1812	23. John Nimmo, M. D.	1812
24. James Cleland,	1819	24. John Nimmo, M. D.	1819
25. Joshua Heywood,	1814	25. John Nimmo, M. D.	1814
26. Joshua Heywood,	1815	26. John Nimmo, M. D.	1815
27. Joshua Heywood,	1816	27. John Nimmo, M. D.	1816

## GRAMMAR-SCHOOL.

This Seminary is of very remote antiquity, probably coeval with the formation of the Church in Glasgow; it was organised long before the formation of the University, in 1450. From the Reformation in 1560 till the Revolution, this School was very respectable; and since the latter period, it has uniformly maintained a pre-eminent character. On the 28th of October 1595, the Presbytery, or the Exercise, as it was then called, ordained the Regents in the College to try the Irish Scholars in the Grammar-School twiching the heads of religion. At that period, the School met at five o'clock in the morning.

On the 3d of January 1598, the Students, who had then become very numerous, were ordered to assemble together in the Hie Kirk, during divine service. At that period, the Master of the Grammar-School was, *ex officio*, a member of the Presbytery of Glasgow. The School buildings in the Grey Friar's Wynd having become very old, and gone into decay, the Exercise, which had been formerly held there, was, on the 11th of March 1601, ordered to meet in the Hie Kirk, during the time of bigging the Grammar-School. In 1615, when Mr. John Blackburn, the Master of the Grammar-School, went to be Minister of the Barony Church, it does not appear that there were any other authorised Teacher, the drudgery of the School being apparently done by Ushers. On the 29th of December

of that year, the Lord Provost requests the Presbytery to assist him in looking out for a fit person to fill the place of Mr. John, who had for a long time acquitted himself with great ability. In 1685, the Magistrates desired the Ministers of the City, and the Regents in the College, to inspect and consider the state of the School, and to report their opinion; which they accordingly did, recommending that there should be five separate and distinct classes. In 1690, soon after the Revolution, it would appear that the School had been formed into several classes, for, on the 30th of July, the testimonials for the Rectors \* and Doctors of the Grammar-School, were ordered to be laid before the Committee for visiting Schools and Colleges.

The ordinary course of education, since the Revolution, seems to have been four years, and it would appear that the business of the School was conducted by a Rector and three Masters; the former having the superintendence over the latter. The Rector taught the fourth year's course, and sometimes joined it with a fifth, when the Parents or Guardians of the Pupils required it; the other three Masters began a rudiment class, each in rotation, and handed over their Pupils to the Rector, at the end of the third year, and began anew.

The Magistrates and Council, on 7th March 1782, observing that the Schools in the City were susceptible of still farther improvements, appointed the following Gentlemen a Committee, viz. Alexander Brown, Gilbert Hamilton, John Campbell, Walter Stirling, William Coats, and John Campbell, Jun. Esquires, to consider the present state of the various Schools in Glasgow, and to report their opinion with regard to what plan they would recommend for their farther improvement. On the 13th of May, thereafter, the Committee reported to the Council, that, among other matters, they had taken into their serious consideration the state of the Grammar-School,

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\* In the year 1694, the Teacher of the Grammar-School was Rector of the University.

and having consulted several of the Ministers and Professors, and other persons of learning, on the subject, they were unanimously of opinion,

1st, That it would be for the interest of the School, that the office of Rector should be discontinued, and that the business should be conducted by four Masters, with equal rank, authority, and salaries, each of whom should, in his turn, begin a Rudiment class on the 10th of October, and carry it forward for four years.

2d, That the business of the Rector, viz. of presiding in the Common-Hall, directing the discipline of the School, and regulating the method of study, should in future be conducted as follows; the Master of the oldest class to preside in the Common-Hall; the rules and acts of discipline, which respect the good order of the whole, to be under the management of the four Masters; the Master of the oldest class for the time being, having the casting voice.

3d, A Committee of Council to be appointed annually to superintend the concerns of the School, and to visit it along with other persons of learning once every month.

4th, That as the present School-House in the Grey Friar's Wynd has neither free air nor good light, and has no place connected with it, fitted for the innocent diversions of the Boys, recommend that a new School-House be erected in a convenient situation, with the necessary requisites.

5th, That the wages, which were four shillings, be raised to five shillings per quarter; that the Candlemas offering be continued; but that the words "*Vivat* \*," "*Floriat*," "*Gloriat*," be discontinued.

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\* The custom of cheering the boys, according to the extent of their offering, was of very old standing. When a boy gave a moderate offering, the whole School shouted out, "*Vivat*," *let him live*, and gave one ruff with their feet; when a larger sum was presented, the word "*Floriat*," *let him flourish*, was vociferated, and two ruffs given; and when a still larger present was given, the word "*Gloriat*," *let him be glorious*, was sounded with great applause, amidst the thunders of three ruffs.

**6th,** That the Masters wear gowns in their classes.

**7th,** That the whole classes, in future, shall only assemble together at the morning meetings in the Common Hall, when prayers shall be said by the Master of the oldest class.

**8th,** That each Boy shall pay Sixpence per quarter, for Coals; and that the Master of the oldest class shall be responsible that the Janitor do his duty.

**9th,** That the hours of attendance be, in Winter, from nine till eleven, and from twelve till two o'clock; in Summer, from seven till nine, from ten till twelve, and from one till three.

**10th,** The vacation to be only four weeks, and to commence on the first of July, and the following play-days allowed through the year; viz. at the time of the Spring and Winter Sacraments, from Wednesday afternoon till Tuesday morning; Christmas-day; New-year's day; last Friday of January; Candlemas-day; first day of May; King's Birth-day; Deacons' choosing, and two or three days after the annual examination, as the Lord Provost may direct; to have only one meeting on the Saturdays during Winter, and none in Summer, and to have no vacation on the Wednesday afternoons, as formerly.

The Magistrates and Council having taken the above Report into their serious consideration, on the 26th of June 1782, unanimously agreed thereto, enacted and ordained the whole Regulations therein contained, to be carried into effect; and appointed Alexander Brown, Esq. to be Convener of the Committee for the current year.

The Magistrates and Council, in a few years after this, ordained the quarter-wages to be raised first to six shillings, and then to seven shillings and sixpence.

On the 3d of September 1807, the Committee recommended to the Magistrates and Council, that, as the course of four years was now very generally considered to be too short for obtaining a sufficient Grammar-School Education,

and that, as the Pupils often left the School at an age too young for receiving suitable benefit from the more advanced instructions from the Professor of Humanity in the University, that the course should be extended to five years, and that, from various considerations, the School-wages should be increased from Seven Shillings and Sixpence, to Ten Shillings and Sixpence per quarter. The Magistrates and Council having considered this Report, ordained the wages to be raised to Ten Shillings and Sixpence; and delayed the consideration of the fifth class to a future meeting.

On the 30th of May 1815, the Magistrates and Council, on the recommendation of their Committee, resumed consideration of the Report of 3d September 1807, and being well and ripely advised, enacted and ordained, that, in future, the course of education should be extended to five years, and that there should be a Rector's class, in addition to the four others, where, besides the Latin language, the elements of Greek and Geography should be taught. The Magistrates and Council thereafter unanimously appointed Mr. William Chrystal, one of the Masters of the Grammar-School, to be Rector. As the School is superintended by the Committee of Council, formerly alluded to, assisted by four of the Ministers, who take it in rotation, and an equal number of Professors in the University, the Rector has no charge, superintendence, or control over the other Teachers\*; the four Masters, therefore, carry on their classes for four years, in the same manner as was done before the appointment of the Rector; and it is from the oldest class that the Rector's is chiefly made up.

The business of the School is now conducted as follows;  
*viz.*

The hours of attendance are from ten till twelve o'clock noon, and from one till three o'clock afternoon, every lawful

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\* This arrangement was alike agreeable to the Rector and all others concerned.

day, excepting the afternoons of Saturdays, the vacation, and play-days.

The vacation commences on the 4th of June, and continues till the Tuesday after the fair of Glasgow in July, which is usually about six weeks and a half. The play-days are, at the time of the Spring and Winter Sacraments, from Wednesday afternoon till Tuesday morning, Christmas-day, New-Year's-day, last Friday of January\*, Candlemas-day, May-day, Deacons' Choosing, and two or three days after the annual examination, as the Lord Provost may direct: when any of the play-days happens to fall on a Friday, there is no meeting on the following day.

Prayers are said by each of the Masters in their own classrooms at the commencement of the morning meetings. The joint Committee examine the School eight times in the year; as there is no intimation given when the examinations are to take place, the Teachers and the taught are always on the alert. At these examinations, the place which each Boy holds in the class, is faithfully marked; and, at the end of the last examination, the Boy who has been nearest the top of the class during the average of the eight examinations, is entitled to the dux or first prize; by this arrangement, the Boy of superior merit receives his due reward, although it may happen that he is not at the top of the class at the last, nor even some of the former, examinations; and that every shadow of preference to favourite

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\* It has been customary, from a very remote period, for one student from each of the four nations in the Natural Philosophy class in the College, to repair to the Grammar-School, towards the end of January, and to request a play-day for each of the classes, on the last Friday of that month; this deputation, it is needless to observe, is received with every possible mark of approbation and applause.

In return for this compliment, four of the boys of the oldest class in the Grammar-School, (which will now fall to be from the Rector's class,) repair to the College in the last week of January, and having first pronounced a Latin oration to the Principal, they boldly enter the several halls, and in the Latin language request a holiday, from the Professors, on Candlemas-day, for the Students. These juvenile Orators are politely received, and their request granted.



Boys may be done away, the whole Scholars cast lots for places thrice in the year, *viz.* at the commencement of the session in October, in February, and in July.

At the close of the session, which is usually in the last week of September, or the first of October, the Lord Provost, in his full Court-dress, the Magistrates, the joint Committee, and the Parents and Guardians of Pupils, meet in the Common Hall of the School-buildings, (elsewhere described,) when his Lordship-distributes prizes in Latin books, elegantly bound, to such Boys as, from general eminence in the School, are entitled to this distinction, according to a graduated scale, descending usually to about one-fourth of the class; prizes in English books are also given for good attendance, to those who have not been absent for one meeting during the year; and similar prizes are given at the end of the course to such as have not been absent for one meeting during the course of (formerly four) now five years. These prizes are at the expense of the Magistrates and Council, and usually cost about one hundred guineas.

The Boys in the highest of the four ordinary classes, do not return after the distribution of prizes. The Rector's new class, which is made up, partly from the oldest ordinary class, from those students of his own class who choose to remain for another year, and from those who have left private schools, meet in two or three days after the distribution of prizes, along with the other three classes. The Rudiment class does not meet till the 10th of October.

The Teachers' salaries are all paid from the Corporation funds. The Rector receives one hundred pounds per annum; the Master who teaches the oldest of the other four classes, thirty-five pounds; and the others, twenty-five pounds each. The fee to the Rector's class is fifteen shillings; and to the other classes, ten shillings and sixpence per quarter. The Scholars give all a gratuity at Candlemas, which is supposed to average at least a quarter's fee; they also give two shillings and sixpence for coals; and two shillings per annum

for the Janitor, who keeps the common hall, the teaching rooms, courts, play-grounds, and water-pipes, in order.

The books fixed to be used for the first year, are the Rudiments, and a little of Cordery; second year, more of Cordery, Nepos, part of Grammatical Exercises, or Mair's Introduction; third year, more of Mair, (or the Exercises,) with Cæsar and Ovid; fourth year, Sallust, Virgil, and part of Horace, continuing, these last years, such parts of Ruddiman's Grammar, &c. as may appear needful; Phædrus' Fables, and Buchanan's Psalms have occasionally been introduced. Prosody has been of late much more attended to than formerly; one meeting a-week is generally devoted to reading the Scriptures, and another to some abridged History of Scotland, England, Rome, or Greece, according to the stage which the class may have attained to in its course.

In the Rector's class, the higher Latin Classics are read one meeting a-day; the other meeting is appropriated to the Greek language, taking the Grammar and the ordinary elementary books, according to the previous attainments of the Pupils. In order to overtake Geography, Antiquities, Mythology, &c. which the Rector is expected to teach, he holds an extra daily meeting with his class before breakfast, during the summer months.

The Magistrates and Council, having, in 1782, instituted, and subsequently countenanced, the formation of a library for the use of the School, the present Teachers and their Scholars have so far supported it, that each class has now a separate collection of useful and entertaining books, which are lent out to the Scholars. A complete set of globes and maps have been provided for the Rector's class, at the expense of the City.

# Masters, Duxes, and Conveners.

From the renovation of the School, in 1782, till 1816.

Year.	Classes and Masters.	Duxes.	Son of	No. in Class.	No. in School.	Conveners of the Committee elected in Oct. preceding date
1782	1st Class, Mr. Alexander Bradfute.	The Duxes for this session were ascertained, and the Prizes distributed on 25th September 1783.		21		
.....	2d do. Mr. John Dow.			82		
.....	3d do. Mr. William Bald *			43		
.....	4th do. Mr. Daniel M'Arthur.			106		
1783	1st Class, Mr. Alexander Bradfute.	Duncan M'Farlane, Robert Marshall, John Coats, Alexander Brown,	Mr. Malcolm, Aberfoyle. Mr. Robert, Glas. Tanwork. Mr. William, merchant. Mr. Alexander, merchant.	22	252	Alexander Brown, Esq.
.....	2d do. Mr. John Dow.			66		
.....	3d do. Mr. William Bald.			39		
.....	4th do. Mr. Daniel M'Arthur.			97		
1784	1st Class, Mr. John Dow.	John M'Dowal, John Coats, Alexander M'Aslan, Colin Dunlop,	Mr. John, merchant. Mr. William, merchant. Mr. John, seedsman. Mr. James, merchant.	60	224	Alexander Brown, Esq.
.....	2d do. Mr. David Allison.			37		
.....	3d do. Mr. Daniel M'Arthur.			93		
.....	4th do. Mr. Alexander Bradfute.			63		
1785	1st Class, Mr. David Allison.	Laurence Dinwiddie, Alexander M'Aslan, George Alston, Colin Donald,	Mr. Robert, merchant. Mr. John, seedsman. Mr. John, Jun. merchant. Mr. Thomas, merchant.	31	253	Gilbert Hamilton, Esq.
.....	2d do. Mr. Daniel M'Arthur.			82		
.....	3d do. Mr. Alexander Bradfute.			44		
.....	4th do. Mr. John Dow.			90		
1786	1st Class, Mr. Daniel M'Arthur.	Alexander Brown, George Alston, Colin Donald, John Jardine,	Mr. Alexander, merchant. Mr. John, Jun. merchant. Mr. Thomas, merchant. Professor Jardine.	69	247	Gilbert Hamilton, Esq.
.....	2d do. Mr. Alexander Bradfute.			30		
.....	3d do. Mr. John Dow.			88		
.....	4th do. Mr. David Allison.			59		
					246	Gilbert Hamilton, Esq.

\* In this School, so justly celebrated, a very considerable number of young men have been educated, who have afterwards filled honourable and important places in Church and State. Mr. David Boyle, second son of the Hon. Patrick Boyle, of Shewalton, in Ayrshire, who received prizes in Mr. Bald's class, is now the Lord Justice Clerk in the High Court of Justiciary, and Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow, &c.

*Masters, Dures, and Conveners.*

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Classes and Masters.</i>	<i>Dures.</i>	<i>Sons of</i>	<i>No. in Class.</i>	<i>No. in School.</i>	<i>Conveners of the Committee elected in Oct. preceding date</i>
1787	1st Class, Mr. Alexander Bradfute.	George Alston,	Mr. John, Jun. merchant.	23		
.....	2d do. Mr. John Dow.	Thomas Wallace,	Mr. John, Halifax.	81		
.....	3d do. Mr. David Allison.	William Irvine,	Professor Irvine.	62		
.....	4th do. Mr. Daniel M'Arthur.	George Parker,	Mr. Robert, Butterbigginga.	88		
1788	1st Class, Mr. John Dow.	Colin Donald,	Mr. Thomas, merchant.	65	254	Gilbert Hamilton, Esq.
.....	2d do. Mr. David Allison.	George Dunlop,	Mr. James, merchant.	61		
.....	3d do. Mr. Daniel M'Arthur.	John Muirhead,	Mr. Alexander, maltman.	69		
.....	4th do. Mr. John Wilson.	Douglas Alston,	Mr. John, Jun. merchant.	52		
1789	1st Class, Mr. David Allison.	William Irvine,	Professor Irvine.	51	247	Gilbert Hamilton, Esq.
.....	2d do. Mr. Daniel M'Arthur.	John Muirhead,	Mr. Alexander, maltman.	64		
.....	3d do. Mr. John Wilson.	Douglas Alston,	Mr. John, Jun. merchant.	50		
.....	4th do. Mr. John Dow.	David Paterson,	Mr. Arch. candle-maker.	73		
1790	1st Class, Mr. Daniel M'Arthur.	John Muirhead,	Mr. Alexander, maltman.	63	238	Gilbert Hamilton, Esq.
.....	2d do. Mr. John Wilson.	George Blackwell,	Mr. Robert, merchant.	45		
.....	3d do. Mr. John Dow.	David Paterson,	Mr. Arch. candle-maker.	82		
.....	4th do. Mr. David Allison.	John Nimmo,	Mr. William surgeon.	96		
1791	1st Class, Mr. John Wilson.	William Cowan,	Mr. Robert, merchant.	68	286	Gilbert Hamilton, Esq.
.....	2d do. Mr. John Dow.	David Paterson,	Mr. Arch. candle-maker.	89		
.....	3d do. Mr. David Allison.	John Nimmo,	Mr. William, surgeon.	114		
.....	4th do. Mr. Daniel M'Arthur.	John James,	Mr. John, planter, Jamaica.	120	391	Gilbert Hamilton, Esq.

*Masters, Duzes, and Conveners.*

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Classes and Masters.</i>	<i>Duzes.</i>	<i>Son of</i>	<i>No. in Class</i>	<i>No. in School elected in Oct. preceeding date</i>	<i>Conveners of the Committee</i>
1792	1st Class, Mr. John Dow.	David Paterson,	Mr. Arch. candle-maker.	82		
.....	2d do. Mr. David Allison.	John Nimmo,	Mr. William, surgeon.	110		
.....	3d do. Mr. Daniel M'Arthur.	John James,	Mr. John, planter, Jamaica.	108		
.....	4th do. Mr. John Wilson.	William Cowan,	Mr. Robert, merchant.	68		
1793	1st Class, Mr. David Allison.	John Nimmo,	Mr. William, surgeon.	73	368	Gilbert Hamilton, Esq.
.....	2d do. Mr. Daniel M'Arthur.	John James,	Mr. John, planter, Jamaica.	98		
.....	3d do. Mr. John Wilson.	William Cowan,	Mr. Robert, merchant.	62		
.....	4th do. Mr. John Dow.	John Riddell,	Mr. John, merchant.	82		
1794	1st Class, Mr. Daniel M'Arthur.	John James,	Mr. John, planter, Jamaica.	95	315	Gilbert Hamilton, Esq.
.....	2d do. Mr. John Wilson.	William Cowan,	Mr. Robert, merchant.	60		
.....	3d do. Mr. John Dow.	John Riddell,	Mr. John, merchant.	79		
.....	4th do. Mr. David Allison.	Robert Findlay,	Mr. Robert, merchant.	70		
1795	1st Class, Mr. John Wilson.	Patrick Tennent,	Mr. Robert, brewer.	113	304	Gilbert Hamilton, Esq.
2d do. Mr. James Gibson†.	Donald Cuthbertson,		Mr. William, merchant.	75		
3d do. Mr. David Allison.	Enoch Dixon,		Mr. John, Knightwood Col.	68		
4th do. Mr. Daniel M'Arthur.	James Carrick,		Rev. James, N. Kilpatrick.	88		
1796	1st Class, Mr. James Gibson.	William D. Blair,	Mr. John, hatter.	84	344	Gilbert Hamilton, Esq.
.....	2d do. Mr. David Allison.	Robert Findlay,	Mr. Robert, merchant.	66		
.....	3d do. Mr. Daniel M'Arthur.	Colin Dunlop,	Mr. John, merchant.	86		
.....	4th do. Mr. John Wilson.	Archibald Robertson,	Mr. Wm. timber-merchant.	109	345	Gilbert Hamilton, Esq.

† Mr. Gibson succeeded Mr. Dow, and carried on his class till the end of the course.

*Masters, Duxes, and Conveners.*

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Classes and Masters.</i>	<i>Duxes.</i>	<i>Son of</i>	<i>No. in Class.</i>	<i>No. in School.</i>	<i>Conveners of the Committee elected in Oct. preceeding date</i>
1797	1st Class, Mr. David Allison.	Robert Findlay,	Mr. Robert, merchant	92		
.....	2d do. Mr. Daniel M'Arthur.	Andrew Carrick,	Rev. James, N. Kilpatrick	83		
.....	3d do. Mr. John Wilson.	John M'Call,	Mr. John, merchant	102		
.....	4th do. Mr. James Gibson.	James Watson,	Mr. Ebenezer, merchant	80		
1798	1st Class, Mr. Daniel M'Arthur.	George Blair,	Mr. Robert, spirit-dealer.	77	357	Gilbert Hamilton, Esq.
.....	2d do. Mr. John Wilson.	John M'Call,	Mr. John, merchant	94		
.....	3d do. Mr. James Gibson.	James Watson,	Mr. Ebenezer, merchant	75		
.....	4th do. Mr. David Allison.	Robert Brown,	Mr. James, colourman.	88		
1799	1st Class, Mr. John Wilson.	John M'Call,	Mr. John, merchant	117	334	Gilbert Hamilton, Esq.
.....	2d do. Mr. James Gibson.	Hugh Stewart,	Mr. Hugh, merchant	73		
.....	3d do. Mr. David Allison.	John Hopkirk,	Mr. James, merchant	77		
.....	4th do. Mr. Daniel M'Arthur.	William Murray,	Mr. Francis, merchant	88		
1800	1st Class, Mr. James Gibson.	Hugh Stewart *,	Mr. Hugh, merchant	56	355	William Wardlaw, Esq.
.....	2d do. Mr. David Allison.	John Hopkirk,	Mr. James, merchant	57		
.....	3d do. Mr. Daniel M'Arthur.	Nicol Tweedie,	Mr. James, leather-mercht	99		
.....	4th do. Mr. John Wilson.	Patrick Blaikie,	Mr. Patrick, mill-wright	68		
1801	1st Class, Mr. D. Allison.	Thomas G. Sandeman,	Mr. John Glas, merchant.	54	280	William Wardlaw, Esq.
.....	2d do. Mr. Daniel M'Arthur.	James Edington,	Mr. Tho. Clyde Iron Works.	55		
.....	3d do. Mr. John Wilson.	William Hamilton,	Mr. John, wine-merchant.	89		
.....	4th do. Mr. James Gibson.	Hugh Cogan,	Mr. Hugh, Excise.	56		

\* Hugh Stewart, and Patrick, son of Mr. James Gordon, merchant, being of equal standing in the class, they drew lots, when Hugh Stewart got the Dux prize.

*Masters, Duxes, and Conveners.*

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Classes and Masters.</i>	<i>Duxes.</i>	<i>Son of</i>	<i>No. in Class.</i>	<i>No. in School.</i>	<i>Conveners of the Committee elected in Oct. preceding date</i>
1802	1st Class, Mr. Daniel M'Arthur.	William Peston,	Mr. John, accountant.	44		
.....	2d do. Mr. John Wilson.	William Hamilton,	Mr. John, wine-merchant.	75		
.....	3d do. Mr. James Gibson.	Hamilton Garden,	Mr. Francis, merchant.	57		
.....	1th do. Mr. David Allison.	John Towers,	Professor Towers.	120		William Wardlaw, Esq.
1803	1st Class, Mr. John Wilson.	William Hamilton,	Mr. John, wine-merchant.	74	296	
.....	2d do. Mr. James Gibson.	Hugh Cogan,	Mr. Hugh, Excise.	54		
.....	3d do. Mr. David Allison.	George Glas Sandeman,	Mr. John Glas, merchant.	116		
.....	4th do. Mr. Daniel M'Arthur.	William Robertson,	Mr. William, manufacturer.	120		
1804	1st Class, Mr. James Gibson.	William Gibson,	Mr. James, Gram. School.	50	364	John Lowrie, Esq.
.....	2d do. Mr. David Allison.	John Towers,	Professor Towers.	116		
.....	3d do. Mr. Daniel M'Arthur.	James Finlayson,	Mr. John, merchant.	131		
.....	4th do. Mr. John Wilson.	James Grieve,	Mr. John, surgeon.	109		
1805	1st Class, Mr. David Allison.	John Towers,	Professor Towers.	104	406	John Hamilton, Esq.
.....	2d do. Mr. Daniel M'Arthur.	James Finlayson,	Mr. John, merchant.	114		
.....	3d do. Mr. John Wilson.	John Couper,	Mr. William, surgeon.	106		
.....	4th do. Mr. James Gibson.	David Gibson,	Mr. John, surgeon.	124		
1806	1st Class, Mr. Daniel M'Arthur.	William Weir,	Mr. John, teacher of music.		448	Laurence Craigie, Esq.
.....	2d do. Mr. William Chrystal.*	Alexander Lochore,	Mr. Robert, cordiner.			
.....	3d do. Mr. James Gibson.	Archibald Ferguson,	Mr. Peter Slater.			
.....	4th do. Mr. David Allison.	{ James Duncan †, and Jacob Dixon.	Mr. Andrew, bookseller. Mr. Jacob, Dumbarton Glas-Works.		510	Gilbert Hamilton, Esq.

\* Mr. Chrystal succeeded Mr. Wilson, and carried on his class till the end of the course.

† Mr. Allison's class was so unusually large, that the Committee formed it into two divisions, so that there were two duxes in it of equal honour.

*Masters, Dues, and Conservators.*

Year.	Classes and Masters.	Dues.	Son of	No. in School	Conservators of the Committee elected in Oct. preceding date
1807	1st Class, Mr. William Chrystal.	Alexander Lochore,	Mr. Robert, cordiner.		
.....	2d do. Mr. James Gibson.	Robert Rodger,	Mr. William, timber-mer.		
.....	3d do. Mr. David Allison.	{ G. Glas Sandeman and	Mr. John Glas, merch. }		
.....	4th do. Mr. Daniel M'Arthur.	{ David Inglis,	Mr. David, Campsie. }		
.....		James Johnston,	Mr. James, tanner.	479	Gilbert Hamilton, Esq.
1808	1st Class, Mr. James Gibson.	Robert Rodger,	Mr. William, timber-mer.		
.....	2d do. Mr. David Allison.	{ David Inglis and	Mr. David, Campsie. }		
.....	3d do. Mr. John Dymock †.	{ James Duncan,	Mr. Andrew, bookseller. }		
.....	4th do. Mr. William Chrystal.	William Paterson,	Mr. John, spirit-dealer.		
.....		John Cowan,	Mr. Robert, surgeon.	495	Gilbert Hamilton, Esq. *
1809	1st Class, Mr. Robert Douie †.	{ G. Glas Sandeman and	Mr. John Glas \$, merch. }		
.....	2d do. Mr. John Dymock.	{ Robert Cowan,	Mr. Robert, surgeon.		
.....	3d do. Mr. William Chrystal.	William Paterson,	Mr. John, silversmith.		
.....	4th do. Mr. James Gibson.	John Cowan,	Mr. Robert, surgeon.	430	George Rutherford, Esq.
.....		James Muir,	Mr. John, manufacturer.		

\* By Mr. Hamilton's death, the School lost one of its most useful and enlightened Patrons; to his unremitting and unprecedented exertions, this Seminary lies under the deepest obligations.

† Mr. Dymock succeeded Mr. M'Arthur, and carried on his class till the end of the course.

‡ Mr. Douie succeeded Mr. Allison, and carried on his class till the end of the course.

§ Mr. John Glas Sandeman having some religious scruples against drawing lots for places, his son was put at the bottom of the class three times during each session.



*Conveners, Masters, and Duxes.*

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Masters.</i>	<i>Duxes.</i>	<i>Son of</i>	<i>No. in School</i>	<i>Conveners of the Committee, elected in Oct. preceding date.</i>
1810	Mr. John Dymock. Mr. William Chrystal. Mr. James Gibson. Mr. Robert Douie.	Gavin Blackburn, John Cowan, James Muir, James Mylne,	Mr. William, manufact. wv. Mr. Robert, surgeon, Glasgow. Mr. John, manufacturer, Glasgow. Professor Mylne, Moral Philosophy.	372	George Rutherford, Esq.
1811	Mr. William Chrystal. Mr. James Gibson. Mr. Robert Douie. Mr. John Dymock.	Andrew Kerr, James Muir, James Mylne, Joseph Yair,	Mr. William, manufacturer. Mr. John, manufacturer. Professor Mylne, Moral Philosophy. Mr. David, writer.	423	George Rutherford, Esq.
1812	Mr. James Gibson. Mr. Robert Douie. Mr. John Dymock. Mr. William Chrystal.	James Muir, Charles S. Parker, John Wilson, George Reid,	Mr. John, manufacturer. Mr. Charles S. merchant. Mr. Thomas, builder. Mr. William, editor of Glas. Courier.	451	John Guthrie, Esq.
1813	Mr. Robert Douie. Mr. John Dymock. Mr. William Chrystal. Mr. James Gibson.	Charles S. Parker, Charles Rowatt, Alexander Dunlop, Robert Towers,	Mr. Charles S. merchant. Mr. Muir, Kirkwan. Mr. Alexander, bookseller. Professor James Towers.	468	Samuel Hunter, Esq.
1814	Mr. John Dymock. Mr. William Chrystal. Mr. James Gibson. Mr. Robert Douie.	William Reid, George Reid, William Strang, Robert Boyd,	Mr. William, bookseller. Mr. William, editor of Glas. Courier. Mr. Robert, wine-merchant. Mr. James, merchant.	492	Charles S. Parker, Esq.

*Masters, Duxes, and Conveners.*

Year.	Masters.	Duxes.	Sons of	No. in School	Conveners of the Committee elected in Oct. preceeding date.
1815	Mr. William Chrystal. Mr. James Gibson. Mr. Robert Douie. Mr. John Dymock.	George Reid, John Ramsay, Robert Boyd, James Steven,	Mr. William, editor of Glas. Courier. Mr. John, hammerman, Gorbala. Mr. James, merchant. Mr. James, manufacturer.		
1816	RECTOR'S CLASS. Dr. William Chrystal * } Mr. James Gibson. Mr. Robert Douie. Mr. John Dymock. Mr. William Lorrain.	Gavin Lochore, Walter Crawford, John Wingate, Robert Wilson, Mungo M'Callum,	Mr. Robert, cordiner. Mr. David, gardener. Mr. John, merchant. Mr. Thomas, builder. Mr. Duncan, Sen. measurer.	472	Charles S. Parker, Esq.
.....				505	Charles S. Parker, Esq.

\* The Senate of the University of Glasgow, on the 19th of April 1816, conferred the degree of Doctor in Laws, on William Chrystal, A. M. Rector of the Grammar-School.

Notwithstanding every desire to make the foregoing Lists correct, a few of the classes are transposed, and, it is very possible, that, owing to the great difficulty in finding out a number of the parties, the Christian names and designations of some of the Parents of the Duxes in the early classes, may be incorrect.

*The following Gentlemen were Duxes throughout their respective courses.*

- In Mr. McArthur's Class, 1791, Mr. James, Jamaica.
- In Mr. Dow's Class, 1792, Mr. David Paterson, candle-maker, Glasgow.
- In Mr. Allison's Class, 1793, Dr. John Nimmo, Glasgow.
- In Mr. Wilson's Class, 1794, Mr. William Cowan, (died young.)
- In Mr. Gibson's Class, 1812, Mr. James Muir, (died young.)

*Distribution of Prizes.*

For Merit and Eminence in the School.

In 1813, 125; in 1814, 135; }  
1815, 132; in 1816, 149. } Average, 135 prizes.

For Good Attendance, where the Student had not been absent  
at any meeting during the Year.

In 1813, 257; in 1814, 292; }  
1815, 253; in 1816, 294. } Average, 274 prizes.

For Good Attendance, where the Student had not been absent  
at any meeting during Four Years.

In 1813, 16; in 1814, 30; }  
1815, 41. } Average, 29 prizes.

For Good Attendance, where the Student had not been absent  
at any meeting during Five Years.

In 1816, 17 prizes.

*An Inscription, of which the following is the form, was first  
attached to the Prize Books, in 1783.*

*Ingenuus et optimæ spei puer  
A. B. in classe.....Scholæ  
Grammaticæ Glasguensis audi-  
tor, hunc librum, diligentiae et  
virtutis præmium, solennibus  
discipulorum probationibus, co-  
ram Magistratibus honoratis-  
simis, Hen. Monteith, Consule,  
And. Templeton, Gul. Leckie,  
Gul. Muir, Rob. Hood, Rob.  
Jamieson, Prætoribus; Jac.  
Ewing, Ædile; Rob. Ferrie,  
Collegii Opificum Magistro; et  
Josh. Heywood, Questore, merito  
consecutus est. In cujus rei*

This Prize is awarded to  
A. B., a youth of good dis-  
positions, and most promising  
hopes, attending.....class  
in the Grammar-School of  
Glasgow, as a reward of his  
industry and superior scholar-  
ship at the usual examinations  
before the honourable Magi-  
strates, Henry Monteith, Lord  
Provost; Andrew Templeton,  
William Leckie, William  
Muir, Robert Hood, Robert  
Jamieson, Baillies; James  
Ewing, Dean of Guild; Robert

*Aden subscriptit Glasguae, prid.* Ferrie, Convener of the Trades'  
*Kal. Oct. MDCCCXVI. X. Y.* House; and Joshua Heywood,  
 Treasurer.

In evidence of which, this  
 is subscribed at Glasgow, the  
 30th of September 1816, by  
 X. Y., (one of the Masters.)

As the annual prizes, given in public, have been productive of great emulation and much good in this School, it is fondly hoped that some of its numerous friends will set apart such a sum, as the interest will purchase a gold medal to the dux in the Rector's class. Were a measure of this kind adopted, the name of the Scholar, in gold letters, placed on a tablet in the Common Hall, would act as a lasting stimulus to the Students in succeeding classes. A donation of this nature would also show an approbation of a seminary, for which the Magistrates and Council contribute the liberal annual sum of at least five hundred pounds, including the rent of the buildings and play-grounds.

*Masters of the Grammar-School.*

- |                            |                      |
|----------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Mr. Alexander Bradfute. | } In office in 1782. |
| 2. Mr. John Dow.           |                      |
| 3. Mr. William Bald.       |                      |
| 4. Mr. Daniel M'Arthur.    |                      |
5. Mr. David Allison; he succeeded Mr. Bald on the 1st of April 1783.
  6. Mr. John Wilson; he succeeded Mr. Bradfute, and commenced his first class on the 10th of October 1791.
  7. Mr. James Gibson\*; he succeeded Mr. Dow on the 3d of February 1794.
  8. Mr. William Chrystal\*; he succeeded Mr. Wilson on the 10th of October 1805.
  9. Mr. John Dymock\*; he succeeded Mr. M'Arthur on the 12th of April 1808.

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\* In office in 1816.

10. Mr. Robert Douie \*; he succeeded Mr. Allison on the 17th of January 1809.
11. Mr. William Lorrain \*; he succeeded Mr. Chrystal on the 10th of October 1815.
12. \_\_\_\_\_

*Rectors on the New Establishment.*

1. Doctor William Chrystal \*; he was appointed on 30th day of May 1815.
2. \_\_\_\_\_

*Report of the Committee on the Grammar-School†.*

On Saturday, 28th September 1816, the Lord Provost and Magistrates held the annual meeting, for the distribution of Prizes to the Boys of the Grammar-School. The meeting was full and respectable; several of the Professors of the University, Clergy of the City, and other literary gentlemen attending, besides the parents and relations of the Scholars. It was stated by the Convener of the Grammar-School Committee, C. S. Parker, Esq., that, according to custom, the School had been eight times examined in the course of the year, by the Professors of the University, the Clergy, and the Committee of Council. At each examination the place which each boy held in his class was marked, and the Prizes for general eminence were adjudged according to the *average* rank throughout the year. To promote punctual attendance, a Prize was also awarded to every Boy who had not been one meeting absent throughout the year; also to every one who had not been once absent during the whole course, which now extends to five years. The lists containing the names of the Boys entitled to Prizes were handed to the Lord Provost; and each boy, as his name was called, came forward, and received his Prize accordingly. After the distribution was over, his Lordship, in a very appropriate and animated address, congratulated all present on the very flourishing state of this Seminary. He stated, that it was very creditable to the Boys to hear their progress in their education, during the last year, so favourably reported by such competent judges; and it was creditable to the Masters, by whose talents and industry the School had attained its present eminence. He adverted particularly, in very strong terms, to the recent institution of a fifth class, under Dr. Chrystal, the Rector of the School, which, in point of numbers who attend it, and the progress made in the different branches taught in it, has greatly surpassed the sanguine expectations that had been previously formed. He mentioned that he had the authority of Mr. Walker, Professor of Humanity, and other gentlemen belonging to the University, to state, that the institution of this class had their entire approbation, and was considered by them as an essential improvement. He recommended strongly to the parents of the Boys of the fourth year, to avail themselves of this improvement; and recommended to all, a perseverance in good behaviour, and an eager pursuit of their different studies, by which they would raise still higher the reputation of this School, and bring themselves, in the world, to honour and fortune. He concluded by intimating, that the Rudiments class will be opened on Thursday the 10th of October, by Mr. Gibson, whose merits as a teacher are sufficiently well known; and that the other classes will meet on Wednesday the 2d of October, at ten o'clock; when boys from Mr. Gibson's last class, or from any other school, who intend to join the Rector's class, are expected to come forward.

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† This Report was published in the Newspapers.

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 CHAP. XVI.

*Genealogy of the Kings of Scotland, from their origin till the Union with the Crown of England—Regalia—Names, Titles, Arms, &c. of the Kings of Scotland—Kings and Queens of England, from the Conquest down to George III.—Articles of Union between Scotland and England—Weights and Measures—Dates of Charters of Royal Burghs—List of Shires, Stewarties, and Burghs, who sent Members to Parliament before the Union—List of Burghs and Counties who have sent Members to Parliament since the Union—Convention of Royal Burghs and Free Incorporations—The Parliaments of Great Britain since the Union, with the names of the Speakers and Chairmen—Members of Parliament who have served for the Burghs of Glasgow, Dumbarton, Renfrew, and Rutherglen, from the Union till 1816—Submission between the Merchants and Crafts—Letter of Guildry—Acts of Council and Royal Burghs respecting the Set of the Burgh—The Oaths of Allegiance and Abjuration, and the Assurance subscribed by the Magistrates and Council, by the Ministers of the Established Church, and by the Professors of the University, &c.*

THE GENEALOGY OF ALL THE KINGS OF SCOTLAND,  
FROM FERGUS I. TO JAMES VI.

1. *Fergus*—the first King of Scotland, the son of Ferchard, a Prince of Ireland, began to reign in the year of the world 3641; before the coming of our Saviour, Jesus Christ, 330 years; in the 1st year of the 12th Olympiad; and in the 421st year of the building of Rome; about the beginning of the 3d Monarchy of the Grecians, when Alexander the Great overthrew Darius Codomanus, the last Monarch of Persia.

2. *Feritharis*—brother to Fergus, began to reign in the year of the world 3666, in the year before the coming of Christ 305.

3. *Mainus*—King Fergus's son, succeeded to his father's brother in the year of the world 3681, and in the year before the coming of Christ 290.

4. *Dornadilla*—succeeded to his father Mainus in the year of the world 3710, and in the year before the coming of Christ 261.

5. *Nothatus*—succeeded to his brother Dornadilla in the year of the world 3738, and the year before the coming of Christ 233.

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6. *Reutherus*—Dornadilla, his son, began to reign in the year of the world 3758, in the year before the coming of Christ 213.

7. *Reutha*—succeeded to his brother Reutherus in the year of the world 3784, in the year before the coming of Christ 187.

8. *Thereus*—Reutherus's son, began to reign in the year of the world 3798, in the year before Christ 173.

9. *Josina*—succeeded his brother Thereus in the year of the world 3810, in the year before Christ 161.

10. *Finnanus*—Josina, his son, began to reign in the year of the world 3834, in the year before Christ 137.

11. *Durstus*—Finnanus's son, succeeded to his father in the year of the world 3864, in the year before Christ 107.

12. *Evenus I.*—succeeded to his brother Durstus in the year of the world 3873, in the year before the coming of Christ 98.

13. *Gillus*—Evenus's bastard son, succeeded to his father in the year of the world 3892, in the year before Christ 79.

14. *Evenus II.*—Donallus's son, King Finnanus's brother, began to reign in the year of the world 3894, in the year before the coming of Christ 77.

15. *Ederus*—son to Dochamus, that was son to Durstus, the 11th King, began to reign in the year of the world 3911, in the year before the coming of Christ 60.

16. *Evenus III.*—succeeded to his father Ederus in the year of the world 3959, in the year before the coming of Christ 12.

17. *Metellanus*—Ederus's brother's son, began to reign in the year of the world 3966, five years before Christ's incarnation, a very good and modest King; he died in the 39th year of his reign. In his time there was peace at home and abroad; and our Saviour, Jesus Christ, was born, and suffered death in his reign.

18. *Caractacus*—the son of Cadallanus, and of Eropeia, who was sister to Metellanus, began to reign in the year 34.

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19. *Corbred I.*—succeeded his brother Caractacus in the year 54.

20. *Dardanus*—nephew to Metellanus, began to reign in the year 72.

21. *Corbred II.*—surnamed Galdus, son to the former Corbred, began to reign in the year 76.

22. *Luctacus*—succeeded to his father, Corbred II. in the year 111.

23. *Mogaldus*—son to the sister of Corbred II. he began to reign in the year 114.

24. *Conarus*—succeeded to his father, Mogaldus, in the year 150.

25. *Ethodius I.*—son to the sister of Mogaldus, began to reign in the year 164.

26. *Satrael*—succeeded to his brother Ethodius I. in the year 197.

27. *Donald I.*—The first Christian king of Scotland, succeeded his brother Satrael in the year 201.

28. *Ethodius II.*—son to Ethodius I. began to reign in the year 219.

29. *Athirco*—succeeded his father Ethodius II. in the year 235.

30. *Nathalocus*—as some write, son to the brother of Athirco, began to reign in the year 247.

31. *Findochus*—son of Athirco, began to reign in the year 258.

32. *Donald II.*—succeeded to his brother Findochus, in the year 269.

33. *Donald III.*—Lord of the Isles, brother to Findochus, began to reign in the year 270.

34. *Crathilinthus*—Findochus's son, began to reign in the year 282.

35. *Fincormachus*—son to the brother of the father of Crathilinthus, began his reign in the year 304.



*Kings of Scotland.*

36. *Romachus*—brother's son to Crathilinthus, began to reign in the year 351.

37. *Angusianus*—Crathilinthus's brother's son, succeeded to Romachus in the year 354.

38. *Fethelmachus*—another brother's son of Crathilinthus; he began to reign in the year 357.

39. *Eugenius I.*—Fincormachus's son, began to reign in the year 360.

40. *Fergus II.*—Erthus's son's son to Ethodius; he began his reign in the year 404.

41. *Eugenius II.*—son of Fergus II. succeeded his father in the year 420.

42. *Dongardus*—succeeded his brother, Eugenius II. in the year 452.

43. *Constantine I.*—succeeded to his brother, Dongardus, in the year 457.

44. *Congallus I.*—son of Dongardus, began to reign in the year 479.

45. *Goranus*—succeeded to his brother, Congallus I. in the year 501.

46. *Eugenius III.*—Congallus's son, succeeded to his father and uncle, in the year 535.

47. *Congallus II.*—succeeded to his brother, Eugenius III. in the year 558.

48. *Kinnetellus*—succeeded to his brother, Congallus II. in the year 574.

49. *Aidanus*—son of Goranus, the forty-fifth King, began to reign in the year 575.

50. *Kenneth I.*—surnamed Keir, Congallus II.'s son, began to reign in the year 605.

51. *Eugenius IV.*—son of Aidanus, began to reign in the year 606.

52. *Ferchard I.*—succeeded to his father, Eugenius IV., in the year 626.

*Kings of Scotland.*

53. *Donald IV.*—succeeded to his brother Ferchard I. in the year 638.

54. *Ferchard II.*—succeeded to his brother Donald IV. in the year 652.

55. *Malduinus*—son to Donald IV. began to reign in the year 670.

56. *Eugenius V.*—Malduinus's brother's son, began to reign in the year 690.

57. *Eugenius VI.*—son to Ferchard II., began to reign in the year 694.

58. *Amberkelethus*—son of Findanus, son of Eugenius V., began to reign in the year 704.

59. *Eugenius VII.*—succeeded to his brother Amberkelethus, in the year 706.

60. *Murdacus*—Amberkelethus's son, began to reign in the year 726.

61. *Etfinus*—Eugenius VII. his son, began to reign in the year 739.

62. *Eugenius VIII.*—Murdacus's son, began to reign in the year 770.

63. *Fergus III.*—Etfinus's son, began to reign in the year 773.

64. *Solvathius*—Eugenius VIII.'s son, began to reign in the year 776.

65. *Achaisus*—Etfinus's son, began to reign in the year 796.

66. *Congallus III.*—Achaisus's father's brother's son, began to reign in the year 828.

67. *Dongallus*—Solvathius's son, succeeded in the year 833.

68. *Alpinus*—Achaisus's son, began to reign in the year 840.

69. *Kenneth II.*—surnamed the Great, succeeded to his father Alpinus, in the year 843.

*Kings of Scotland.*

70. *Donald V.*—succeeded to his brother *Kenneth II.* in the year 863.

71. *Constantine II.*—son of *Kenneth II.* began to reign in the year 868.

72. *Ethus*—surnamed *Alipes*, the son of *Constantine II.* succeeded his father in the year 884.

73. *Gregory*—surnamed the Great, son of *Dongallus II.* began to reign in 886.

74. *Donald VI.*—son of *Constantine II.* began to reign in the year 904.

75. *Constantine III.*—son of *Ethus*, surnamed *Alipes*, began to reign in the year 915.

76. *Malcolm I.*—son of *Donald VI.*, began to reign in the year 955.

77. *Indulphus*—son of *Constantine III.*, began to reign in the year 964.

78. *Duffus*—the son of *Malcolm I.*, began to reign in the year 973.

79. *Culenus*—*Indulphus*'s son, began to reign in the year 978.

80. *Kenneth III.*—*Duffus*'s brother, began to reign in the year 982.

81. *Constantine IV.*—surnamed *Calvus*, *Culenus*'s son, began to reign in the year 994.

82. *Grimus*—*Duffus*'s son, began to reign in the year 996.

83. *Malcolm II.*—son of *Kenneth III.* began to reign in the year 1006.

84. *Duncan I.*—son of *Beatrix*, daughter of *Malcolm II.* began to reign in the year 1034.

85. *Macbeth*—son of *Donada*, daughter of *Malcolm II.* began to reign in the year 1043.

86. *Malcolm III.*—surnamed *Canmore*, son of *Duncan I.* began to reign in the year 1057.

*Kings of Scotland.*

87. *Donald VII.*—surnamed Bane, usurped the crown after the death of his brother, in the year 1093.

88. *Duncan II.*—usurped the crown, in the year 1094.

Donald VII. made King again in the year 1095.

89. *Edgar*—the son of Malcolm III. began to reign in the year 1098.

90. *Alexander I.*—surnamed Fierce, succeeded to his brother, in the year 1107.

91. *David I.*—commonly called St. David, the youngest son of Malcolm III. succeeded to his brother, in the year 1124.

92. *Malcolm IV.*—succeeded to his grandfather, David I. in the year 1153.

93. *William*—surnamed the Lion, succeeded to his brother, Malcolm IV. in the year 1165.

94. *Alexander II.*—succeeded to his father, William, in the year 1214.

95. *Alexander III.*—succeeded to his father, in the year 1249.

96. *John Baliol.*—He began his reign, in the year 1292.

97. *Robert Bruce*—began to reign, in the year 1306.

98. *David II.*—succeeded to his father, Robert Bruce, in the year 1330.

99. *Edward Baliol*—son to John Baliol, usurped the crown of Scotland, in the year 1332.

100. *Robert II.*—surnamed Blear-eye, the first of the Stuarts, son to Walter Stuart and Marjory Bruce, daughter to King Robert Bruce, succeeded to his uncle, in the year 1370.

101. *Robert III.*—surnamed John Farnezier, succeeded to his father, in the year 1390.

Robert, Earl of Fife and Monteith, governed Scotland in the year 1406.

Murdoch Stuart succeeded to his father, Robert, Earl of Fife, in the government of Scotland, in the year 1420.

*Kings of Scotland.*

- 102. *James I.*—began to reign, in the year 1424.
- 103. *James II.*—succeeded to his father, in the year 1487.
- 104. *James III.*—succeeded to his father, in the year 1460.
- 105. *James IV.*—succeeded to his father, in the year 1489.
- 106. *James V.*—succeeded to his father, in the year 1514.
- 107. *Mary*—succeeded to her father, James V. in the year 1544.
- 108. *James VI.*—succeeded to his mother, in the year 1567.

## REGALIA OF SCOTLAND.

The Regalia is kept in an inner apartment of the Castle of Edinburgh.

*The Crown.*

The imperial crown of Scotland is of pure gold, enriched with many precious stones, diamonds, pearls, and curious enamellings. Its parts and specific form are the following:—1st, The crown is composed of a large broad curl, or fillet, which goes round the head, adorned with twenty-two large precious stones, viz. topazes, amethysts, garnets, emeralds, rubies, and hyacinths, in collets of gold of various forms, and with curious enamellings; betwixt each of these collets of stones, are interposed large Oriental pearls, one of which is wanting. 2d, Above the circle, there is another small one formed of twenty points, adorned with the like number of diamonds and sapphires alternately, and the points are topped with as many great pearls; after which form are the coronets of our Lords and Barons. 3d, The upper circle is relevate, or heightened with ten crosses floree, each being adorned in the centre with a great diamond betwixt four large pearls placed in cross, ten, one and one; some of the pearls are wanting, but the number extant upon the upper part of the crown, besides what are in the under circle, and in the cross patees, is fifty-one, and these crosses floree are interchanged with other ten

high fleurs de lis, all alternative with the foresaid great pearls below, which top the points of the second small circle, This is said to have been the ancient form of the crown of Scotland, since the league made between Achaius, King of Scots, and Charles the Great, of France; the specific form of our crown differing from other imperial crowns, in that it is heightened with crosses floree alternatively with fleurs de lis. Our crown of Scotland, since King James VI. went to England, has been ignorantly represented by herald painters, engravers, and other tradesmen, after the form of the crown of England, with crosses patee; whereas there is not one but that which tops the mond, but all crosses floree, such as we see on our old coins, and those which top our old churches. These crowns were not anciently arched or close, Charles VIII. of France, is said to have been the first in France who took a close crown, as appears by his medals coined in the year 1495, being designed *Imperator Orientis*. Edward V. in England, in the year 1483, carried a close crown, as is observed by Selden; and our crown is thus arched: 4th, From the upper circle proceed four arches, adorned with enamelled figures, which meet and close at the top, surmounted with a mond of gold, or celestial globe, enamelled blue semee, or powdered with stars, crossed and enamelled with a large cross patee, adorned in the extremities with a great pearl, (such a cross tops the church of Holyrood House,) and cantoned with other four in the angles; in the centre of the cross patee there is a square amethyst, which points the fore-part of the crown, and behind, or on the other side, is a great pearl, and below, on the foot of the polar part of the cross, are these characters, I. R. I. by which it appears that King James I. was the first that closed the crown with arches, and topped it with a mond, on cross patee. But it is evident, that the money and medals coined in the reigns of King James III. and IV. have a close crown; and it is no less clear, that the arches of the crown were not put there from the beginning,

or at the making of the crown, because, *primo*, they are tacked by tacks of gold to the ancient crown; *secundo*, The workmanship of the arch is not so good, and there is a small distinction in the fineness betwixt the first and the last, the latter being superfine gold, and the other not so exactly to that standard, trial whereof has been made. 5th, The tire, or bonnet of the crown, was of purple velvet, but in the year 1685, it got a cape of crimson velvet, adorned, as before, with four plates of gold, richly wrought and enamelled, and on each of them a great pearl, half an inch in diameter, which appears between the four arches, and the bonnet is turned up with ermine. Upon the lowest circle of the crown, immediately above the ermine, there are eight small holes, disposed two and two together on the four quarters of the crown, in the middle space betwixt the arches, to which have been laced or tied diamonds or precious stones. The crown is nine inches in diameter, being about twenty-seven inches in circumference; and in height, from the under circle to the top of the cross patee, six inches and a half. It always stands on a square cushion of crimson velvet, adorned with fringes, and four tassels of gold thread hanging down at each corner.

#### *The Sceptre.*

The stalk, or stem of the sceptre, being silver double over gilt, is two feet in length, of hexagon form, with three buttons or knobs answering thereto. Betwixt the first button and the second, is the handle, of hexagon form, furling in the middle and plain. Betwixt the second button and the third, there are three sides engraven, that under the Virgin Mary, one of the statues that are on the top of the stalk, is the letter I. upon the second side, under St. James, is the letter R, and on the third, under St. Andrew, is the figure 5; the side betwixt I and R, is engraven with fourteen fleurs de lis, and on the side betwixt the figure 5 and the letter I, are ten thistles continued from one stem, from the third button to the

capital; the three sides under the statues are plain, and on the other three are antique engravings, viz. sacramental cups, antique Medusa's heads, and rullion foliages; upon the top of the stalk is an antique capital of leaves, embossed, upon the abacus whereof arises round the prolonged stem, surrounded with three statues, first, that of the Blessed Virgin, crowned with an open crown, holding in her right arm, our Blessed Saviour, and in her left hand, a mond ensigned with a cross. Next to her, on the right hand, stands the statue of St. Andrew in an apostolical garment, and on his head a bonnet, like a Scotch bonnet, holding in his right hand a cross, or saltire, a part whereof is broke off, and in his left elevate, a book open on the Blessed Virgin's left hand. On St. Andrew's right hand stands another statue, seeming to represent St. James, with the like apostolical garment, and a hanging neck superadded thereto, and upon his head a little hat, like to the Roman pileum; in his right hand, half elevate, a book open, and in his left a pastoral staff, the head is broke off; and above each statue, being two inches and a half, excepting the Virgin, which is a little less, the finishing of a Gothic niche. Betwixt each statue arises a rullion form of a dolphin very distinct, in length four inches, foliage along the body, their heads upward, and affronted inward, and the turning of their tails ending in a rose, or cinque-foil, outward. Above these rullions and statues, stands another hexagon button, or knot, with oak leaves under every corner; and above it a crystal globe of two inches and a quarter diameter, within three bars jointed above, where it is surmounted with six rullions; and here again with an oval globe, topped with an Oriental pearl, half an inch in diameter. The whole sceptre in length is thirty-four inches.

#### *The Sword.*

The sword in length is five feet; the handle and pommel are of silver over gilt, in length fifteen inches; the pommel is



round and somewhat flat on the two sides; on the middle of each there is embossed work and garland, and in the centre there have been two enamelled plates, which are broke off; the traverse or cross of the sword being of silver over gilt, is in length seventeen inches and one-half; its form is like two dolphins, the heads joining, and their tails end into acorns; the shell is hanging downwards, the point of the sword formed like an escarp flourished, or rather like a great oak leaf; on the blade of the sword, are indented with gold, these letters, Julius II. P. The scabbard is of crimson velvet, covered with silver, gilded and wrought in philagraine work, into branches of the oak tree, leaves, and acorns; on the scabbard are placed four round plates of silver over gilt, two of them near to the crampet, are enamelled with blue, and Julius II. Pont. Max. P. C. thrown in golden characters. At the mouth of the scabbard, opposite to the neck, is a large square plate of silver, enamelled purple into a cartouch azure, an oak tree eradicated and fructuated, and above the cartouch, the Papal ensign, *viz.* two keys, having their bows formed like roses, or cinquefoils tied with trappings, and tassels hanging down at each side of the cartouch; above the keys is the Papal tire, environed with three crowns, with two labels turned up, adorned with crosses. Pope Julius II., who gifted this sword to King James IV., had for his armorial figures, an oak tree fructuated, which is the reason the sword is adorned with such figures.

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The preceding description of the Scotch Regalia, is extracted literally, from a very rare Document.

## ORIGIN OF GOVERNMENT IN SCOTLAND.

The Scotch historians are not agreed with regard to the origin of their Government; that it was monarchical and hereditary from the beginning, there can be no doubt, and the more prevailing opinion is, that the power was derived expressly from the people, who, when they were hard pressed by the wars with their southern neighbours, transferred their power to one of their chiefs, Fergus, the son of Ere, and created him their first King.

NAMES, TITLES, ARMS, &c.  
OF THE KINGS OF SCOTLAND.*Names and Titles.*

The surname of the Scotch Kings for 300 years, was Stuart, upon account of the office of High Steward being given to Walter, father of Robert II. King of Scotland, from whom the Kings and Queens of that race, and many illustrious families, are descended.

The Scotch Kings generally took the same titles as the English. King Edgar of England styled himself Basileus, and and so did King Edgar of Scotland; King John of England changed the singular number into the plural in all public instruments, and soon after King Alexander II. of Scotland did the same. The common appellation of the Scotch Kings, was Dominus Rex. In speaking to them, they were called Grace, Highness, and, at last, Majesty; but their titles have varied in some reigns, for King William I. had the title of Defender of the Church, given him by the reigning Pope; as that of Protector of the Christian Faith, was afterwards conferred on James IV. and there was no continued one peculiar to them, except that of, By the Grace of God, King of Scotland, England, France, and Ireland, which, till abrogated by the Union of the two crowns, would otherwise have endured to perpetuity. The King's testimony of any thing done in his

presence, was of as high a nature and credibility, as any record; and in all his writs, and other despatches of that kind, he used no other witness but himself.

### *Arms.*

The ensigns armorial of Anne, Queen of Scotland, before the Union, were, Or, a lion Rampant Gules, Armed and Langued azure, with a double Tressure, Flowered and Counter-flowered with fleurs de lis of the second, encircled with the order of Scotland, the same being composed of rue and thistles, having the image of Saint Andrew, with his cross on his breast; above the shield a helmet, answerable to His Majesty's high quality and jurisdiction, with a mantle, Or, double dermine, adorned with an imperial crown, beautified with crosses, Patee and fleurs de lis, surmounted on the top for His Majesty's crest, with a Lion sejant, full faced gules, crowned, Or, holding in his dexter paw a naked sword proper, and in the sinister a sceptre, both erected Pale ways, supported by two unicorns Argent, Crowned with imperial, and Gorged with open Crowns; to the last chains affixed, passing between their fore legs, and reflexed over their backs, Or, He on the dexter, embracing and bearing up a banner of cloth of gold, Charged with the Royal arms of Scotland; and He on the sinister, another Banner Azure, charged with St. Andrew's cross Argent, both standing on a compartment underneath, from which issue two thistles, one towards each side of the Escutcheon, and for His Majesty's motto in a scroll above all, In defence, and under in the table of the compartment, "*nemo me impune lacessit.*" The Royal badges and ordinary symbols of the Kingdom of Scotland are, A thistle of gold crowned.

The white cross of St. Andrew in a blue field, the standard bearing.

### *Succession.*

The crown was hereditary, and descended from the father to the son, and to his heirs; for want of daughters, to the bro-

ther and his heirs; and for want or incapacity of a brother, to the sister and her heirs. When the next heir was under age, or incapable of government, the next of the line was made King, who enjoyed the crown during his life, but it did not go to his sons, but to the heirs of the former King, provided they were of age, and capable of the administration.

#### *Dominions.*

The ancient dominions of the Kings of Scotland, considered as an independent country, divided from England, extended over all that tract of land which reaches from the river Tweed to Carhoom, encompassed on the west, by the Irish Sea; on the north, by Deucaledonian; on the east, by the German Ocean; together with all the islands that encompass it to the west and to the north, which are of considerable extent.

#### *Strength.*

That Scotland was possessed of great power and strength, may be known by the wars which, for so many successive ages it waged with the Romans, Saxons, Danes, and English; but though all the subjects of Scotland were obliged to assist their Monarch in his wars, yet a greater enlargement of power was added to that foundation by two Acts of Parliament. The Kingdom of Scotland offering the King to raise an army of 20,000 foot and 2,000 horse, and to furnish them with forty days provision, to march into any part of Scotland, England, and Ireland, or to be employed in any other service; and those forces, by another act, were obliged to pay obedience to all such orders as should be given them by His Majesty's Privy Council.

**KINGS AND QUEENS OF ENGLAND FROM THE CONQUEST,  
AND OF BRITAIN FROM THE UNION TO 1816.**

<i>King's Names.</i>	<i>Began to Reign.</i>	<i>Reigned.</i>			<i>From beginning of Reign to 1816.</i>	<i>Buried at</i>
		<i>y.</i>	<i>m.</i>	<i>d.</i>		
William, Conq.	1066 Oct. 14	20	10	26	750 Sept. 9.	Caen, Normand.
William Rufus	1087 Sept. 9	12	10	24	729 Aug. 2.	Winchester.
Henry I.	1100 Aug. 2.	35	3	29	716 Dec. 1.	Reading.
Stephen	1135 Dec. 1.	18	10	24	681 Oct. 25.	Feversham.
<i>The Saxon Line restored.</i>						
Henry II.	1154 Oct. 25.	34	8	11	662 July 6.	Fontrevault.
Richard I.	1189 July 6.	9	9	0	627 April 6.	Fontrevault.
John	1199 April 6.	17	6	13	617 Oct. 19.	Worcester.
Henry III.	1216 Oct. 19.	56	0	28	600 Nov. 16.	Westminster.
Edward I.	1272 Nov. 16.	54	7	21	544 July 7.	Westminster.
Edward II.	1307 July 7.	19	6	18	509 Jan. 25.	Gloucester.
Edward III.	1327 Jan. 25.	50	4	27	489 June 21.	Westminster.
Richard II.	1377 June 21.	22	3	8	439 Sept. 29.	Westminster.
<i>The Line of Lancaster.</i>						
Henry IV.	1399 Sept. 29.	13	5	20	417 March 20.	Canterbury.
Henry V.	1413 March 20.	9	5	11	403 Aug. 31.	Westminster.
Henry VI.	1422 Aug. 31.	38	6	4	394 March 4.	Windsor.
<i>The Line of York.</i>						
Edward IV.	1461 March 4.	22	1	5	355 April 9.	Windsor.
Edward V.	1483 April 9.	0	2	13	333 June 22.	Unknown.
Richard III.	1483 June 22.	2	2	0	333 Aug. 22.	Leicester.
<i>The Families United.</i>						
Henry VII.	1485 Aug. 22.	23	8	0	331 April 22.	Westminster.
Henry VIII.	1509 April 22.	37	9	6	307 Jan. 28.	Windsor.
Edward VI.	1547 Jan. 28.	6	5	8	269 July 6.	Westminster.
Queen Mary	1553 July 6.	5	4	11	263 Nov. 17.	Westminster.
Q. Elizabeth	1558 Nov. 17.	44	4	7	258 March 24.	Westminster.
<i>The Union of the Two Crowns.</i>						
James I.	1603 March 24.	22	0	3	213 March 27.	Westminster.
Charles I.	1625 March 27.	23	10	3	191 Jan. 30.	Windsor.
Charles II.	1649 Jan. 30.	36	0	7	167 Feb. 6.	Westminster.
James II.	1685 Feb. 6.	4	0	7	131 Feb. 13.	Paris.
Wm. and Mary	1689 Feb. 13.	13	0	23	127 March 8.	Westminster.
<i>The Union of the Two Kingdoms.</i>						
Queen Anne	1702 March 8.	12	4	24	114 Aug. 1.	Westminster.
George I.	1714 Aug. 1.	12	10	10	102 June 11.	Hanover.
George II.	1727 June 11.	33	4	14	89 Oct. 25.	Westminster.
George III.	1760 Oct. 26.	Reigning.			56	Long may he live

George III. was crowned on the 22d of September, 1761.

George, Prince of Wales, was appointed Regent on the incapacity of his Father,  
on 5th February 1811.

## ARTICLES OF UNION BETWEEN SCOTLAND AND ENGLAND.

The Articles of Union were agreed to on the twenty-second day of July, in the fourth year of the reign of Her most excellent Majesty, Anne, by the grace of God, Queen of Scotland, England, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c. and in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and six, by the Commissioners nominated on behalf of the Kingdom of Scotland, under Her Majesty's Great Seal of Scotland, bearing date the twenty-seventh of February, in pursuance of the fourth Act of the third session of Her Majesty's current Parliament of Scotland, in the fourth year of Her Majesty's reign; and the Commissioners nominated in behalf of the Kingdom of England, under Her Majesty's Great Seal of England, bearing date at Westminster, the tenth day of April; in pursuance of an Act of Parliament made in England, the third year of Her Majesty's reign, to treat of, and concerning an union of the said Kingdoms, which articles are, in all humility, to be presented to the Queen's most excellent Majesty, and offered to the consideration of the respective Parliaments of both Kingdoms, pursuant to the said Acts and Commissions.

I. That the two Kingdoms of Scotland and England shall, upon the first day of May next, ensuing the date hereof, and for ever after, be united into one Kingdom, by the name of Great Britain; and that the ensigns armorial of the said United Kingdom to be such as Her Majesty shall appoint; and the crosses of St. Andrew and St. George be conjoined in such manner as Her Majesty shall think fit, and used in all flags, banners, standards, and ensigns, both at sea and land.

II. That the succession to the Monarchy of the United Kingdom of Great Britain, and of the dominions thereunto belonging, after her most sacred issue, and in default of issue of Her Majesty, be, remain, and continue, to the most excellent Princess Sophia, Electress and Dutchess Dowager of

Hanover, and the heirs of her body, being Protestants, upon whom the crown of England is settled by an Act of Parliament, made in England in the twelfth year of His late Majesty, King William III., entitled, an Act for the farther Limitation of the Crown, and better securing the Rights and Liberties of the Subject. And that all Papists, and persons marrying Papists, shall be excluded from, and for ever incapable to inherit, possess, or enjoy, the imperial Crown of Great Britain, and the dominions thereunto belonging, or any part thereof; and in every such case, the Crown and Government shall, from time to time, descend to, and be enjoyed by such person, being a Protestant, as should have inherited and enjoyed the same; in case such Papists, or person marrying a Papist, was naturally dead, according to the provision for the descent of the Crown of England, made by another Act of Parliament, in England, in the first year of the reign of their late Majesties, King William and Queen Mary, entitled, an Act declaring the Rights and Liberties of the Subject, and settling the Succession of the Crown.

III. That the United Kingdom of Great Britain be represented by one and the same Parliament, to be styled the Parliament of Great Britain.

IV. That all the subjects of the United Kingdom of Great Britain, shall, from and after the Union, have full freedom and intercourse of trade, navigation, to and from any port or place within the said united Kingdom, and the dominions and plantations thereunto belonging, and that there be a communication of all other rights, privileges, and advantages, which do or may belong to the subjects of either Kingdom, except where it is otherwise expressly agreed in these Articles.

V. That all ships belonging to Her Majesty's subjects of Scotland, at the time of signing this treaty for the Union of the two Kingdoms, though foreign built, shall be deemed and pass as ships of the built of Great Britain; the owner, or where there are more owners, one or more of the owners,

within twelve months after the Union, making oath, that at the time of signing the said Treaty, the same did belong to him or them, or to some other subject or subjects of Scotland, to be particularly named with the places of their respective abodes, and that the same doth then belong to him or them, and that no Foreigner, directly or indirectly, hath any share, rent, or interest, therein; which oath shall be made before the chief officer or officers of the Customs, in the port next the abode of the said owner or owners; and the said officer or officers shall be empowered to administer the said oath; and the oath being so administered, shall be attested by the officer or officers who administered the same; and being registrat by the said officer or officers, shall be delivered to the master of the ship for security of her navigation, and a duplicate thereof shall be transmitted by the said officer or officers to the chief officer or officers of the Customs in the port of Edinburgh, to be there entered in a register, and from thence to be sent to the port of London, to be there entered in the general register of all trading ships belonging to Great Britain.

VI. That all parts of the United Kingdom, for ever, from and after the Union, shall have the same allowances and encouragements, and be under the same prohibitions, restrictions, and regulations of trade, and liable to the same customs and duties on import and export; and that the allowances, encouragements, prohibitions, restrictions, and regulations of trade, and the customs and duties on import and export, settled in England when the Union commences, shall, from and after the Union, take place throughout the whole United Kingdom.

VII. That all parts of the United Kingdom be, for ever, from and after the Union, liable to the same excises on all excisable liquors; and that the excise settled in England, on such liquors, when the Union commences, take place throughout the whole United Kingdom.

VIII. That from and after the Union, all foreign salt which shall be imported into Scotland, shall be charged at the im-



portation there, with the same duties as the like salt is now charged with, being imported into England, and to be levied and secured in the same manner; but Scotland shall, for the space of seven years from the said Union, be exempted from the paying in Scotland for salt made there, the duty or excise now payable for salt made in England; but, from the expiration of the said seven years, shall be subject and liable to the same duties for salt made in Scotland as shall be then payable for salt made in England, to be levied and secured in the same manner, and with the like drawbacks and allowances, as in England; and, during the said seven years, there shall be payable in England, for all salt made in Scotland and imported from thence into England, the same duties upon the importation as shall be payable for salt made in England, to be levied and secured in the same manner as the duties on foreign salt are; to be levied and secured in England, and that, during the said seven years, no salt whatsoever be brought from Scotland to England by land, in any manner, under the penalty of forfeiting the salt, and the cattle and carriages made use of in bringing the same, and paying twenty shillings for every bushel of such salt, and proportionably for a greater or lesser quantity, for which the carrier, as well as the owner, shall be liable jointly and severally; and the persons bringing or carrying the same, to be imprisoned by any one Justice of the Peace, by the space of six months, without bail, and until the penalty be paid; and that, during the said seven years, all salted flesh or fish exported from Scotland to England, or made use of for victualling ships in Scotland, and all flesh put on board in Scotland to be exported to parts beyond seas, which shall be salted with Scotch salt, or any mixture therewith, shall be forfeited, and may be seized; and that, from and after the Union, the Laws and Acts of Parliament in Scotland for pining, curing, and packing of herrings, white fish and salmon, for exportation, with foreign salt only, and for preventing of frauds in curing and packing of fish, be

continued in force in Scotland, subject to such alterations as shall be made by the Parliament of Great Britain; and that, all fish exported from Scotland to parts beyond the seas, which shall be cured with foreign salt only, shall have the same eascs, premiums, and drawbacks, as are or shall be allowed to such persons as export the like fish from England; and if any matters or fraud relating to the said duties on salt, shall hereafter appear, which are not sufficiently provided against by this article, the same shall be subject to such further provisions as shall be thought fit by the Parliament of Great Britain.

IX. That whenever the sum of one million nine hundred ninety-seven thousand seven hundred and sixty-three pounds eight shillings and fourpence halfpenny shall be enacted by the Parliament of Great Britain, to be raised in that part of the United Kingdom, now called England, on land and other things usually charged in Acts of Parliament, these, for granting an aid to the Crown by a land tax. That part of the United Kingdom, now called Scotland, shall be charged, by the same Act, with a farther sum of forty-eight thousand pounds, free of all charges, as the quota of Scotland to such tax, and so proportionably for any greater or lesser sum raised in England, by any tax on land, and other things usually charged together with the land, and that such quota for Scotland in the cases aforesaid, be raised and collected in the same manner as the cess now is in Scotland, but subject to such regulations in the manner of collecting, as shall be made by the Parliament of Great Britain.

X. That during the continuance of the respective duties on stamp paper, vellum, and parchment, by the several Acts now in force in England, Scotland shall not be charged with the same respective duties.

XI. That during the continuance of the duties in England on windows and lights, which determines on the first day of August, one thousand seven hundred and ten, Scotland shall not be charged with the same duties.

XII. That during the continuance of the duties, payable in England, on coals, culm, and cinders, which determines the thirtieth day of September, one thousand seven hundred and ten, Scotland shall not be charged therewith for coals, culm, and cinders, consumed there, but shall be charged with the same duties, as in England, for all coal, culm, and cinders, not consumed in Scotland.

XIII. That during the continuance of the duty, payable in England, on malt, which determines the twenty-fourth day of June, one thousand seven hundred and seven, Scotland shall not be charged with that duty.

XIV. That the Kingdom of Scotland be not charged with any other duties, laid on by the Parliament of England, before the Union, except those consented to in this treaty; in regard, it is agreed, that all necessary provision shall be made by the Parliament of Scotland for the public charge and service of that Kingdom, for the year one thousand seven hundred and seven; provided, nevertheless, that if the Parliament of England think fit to lay any farther impositions by way of customs, or such excises, as by virtue of this treaty, Scotland is to be charged equally with England. In such case, Scotland shall be liable to the same customs and excises, and have an equivalent, to be settled by the Parliament of Great Britain. And seeing it cannot be supposed that the Parliament of Great Britain will ever lay any sorts of burthens on the United Kingdom, but what they shall find of necessity at that time, for the preservation and good of the whole, and with due regard to the circumstances and abilities of every part of the United Kingdom, therefore, it is agreed, there be no farther exemption insisted on for any part of the United Kingdom, but that the consideration of any exemptions, beyond what are already agreed on in this treaty, shall be left to the determination of the Parliament of Great Britain.

XV. Whereas, by the terms of this treaty, the subjects of Scotland, for preserving an equality of trade throughout the

United Kingdom, will be liable to several customs and excises, now payable in England, which will be applicable towards payment of the debts of England, contracted as before the Union. It is agreed that Scotland shall have an equivalent for what the subjects thereof shall be so charged towards payment of the said debts of England, in all particulars whatsoever, in manner following, *viz.* that before the union of the said Kingdoms, the sum of three hundred ninety-eight thousand and eighty-five pounds ten shillings be granted to Her Majesty, by the Parliament of England, for the uses after-mentioned, being the equivalent to be answered to Scotland, for such parts of the said customs and excises, upon all exciseable liquors with which that Kingdom is to be charged upon the Union, as will be applicable to the payment of the said debts of England, according to the proportions which the present customs of Scotland, being thirty thousand pounds per annum, do bear to the customs in England, computed at one million three hundred forty-one thousand five hundred and fifty-nine pounds per annum. And which the present excises on exciseable liquors in Scotland, being thirty-three thousand and five hundred pounds, per annum, do bear to the excises on exciseable liquors in England, computed at nine hundred and forty-seven thousand six hundred and two pounds, per annum, which sum of three hundred ninety-eight thousand and eighty-five pounds ten shillings, shall be due and payable at the time of the Union; and, in regard, that after the Union, Scotland becoming liable to the same customs and duties, payable on import and export, and to the same excises on all exciseable liquors, as in England, as well upon that account, as upon the increase of trade and people, (which will be the happy consequence of the Union,) the said revenues will much improve, beyond the before-mentioned annual values thereof, of which no present estimate can be made; yet, nevertheless, for the reasons aforesaid, there ought to be a proportionable equivalent answered to Scotland. It is agreed, that, after the

Union, there shall be an account kept of the said duties arising in Scotland, to the end it may appear what ought to be answered to Scotland, as an equivalent for such proportion of the said increase as shall be applicable to the payment of the debts of England. And for the farther and more effectual answering the several ends hereafter mentioned, it is agreed, that from and after the Union, the whole increase of the revenues of custom and duties on import and export, and excise upon exciseable liquors in Scotland, over and above the annual produce of the said respective duties, as above stated, shall go and be applied for the term of seven years for the uses hereafter mentioned, and that, upon the said account, there shall be answered to Scotland annually, from the end of seven years after the Union, an equivalent in proportion to such part of said increase as shall be applicable to the debts of England. And, whereas, from the expiration of seven years after the Union, Scotland is to be liable to the same duties on salt made in Scotland, as shall be then payable for salt made in England. It is agreed, that when such duties take place there, an equivalent shall be answered to Scotland for such part thereof as shall be applied towards payment of the debts of England, of which duties, an account shall be kept, to the end it may appear, what is to be answered to Scotland, as the said equivalent. And generally, an equivalent shall be answered to Scotland for such parts of the English debts, as Scotland may hereafter become liable to pay, by reason of the Union, other than such for which appropriations have been made by Parliament, in England, of the customs or other duties on export and import, excises on all exciseable liquors or salt, in respect of which debts, equivalents are herein before provided. And, as for the uses to which the said sum of three hundred ninety-eight thousand eighty-five pounds ten shillings, to be granted as aforesaid, and all other monies which are to be answered or allowed to Scotland as aforesaid, It is agreed, that out of the said sum of three hundred ninety-eight thousand eighty-

five pounds ten shillings, all the public debts of the Kingdom of Scotland, and also the capital, stock, or fund, of the African and Indian Company of Scotland, advanced, together with the interest of the said capital stock, after the rate of five pounds per cent. per annum, from the respective times of the payment thereof shall be payed. Upon payment of which capital stock and interest, it is agreed, the said company be dissolved and cease, and also that from the time of passing the Act of Parliament, in England, for raising the said sum of three hundred ninety-eight thousand eighty-five pounds ten shillings, the said company shall neither trade nor grant license to trade. And as to the overplus of the said sum of three hundred ninety-eight thousand eighty-five pounds ten shillings, after the payment of the said debts of the Kingdom of Scotland, and the said capital stock and interest, and also the whole increase of the said revenues of customs, duties, and excises, above the present value, which shall arise in Scotland during the said term of seven years, together with the equivalent which shall become due, on account of the improvement thereof in Scotland, after the said term, and also as to all other sums, which according to the agreements aforesaid, may become payable to Scotland, by way of equivalent, for what that Kingdom shall hereafter become liable, towards payment of the debts of England. It is agreed, that the same be applied in manner following, *viz.* that out of the same, what consideration shall be found necessary to be had for any losses which private persons may sustain, by reducing the coin of Scotland to the standard and value of the coin in England, may be made good. And afterwards the same shall be wholly applied towards encouraging and promoting the fisheries and such other manufactories and improvements in Scotland, as may most conduce to the general good of the United Kingdom. And it is agreed, that Her Majesty be empowered to appoint Commissioners, who shall be accountable to the Parliament of Great Britain for disposing the said sum of three hundred

ninety-eight thousand and eighty-five pounds ten shillings, and and all other monies which shall arise to Scotland upon the agreements aforesaid to the purposes before mentioned. Which Commissioners shall be empowered to call for, receive, and dispose, of the said monies, in manner aforesaid, and to inspect the books of the several Collectors of the said revenues, and of all other duties, and from whence an equivalent may arise; and that the Collectors and Managers of the said revenues and duties be obliged to give to the said Commissioners, subscribed authentic abbreviats of the produce of such revenues and duties arising in their respective districts. And that the said Commissioners shall have their office within the limits of Scotland, and shall, in such office, keep books, containing accounts of the amount of the equivalents, and how the same shall have been disposed of from time to time, which may be inspected by any of the subjects who may desire the same.

XVI. That from and after the Union, the coin shall be of the same standard and value throughout the United Kingdom, as now in England, and a Mint shall be continued in Scotland, under the same rules as the Mint in England, subject to such regulations as Her Majesty, Her Heirs or Successors, or the Parliament of Great Britain shall think fit.

XVII. That from and after the Union, the same weights and measures shall be used throughout the United Kingdom as are now established in England; and standards of weights and measures shall be kept by those boroughs in Scotland, to whom the keeping the standards of weights and measures now in use there, does of special right belong; all which standards shall be sent down to such respective boroughs from the standards kept in the Exchequer at Westminster, subject, nevertheless, to such regulations as the Parliament of Great Britain shall think fit.

XVIII. That the laws concerning regulation of trade, customs, and such excises which Scotland is, by virtue of this treaty, to be liable to the same in Scotland from and after the

Union as in England; and that, all other laws in use within the Kingdom of Scotland do, after the Union, and notwithstanding thereof, remain in the same force as before, (except such as are contrary to, or inconsistent with, the terms of this treaty,) but alterable by the Parliament of Great Britain, with this difference, betwixt the laws concerning public right, policy, and civil government, and those which concern private right: that the laws which concern public right, policy, and civil government, may be made the same throughout the whole United Kingdom; but that no alteration be made in the laws which concern private right, except for evident utility of the subjects within Scotland.

XIX. That the Court of Session, or College of Justice, do, after the Union, and notwithstanding thereof, remain in all time coming, within Scotland, as it is now constituted by the laws of that Kingdom, and with the same authority and privileges as before the Union, subject, nevertheless, to such regulations for the better administration of justice as shall be made by the Parliament of Great Britain. And that the Court of Justiciary do also, after the Union, and notwithstanding thereof, remain in all time coming within Scotland, as it is now constituted by the laws of that Kingdom, and with the same authority and privileges, as before the Union, subject, nevertheless to such regulations as shall be made by the Parliament of Great Britain, and without prejudice of other rights of Justiciary. And that all Admiralty jurisdictions be under the Lord High Admiral, or Commissioners for the Admiralty of Great Britain for the time being. And that the Court of Admiralty, now established in Scotland, be continued, and that all reviews, reductions, or suspensions of the sentences in maritime cases; competent to the jurisdiction of that Court, remain in the same manner after the Union, as now in Scotland, until the Parliament of Great Britain shall make such regulations and alterations as shall be judged expedient for the whole United Kingdom, so as there be always continued in



in Scotland a Court of Admiralty such as is in England, for determination of all maritime cases relating to private rights in Scotland, competent to the jurisdiction of the Admiralty Court, subject, nevertheless, to such regulations and alterations as shall be thought proper to be made by the Parliament of Great Britain. And that the heritable rights of Admiralty, and Vice-Admiralties in Scotland, be reserved to the respective proprietors, as rights of property; subject, nevertheless, as to the manner of exercising such heritable rights, to such regulations and alterations as shall be thought proper to be made by the Parliament of Great Britain. And that all other Courts, now in being within the Kingdom of Scotland, do remain, but subject to alterations by the Parliament of Great Britain; and that all inferior Courts within the said limits, do remain subordinate, as they are now to the Supreme Courts of Justice within the same, in all time coming. And that no causes in Scotland be cognoscible by the Courts of Chancery, Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, or any other Court in Westminster Hall; and that the said Courts, or any other of a like nature, after the Union, shall have no power to cognosce, review, or alter the acts or sentences of the Judicature within Scotland, or stop the execution of the same; and that there be a Court of Exchequer in Scotland, after the Union, for deciding questions concerning the revenues of customs and excises there, having the same power and authority in such cases as the Court of Exchequer has in England; and that the said Court of Exchequer in Scotland have power of passing signatures, gifts, tutories, and in other things, as the Court of Exchequer at present in Scotland hath; and that the Court of Exchequer that now is in Scotland do remain, until a new Court of Exchequer be settled by the Parliament of Great Britain, in Scotland, after the Union; and that, after the Union, the Queen's Majesty and her Royal successors, may continue a Privy Council in Scotland, for preserving of public peace and order, until the Parliament of Great Britain shall think fit to alter it, or establish any other effectual method for that end.

XX. That all heritable offices, heritable jurisdictions, offices for life, and jurisdictions for life, be reserved to the owners thereof, as rights of property, in the same manner as they are now enjoyed by the laws of Scotland, notwithstanding of this treaty.

XXI. That the rights and privileges of the Royal Burghs of Scotland, as they now are, do remain entire after the Union, and notwithstanding thereof.

XXII. That, by virtue of this treaty of the Peers of Scotland, at the time of the Union, sixteen shall be the number to sit and vote in the House of Lords, and forty-five, the number of the representatives of Scotland, in the House of Commons of the Parliament of Great Britain. And that, when Her Majesty, her heirs or successors, shall declare her, or their pleasure, for holding the first, or any subsequent Parliament of Great Britain, until the Parliament of Great Britain shall make further provision therein, a writ do issue, under the great seal of the United Kingdom, directed to the Privy Council of Scotland, commanding them to cause sixteen Peers, who are to sit in the House of Lords, to be summoned to Parliament, and forty-five members to be elected to sit in the House of Commons of the Parliament of Great Britain, according to the agreement in this treaty, in such manner as, by the Parliament of Scotland, shall be settled before the Union; and that the names of the persons so summoned and elected, shall be returned by the Privy Council of Scotland into the Court from whence the said writ did issue. And that, if Her Majesty, on or before the first day of May next, on which day the Union is to take place, shall declare, under the great seal of England, that it is expedient that the Lords of Parliament in England, and Commons of the present Parliament of England, should be the Members of their respective Houses of the first Parliament of Great Britain, for and on the part of England, then the said Lords of Parliament of England, and Commons of the present Parliament of England, shall be the

Members of the respective Houses of the first Parliament of Great Britain, for and on the part of England. And Her Majesty may, by her Royal proclamation, under the great seal of Great Britain, appoint the said first Parliament of Great Britain to meet at such time and place as Her Majesty shall think fit, which time shall not be less than fifty days after the date of such proclamation; and the time and place of such Parliament being so appointed, a writ shall be immediately issued, under the great seal of Great Britain, directed to the Privy Council of Scotland, for the summoning the sixteen Peers, and for electing forty-five Members, by whom Scotland is to be represented in the Parliament of Great Britain. And the Lords of Parliament in England, and the sixteen Peers of Scotland, such sixteen Peers being summoned and returned in the manner agreed on in this treaty, and the Members of the House of Commons of the said Parliament of England, and the forty-five Members for Scotland, such forty-five Members being elected and returned in manner agreed on in this treaty, shall assemble and meet respectively in their respective Houses of the Parliament of Great Britain, at such time and place as shall be so appointed by Her Majesty, and shall be the two Houses of the first Parliament of Great Britain; and that Parliament may continue for such time only as the present Parliament of England might have continued if the Union of the two Kingdoms had not been made, unless sooner dissolved by Her Majesty. And that, every one of the Lords of Parliament of Great Britain, and every Member of the House of Commons of the Parliament of Great Britain, in the first and all succeeding Parliaments of Great Britain, until the Parliament of Great Britain shall otherwise direct, shall take their respective oaths, appointed to be taken instead of the oaths of allegiance and supremacy by an Act of Parliament made in England, in the first year of the reign of the late King William and Queen Mary, entitled, an Act for the Abrogating of the Oaths of Supremacy and Allegiance, and ap-

pointing other Oaths, and make, subscribe, and audibly repeat, the declaration mentioned in an Act of Parliament made in England, in the thirtieth year of King Charles II., entitled, an Act for the more effectual preserving the King's Person and Government, by disabling Papists from sitting in either House of Parliament, and shall take and subscribe the oath mentioned in an Act of Parliament made in England, in the first year of Her Majesty's reign, entitled, an Act to declare the Alterations in the Oath appointed to be taken by the Act entitled, an Act for the further Security of His Majesty's Person, and the Succession of the Crown in the Protestant line; and for extinguishing the hopes of the pretended Prince of Wales, and all other pretenders, and their open and secret abettors; and for declaring the association to be determined at such time, and in such manner, as the Members of both Houses of Parliament of England are, by the said respective Acts, directed to take, make, and subscribe the same, upon the penalties and disabilities in the said respective Acts contained: and it is declared and agreed, that these words, this realm, the crown of this realm, and the Queen of this realm, mentioned in these oaths and declaration contained in aforesaid Acts, which were intended to signify the crown and realm of England, shall be understood of the crown and realm of Great Britain; and that, in that sense the said oaths and declaration be taken and subscribed by the Members of both Houses of the Parliament of Great Britain.

XXIII. That the foresaid sixteen Peers of Scotland, mentioned in the last preceding Article, to sit in the House of Lords of the Parliament of Great Britain, shall have all privileges of Parliament, which the Peers of England now have, and which they or any Peers of Great Britain shall have after the Union, and particularly the right of sitting on the trials of Peers; and in case of the trial of any Peer in the time of adjournment or prorogation of Parliament, the said sixteen Peers shall be summoned in the same manner, and have the same

powers and privileges at such trial as any other Peers of Great Britain; and that in case any trial of Peers shall hereafter happen when there is no Parliament in being, the sixteen Peers of Scotland, who sat in the last preceding Parliament, shall be summoned in the same manner, and have the same powers and privileges at such trials, as any other Peers of Great Britain; and that all Peers of Scotland, and their successors to their honours and dignities, shall, from and after the Union, be Peers of Great Britain, and have rank and precedency next, and immediately after, the Peers of the like orders and degrees in England, at the time of the Union, and before all Peers of Great Britain, of the like orders and degrees, who may be created after the Union, and shall be tried as Peers of Great Britain, and shall enjoy all privileges of Peers, as fully as the Peers of England do now, or as they or any other Peers of Great Britain may hereafter enjoy the same, except the right and privilege of sitting in the House of Lords, and the privileges depending thereon, and particularly the right of sitting upon the trials of Peers.

XXIV. That from and after the Union, there be one great seal for the United Kingdom of Great Britain, which shall be different from the seal now used in either Kingdom, and that the quartering the arms as may best suit the Union, be left to her Majesty. And that, in the meantime, the great seal of England be used as the great seal of the United Kingdom, and that the great seal of the United Kingdom be used for sealing writs to elect and summon the Parliament of Great Britain, and for sealing all treaties with foreign Princes and States, and all public acts, instruments, and orders of State, which concern the whole United Kingdom; and in all other matters relating to England, as the great seal of England is now used. And that a seal in Scotland, after the Union, be always kept and made use of in all things relating to private rights or grants which have usually passed the great seal of Scotland, and which only concern offices, grants, commissions, and private rights, within

that Kingdom; and that until such seal be appointed by Her Majesty, the present great seal of Scotland shall be used for such purposes. And that the privy seal, signet, casset, signet of the Justiciary Court, quenter seals, and seal of Courts, now used in Scotland, be continued; but that the said seals be altered and adapted to the state of the Union, as Her Majesty shall think fit. And the said seals, and all of them, and the keepers of them, shall be subject to such regulations as the Parliament of Great Britain shall hereafter make.

XXV. That all laws and statutes in either Kingdom, so far as they are contrary to, or inconsistent with, the terms of these Articles, or any of them, shall, from and after the Union, cease and become void; and shall be so declared to be, by the respective Parliaments of said Kingdoms.

In testimony whereof, the Commissioners of the respective Kingdoms, empowered as aforesaid, have set their hands and seals, to these Articles contained in this, and the twenty-five foregoing pages, at Westminster, the day and year first above written.

*Commissioners for Scotland.*

Seafeld, *Chancellor.*  
 Queensberry, *C. P. S.*  
 Marr, *S.*  
 Loudon, *S.*  
 Sutherland.  
 Morton.  
 Wemyss.  
 Leven.  
 Stair.  
 Rosberie.  
 Glasgow.  
 Archibald Campbell.  
 Dupplin.  
 Rosse.

*Commissioners for England.*

Thomas Cantuar.  
 William Couper, *C. S.*  
 Godolphin.  
 Pembroke, *P.*  
 Newcastle, *C. P. S.*  
 Devonshire.  
 Somerset.  
 Bolton.  
 Kingstou.  
 Sunderland.  
 Oxford.  
 Townsend.  
 Thwharton.  
 Poulett.

Hew Dalrymple.	Somers.
Ad. Cokburne.	J. Smith.
F. Montgomerie.	Hartington.
David Dalrymple.	Granby.
Pat. Johnson.	C. Hedges.
Ja. Smollett.	Ro. Harley.
W. Morison.	H. Boyle.
Alexander Grant.	J. Holt.
W. Seton.	Tho. Trevor.
John Clerk.	Edw. Northey.
Dan. Stewart.	Sim. Harcourt.
Daniel Campbell.	J. Cooke.
	Stephen Waller.

## WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The advantages of uniformity in weights and measures, are so generally acknowledged, that an equalization has been an object of the Legislature in every commercial country, from the time that traffic became subject to the principles of equity. Although numerous obstacles have hitherto stood in the way, there is now reason to hope that the much desired object will, ere long, be attained in this country, as on motion of the Earl of Stanhope, in the House of Lords, 24th May 1816, the Peers appointed a committee to consider the subject during the recess, and to report their opinion early in the next Session. In giving notice of his intention to move for a committee, his Lordship expressed a hope "that the arrangements would not be made, as formerly, by barleycorns, acorns, and horse chesnuts, but would be worthy of the country of Newton, Hutton, Simpson, Napier, and M'Laurin."

As there are considerable difficulties and prejudices to be overcome, before the equalization of weights and measures can take full effect, and as in the mean time the present unequal system must be carried on, a brief account of the various laws which have been made in England and Scotland respecting

this matter, and of the particular weights and measures which have been sanctioned by long and inveterate practice in Glasgow, may be of some use to the citizens.

In England, from the time that King John signed Magna Charta, in 1215, down to the present time, there are above fifty Acts in the Statute Books, concerning weights and measures. In Scotland, since the Assiza of King David I. who reigned from the year 1124 till 1153, there are above forty Acts of Parliament upon the same subject.

It appears from the Scotch Statute Books, that there have been seven General Regulations for Weights and Measures. The first is the Assiza of King David I. made at Newcastle upon Tyne, without date, but which must have been between 1124 and 1153. The second, is in the reign of Robert I. also without date, which must have been between the years 1306 and 1330, which comprehends his reign. The third, was in the reign of Robert III. in 1393. The fourth, is contained in the 68th, 69th, and 70th chapters of the fourth Parliament of James I. in 1426. The fifth, is contained in the 73d chapter of the fourteenth Parliament of James II. in 1457. The sixth, is contained in the 115th chapter of the eleventh Parliament of James VI. in 1587. And the seventh and last Assize, is the General Regulation which James VI. made in 1618, after he had ascended the English throne, and which contains our present standards.

By King David's Assize, the sterling, or penny, was to weigh thirty-two grains of good round wheat, the ounce twenty sterlings, or pennies, and the pound fifteen ounces, or twenty-five shillings.

It is remarkable, that the origin of money-weight in Scotland, England, France, and several other nations, is derived from the weight of grain, and that the original weights were these, viz. the penny, shilling, and pound, or the penny, ounce, and pound; whence it is not improbable that money weight derived its name of Troy, or Troye weight. The



origin of the inch, was the breadth of a middle-sized man's thumb at the root of the nail, taking an average of three.

By the 17th Article of the Union between Scotland and England, it is enacted "that the weights and measures of the United Kingdom shall be the same as those in England, and that they shall be kept by those burghs in Scotland, to whom the keeping the standards of weights and measures does of special right belong; all which standards shall be sent down to such burghs, from the standards kept in the Exchequer at Westminster," &c.

These standards were accordingly sent down, but they do not appear to have served any other purpose, than adding to the number of former standards, never having produced any thing like uniformity.

TABLE, No. 1.

*Table of Avoirdupois, or what is commonly called English Weight.*

Troy Grains.					
27.3515625	1	Dram.			
437.625	16	1 Ounce.			
7002	256	16	1 Pound.		
98028	3584	224	14	1 Stone.	
784224	28672	1792	112	8	1 Cwt.
15684480	573440	35840	2240	160	20 1 Ton.

The pound Avoirdupois is commonly reckoned to contain only 7000 Troy grains; but, by the report of the Committee of the House of Commons, in the year 1759, that pound, according to the medium of the several weights, accounted standards, was found to contain 7002 Troy grains.

TABLE, No. 2.

*Scotch Liquid Measure,*

Raised from the pint, which contains 3 lb. 11 oz. 15 dr. Avoirdupois weight, of pure River Water.

Solid Inches.	1 Gill.		1 Mutchkin.		1 Chopin.		1 Pint.		1 Quart.		1 Gallon.	
6.46275	4	1	2	1	2	4	2	8	4	1	8	1
25.851	8		4		4		4		8		16	
51.702	16				8		8		16		32	
103.404	32						16		32		64	
206.808	128						128		256		512	
827.232	1024											
6617.856												

There is no Scotch hogshead; but 17 standard gallons is reckoned nearly equal to a Bourdeaux hogshead of wine.

TABLE, No. 3.

*Lineal Measure.*

English Inches.		1 Scotch Link.	
8.88	1.351	1	English Foot.
12	4.054	3	1 English Yard.
36	4.166	9.083	1.027 1 Scotch Ell.
37	25	18.5	6 1 Scotch Fall.
222	100	74	24 4 1 Scotch Chain.
888	1000	740	246.666 40 10 1 Scotch Furlong.
8880	8000	5920	1973.333 1920 80 8 1 Scotch Mile.

TABLE, No. 4.

*Table of Superficial Measure, for ascertaining the Scotch and English Fractional Parts of a Scotch Acre.*

English Inches.		English Foot.		English Yard.		1 Scotch Ell.		1 Scotch Fall.		1 Scotch Chain.		1 Scotch Rood.		1 Scotch Acre*.	
78.8544	1 Scotch Link.	1.826		9		1.056		36		16		40		160	
144		16.435										2.5		10	
1296															
1369		17.361		9.506		1.056		36		16		40		160	
49284		625		342.25		38.027									
788544		10000		5476		608.444		576							
1971360		25000		13690		1521.111		1440							
7885440		100000		54760		6084.444		5760							

\* The Tables, No. 3 and 4, have been designed and calculated by Mr. William Kyle, Land-Surveyor, Kent-Street. Although every thing like approbation or disapprobation of persons or things, has been studiously avoided in this Work, it cannot be disguised, that this City has been more fortunate than her neighbours, in having a resident Mathematician, who combines accuracy in calculation with elegance in design in a very uncommon degree, and who has merited and received the approbation and entire confidence of his fellow-citizens of every description.

However accurate measuring tapes may be, as they first come from the hands of the maker, it is always necessary to subject them to frequent examinations when in use; since they are found to vary considerably in length when exposed to moisture, to a hot parching sun, or to a high wind; indeed, the effect of even a gentle wind in straining a tape, is greater than would be considered possible by those who have not occasion to consider the matter closely. A light chain, 50 feet in length, divided accurately into 100 links of 6 inches each, has been found a convenient and very useful implement. It can be used even in a high wind, and though it lengthens a little when in use, it will require adjusting but seldom, if care be taken not to strain it much, particularly when mud or earth adheres to it in wet weather.

Supposing the original survey of a large plot of building ground to have been executed with a tape or chain of the strict standard length, and that it is required to allow 1 inch on every 50 lineal feet, diminish the area in the proportion of 1201 on every 360,000.

TABLE, No. 5.

*English Table of Length, raised from the Standard Yard of Thirty-six Inches.*

Inches.	1 Palm.	1 Gunter's Link.	1 Span.	1 Foot.	1 Cubit.	1 Yard.	1 Pace.	1 Fathom.	1 Pole.	1 Gunter's Chain.	1 Furlong.	1 Mile.
3												
7.92	2.64											
9	3	1.196										
12	4	1.515	1½									
18	6	2.272	2	1½								
36	12	4.545	4	3	2	1						
60	20	7.575	6½	5	3½	1½						
72	24	9.091	8	6	4	2	1½					
198	66	25	22	16½	11	5½	3½	2½	1			
792	264	100	88	66	44	22	13½	11	4			
7920	2640	1000	880	660	440	220	132	110	40	10	1	
69360	21120	8000	7040	5280	3520	1760	1056	880	320	80	8	1

## TABLE, No. 6.

*Illustration of the Fractional Parts of an English Acre.*

The English acre is raised from a chain of  
66 lineal feet, which multiplied by  
66

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396

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396

---

gives 4356 square feet in an English chain, which multiplied by  
10 square chains in an English acre, gives

---

9)43560 square feet in an English acre, which divided by 9,

---

gives 4840 square yards in an English acre.

*Note.* 36 square yards make an English pole or perch.

## TABLE, No. 7.

*Illustration of the Fractional Parts of a Scotch Acre.*

The Scotch acre is raised from a chain of  
74 lineal feet, which multiplied by  
74

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296

---

518

---

gives 5476 square feet in one square chain, which multiplied by  
10 square chains in a Scotch acre, gives

---

9)54760 square feet in one Scotch acre, which divided by 9,

---

gives 6084 $\frac{2}{3}$  square yards in one Scotch acre.

*Note.* 38 $\frac{1}{2}$  square yards English, or 36 square ells Scotch,  
make one Scotch fall.

In some Counties in Scotland, the chain consists of seventy-four feet and a fractional part; the Court of Session, however, have determined that the standard chain is seventy-four feet nett.

## TABLE, No. 8.

*Table of Square Measure.*

144 square inches	make	1 square foot.
9 square feet	do.	1 square yard.
36 square yards	do.	1 square rood.

Building-ground, mason, bricklayer, carpenter, joiner, plaster, slater, painter, glazing works, &c. are ascertained by this measurement.

At the Union, in 1707, the Barons of the Exchequer, in Westminster, sent down to the Burgh of Edinburgh, the standard ellwand; to Stirling, the standard pint or jug; to Linlithgow, the standard firloft; and the wine standard gallon to Glasgow; the latter is made of a composition similar to bell metal, having the letters, A. R.\* 1707, on the side, in demi basso relievo. The Barons also sent to Glasgow, duplicates of all the standard weights and measures.

As it very frequently happens, that persons dealing in liquors, or in such measures as are raised from the Scotch pint, have not an opportunity of correcting or adjusting these measures by the public standards, the following experiments, made on the 18th of March 1816, may be relied on as correct; by following which, the trouble and risk of calculation may be avoided†. The measures were filled with pure water, in a temperate state, from a pipe belonging to the Glasgow Water-Works Company; the result was as follows, viz.

	AVOIRDUPOIS WEIGHT.			
	lb.	oz.	dr.	gr.
The water which filled the standard wine				
gallon, weighed	-	-	-	8 4 7 0
One-half gallon,	-	-	-	4 2 3 13.675
The Scotch standard pint, containing 16 gills,	3	11	15	0

\* Anna reg.

† The public standards in Glasgow, are those which were fixed by Act of Parliament, James VI., in the year 1618, for the measure of wine, spirits, and oil, and for the formation of dry measures.



							AVOIRDUPOIS WEIGHT.			
							lb.	oz.	dr.	gr.
Chopin,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	13	15	13.675
Mutchkin,	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	14	15	20.5136
Half-mutchkin,	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	7	7	23.9326
Gill,	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	3	11	25.6420
Half-gill,	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	1	13	26.4968

*Weight of Cubic Measures, viz.*

							AVOIRDUPOIS WEIGHT.			
							lb.	oz.	dr.	gr.
1 cubic inch,	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	9	7.01
1 cubic foot,	-	-	-	-	-	-	62	7	11	6.78
1 cubic yard,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1686	15	15	19.43
1 Linlithgow firloot,	-	-	-	-	-	-	79	7	3	17.84
1 Glasgow barley firloot,	-	-	-	-	-	-	115	14	7	26.35

*Comparative Statement of the Weight of Water in several of the Public Wells, taken in a temperate state.*

							lb.	oz.	dr.	gr.
A standard Scotch pint of water, drawn from the										
Arns Well in the Green, weighed	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	11	14	8
Do. from the Well in Canon-Street,	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	11	14	19
Do. from the Well in Argyle-Street, at the head										
of Jamaica-Street,	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	11	15	0
Do. from a pipe connected with the Glasgow										
Water-Works,	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	11	15	0
Do. from the Fountain, behind the Washing-										
House in the Green,	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	11	15	6
Do. from the Well in St. Andrew's Lane,	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	11	15	7
Do. from the Deanside Well in George's Street,	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	11	15	10
Do. from the West-Port Well,	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	11	15	11
Do. from the Well in Wilson-Street,	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	11	15	12
Do. from the Well in Cochran-Street,	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	11	15	14
Do. from the Well in Bridgegate-Street,	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	12	0	12
Do. from the Well at the foot of the Saltmarket-										
Street,	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	12	0	20

As the weights and measures in almost every county in Scotland vary more or less, and as those used in Glasgow and the Lower Ward of Lanarkshire, are not generally understood, the following summary may be of some use to the public.

*Avoirdupois, or English Weight.*

There are 16 ounces in the pound of this weight.

The following articles are sold by English weight; viz. all groceries, salt provisions, such as beef, pork, and hams of every description, salt fish, English cheese, barley, pease, soap, candles, sheet lead, &c.

*Dutch Weight.*

There are 17 ounces and 7 drams avoirdupois in one pound Dutch.

Meal of every description is sold by this weight.

8 pounds make one peck, 16 pounds one stone, 4 pecks one firlo, 4 firlois one boll, and 2 bolls one load.

*Glasgow Tron Weight.*

There are 22 ounces and 7 drams Avoirdupois in one pound Tron. Sixteen pounds make one stone\*.

The following articles are sold by this weight, viz. beef, mutton, veal, pork, fresh fish, butter, whether sweet, (fresh,) or salt, Scotch cheese, &c.

**Dry Measures.**

*Glasgow Standard Firlo.*

This measure contains 32 Scotch standard pints and  $\frac{204}{1000}$  parts of a pint. The firlo is 18 inches diameter, and 13 inches and  $\frac{11}{100}$  of an inch deep, or 3339.4 cubic inches.

Oats, barley, beer, and malt, are sold by this measure.

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\* The Dutch and Tron weights are not numbered higher than the stone.

*Linlithgow Firloot.*

This firloot contains 20 Scotch standard pints, is  $20\frac{1}{2}$  inches diameter at the bottom,  $19\frac{1}{2}$  inches at the mouth, and  $7\frac{1}{2}$  inches deep.

Wheat is sold by this measure.

*Stirlingshire Firloot.*

This firloot contains  $21\frac{1}{2}$  Scotch standard pints, is  $20\frac{1}{2}$  inches diameter at the bottom,  $18\frac{1}{2}$  inches at the mouth, and  $7\frac{1}{2}$  inches deep.

Pease and beans are sold by this measure.

*Linlithgow Peck.*

This peck contains  $7\frac{1}{2}$  Scotch standard pints, is  $13\frac{1}{2}$  inches diameter at the bottom, 14 inches at the mouth, and  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inches deep.

Flax seed is sold by this measure.

*N. B.* The preceding measures are all streaked. The following are heaped.

*Fruit Sleek Measure.*

A fruit sleek contains 20 Scotch standard pints, is  $13\frac{1}{2}$  inches diameter at the middle,  $11\frac{1}{2}$  inches at each end, and  $17\frac{1}{2}$  inches deep.

*Onion Sleek Measure.*

The onion sleek contains 8 Scotch standard pints, is  $11\frac{1}{2}$  inches diameter at the bottom,  $9\frac{1}{2}$  inches at the mouth, and 9 inches deep.

*Potatoe Measure.*

The potatoe peck contains 14 Scotch standard pints, is 12 $\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter at the bottom,  $11\frac{1}{2}$  inches at the mouth, and  $13\frac{1}{2}$  inches deep \*. Sixteen pecks make one boll.

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\* The peck of potatoes generally weighs about forty-two pounds, avoirdupois.

The half-peck contains 7 Scotch standard pints, is 10 inches diameter at the bottom,  $8\frac{1}{2}$  inches at the top, and  $10\frac{1}{4}$  inches deep.

The forpet, or one-fourth part of a peck, contains 3 Scotch standard pints and one choppin, is  $7\frac{1}{4}$  inches diameter at the bottom,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  inches at the mouth, and  $9\frac{1}{4}$  inches deep.

The half-forpet, or one-eighth part of a peck, contains one Scotch standard pint and three mutchkins, is  $6\frac{1}{2}$  inches diameter at the bottom,  $5\frac{1}{4}$  inches at the mouth, and  $7\frac{1}{4}$  inches deep.

The weights and measures of Glasgow are placed under the superintendence of the Dean of Guild; his Lordship appoints a respectable Smith to adjust the various weights used in the Burgh of Glasgow, conformable to the standards, and to stamp the letters D. G. the initials of his office, on them. The Dean's officer adjusts all the dry measures, and stamps them on the edges with the above initials, without which they cannot be lawfully used, in merchandise, within the Burgh. It is also the duty of the officer to see that the dimensions of the measures be not varied, particularly those which are not streaked, as an alteration in the diameter of the mouth, would increase or diminish the contents.

Table of Measures and Weights for Commodities chargeable with Excise.

*Beer or Ale Measure.*

The gallon contains 282 cubic inches.

Strong and table beer, and twopenny ale, brewed by common brewers; twopenny ale brewed by victuallers; and Irish beer, ale, and mum, imported.

36	gallons	make	1	barrel	or	4	firkins.
27	do.	$\frac{2}{3}$	do.	or	3	do.	
18	do.	$\frac{1}{2}$	do.	or	2	do.	
9	do.	$\frac{1}{4}$	do.	or	1	do.	

In a hogshead are  $1\frac{1}{2}$  barrels, or 54 gallons; 2 hogsheads make 1 butt; and 2 butts, or 4 hogsheads, make 1 tun.

Strong and table beer brewed by victuallers; vinegar, and Irish vinegar imported.

34 gallons make 1 barrel or 4 firkins.

25 $\frac{1}{2}$  do.  $\frac{1}{2}$  do. or 3 do.

17 do.  $\frac{1}{2}$  do. or 2 do.

8 $\frac{1}{2}$  do.  $\frac{1}{2}$  do. or 1 do.

In a hogshead are  $1\frac{1}{2}$  barrels, or 51 gallons.

To find the English gallons contained in any number of Irish gallons, multiply the given number of Irish gallons by the factor, .942.

*Wine Measure for all other Liquors.*

The English gallon contains 231 cubic inches, and the Irish gallon 217.6.

18 gallons make 1 rundlet.

31 $\frac{1}{2}$  do. do. 1 barrel.

42 do. do. 1 tierce.

63 do. or 2 barrels, make 1 hogshead.

84 do. or 2 tierces, do. 1 puncheon.

126 do. or 2 hogsheads, do. 1 pipe or butt.

252 do. make 1 tun.

A tun, therefore, contains 2 pipes or butts, or 3 puncheons, or 4 hogsheads, or 6 tierces, or 8 barrels, or 14 rundlets.

Casks of wine, spirits, or oils, of (or nearest to) the above respective contents, are thus named; a cask of nine gallons is a half rundlet; if of 10, it is called an anker.

1 ale gallon is equal to 1.22 of wine; and 1 wine gallon to .819 (.82 for common practice) of an ale gallon.

*Troy Weight.*

Only for gilt and silver wire, gold and silver plate.

1 lb. is.....12 ounces.

1 oz. is.....20 pennyweights.

1 dwt. is.....24 grains.

DATES OF CHARTERS OF THE ROYAL BURGHS  
OF SCOTLAND.

During the reign of Alexander I., which commenced in the year 1107, and ended in 1124, Edinburgh, Berwick, Roxburgh, and Striveling, (Stirling,) received their Charters.

During the reign of David I., which commenced in the year 1124, and ended in 1153, Jedburgh, Haddington, Linlithgow, Renfrew, St. Andrews, Dunfermline, Crail, Elgin, and Forres, received their Charters.

During the reign of William the Lion, which commenced in the year 1165, and ended in 1214, Inverkeithing, Perth, Aberdeen, Rutherglen, Inverness, Dumfries, Lanark, Glasgow, Irvine, Ayr, Forfar, Dundee, Aberbrothick, Morros, Inverury, Kintore, Banff, Cullen, and Nairn, received their Charters.

During the reign of Alexander II., which commenced in the year 1214, and ended in 1249, Annan, Dumbarton, Dingwall, and Rosemarkie, received their Charters.

During the reign of Alexander III., which commenced in the year 1249, and ended in 1292, Kinghorn, Peebles, and Selkirk, received their Charters.

During the reign of Robert I., which commenced in the year 1306, and ended in 1330, Kirkaldy, Queensferry, and Lochmabin, received their Charters.

During the reign of David II., which commenced in the year 1330, and ended in 1332, Cupar, Inverberrie, Dunbar, Brechin, Lauder, and Wigton, received their Charters.

During the reign of Robert III., which commenced in the year 1390, and ended in 1406, North Berwick and Rothesay received their Charters.

During the reign of James II., which commenced in the year 1437, and ended in 1460, Kirkcubright received its Charter.

During the reign of James III., which commenced in the year 1460, and ended in 1489, Kirkwall received its Charter.

During the reign of James V., which commenced in the year 1514, and ended in 1544, Pittenween, Burntisland, and Dysart, received their Charters.

During the reign of James VI., which commenced in the year 1567, and ended in 1625, Anstruther, Easter and Wester, Culross, Wick, Sanquhar, and Stranraer, received their Charters.

During the reign of Charles I., which commenced in the year 1625, and ended in 1649, Dornock, Inverary, New-Galloway, and Newburgh, received their Charters.

During the reign of Charles II., which commenced in the year 1649, and ended in 1685, Tain, Cromarty, and Kilrenny, received their Charters.

During the reign of William III., which commenced in the year 1689, and ended in 1702, Campbeltown received its Charter \*.

**SHIRES, STEWARTIES, AND BURGHS, WHO SENT MEMBERS  
TO PARLIAMENT BEFORE THE UNION.**

*Counties which sent Members.*

Members.				Members.			
1. Edinburgh,	-	4		10. Ayr,	-	-	4
2. Haddington,	-	4		11. Dumbarton,	-	-	2
3. Berwick,	-	4		12. Bute,	-	-	2
4. Roxburgh,	-	4		13. Renfrew,	-	-	3
5. Selkirk,	-	2		14. Stirling,	-	-	3
6. Peebles,	-	2		15. Linlithgow,	-	-	2
7. Lanark,	-	4		16. Perth,	-	-	4
8. Dumfries,	-	4		17. Kincardine,	-	-	2
9. Wigton,	-	4		18. Aberdeen,	-	-	4

\* The order of the Charters has been collected from Chalmers's Caledonia and Buchan's Chronology.

The Royal Burghs which are not mentioned in the above order, have received their Charters during the 18th century.

Members.				Members.			
19. Inverness,	-	-	2	27. Sutherland,	-	-	2
20. Nairn,	-	-	2	28. Caithness,	-	-	2
21. Cromarty,	-	-	2	29. Elgin,	-	-	2
22. Argyle,	-	-	3	30. Orkney,	-	-	2
23. Fife,	-	-	4	31. Clackmanan,	-	-	1
24. Forfar,	-	-	4	32. Ross,	-	-	2
25. Banff,	-	-	2	33. Kinross,	-	-	1
26. Kirkcubright,	-	-	2				—
				In all,	-	-	89

*Royal Burghs which sent Members.*

Members.				Members.			
1. Edinburgh,	-	-	2	23. Kirkcubright,	-	-	1
2. Perth,	-	-	1	24. Wigton,	-	-	1
3. Dundee,	-	-	1	25. Dunfermline,	-	-	1
4. Aberdeen,	-	-	1	26. Pittenween,	-	-	1
5. Stirling,	-	-	1	27. Selkirk,	-	-	1
6. Linlithgow,	-	-	1	28. Dumbarton,	-	-	1
7. St. Andrews,	-	-	1	29. Renfrew,	-	-	1
8. Glasgow,	-	-	1	30. Dunbar,	-	-	1
9. Ayr,	-	-	1	31. Lanark,	-	-	1
10. Haddington,	-	-	1	32. Aberbrothick,	-	-	1
11. Dysart,	-	-	1	33. Elgin,	-	-	1
12. Kirkaldy,	-	-	1	34. Peebles,	-	-	1
13. Montrose,	-	-	1	35. Crail,	-	-	1
14. Cupar,	-	-	1	36. Tain,	-	-	1
15. Anstruther, Easter,	-	-	1	37. Culross,	-	-	1
16. Dumfries,	-	-	1	38. Banff,	-	-	1
17. Inverness,	-	-	1	39. Whithorn,	-	-	1
18. Burntisland,	-	-	1	40. Forfar,	-	-	1
19. Kinghorn,	-	-	1	41. Rothesay,	-	-	1
20. Brechin,	-	-	1	42. Nairn,	-	-	1
21. Irvine,	-	-	1	43. Forres,	-	-	1
22. Jedburgh,	-	-	1	44. Rutherglen,	-	-	1



	Members.		Members.
45. North Berwick,	- 1	56. Dingwall,	- - 1
46. Anstruther, Wester,	1	57. Dornoch,	- - 1
47. Cullen,	- - 1	58. Queensferry,	- 1
48. Lauder,	- - 1	59. Inverary,	- - 1
49. Kintore,	- - 1	60. Inverury,	- - 1
50. Annan,	- - 1	61. Wick,	- - 1
51. Lochmaben,	- - 1	62. Kirkwall,	- - 1
52. Sanquhar,	- - 1	63. Inverberrie,	- 1
53. New Galloway,	- 1	64. Stranraer,	- 1
54. Kilrenny,	- - 1	65. Campbeltown,	- - 1
55. Fortrose,	- - 1		
		In all,	- - 66

COUNTIES AND BURGHS WHICH SEND MEMBERS TO PARLIAMENT  
SINCE THE UNION.

Since the Union, Scotland sends *only* forty-five Members to Parliament; *viz.* the Counties thirty, and the Burghs fifteen.

*Counties which send Members to Parliament.*

	Members.		Members.
1. Aberdeen,	- - 1	16. Kirkcubright,	- - 1
2. Ayr,	- - 1	17. Lanark,	- - 1
3. Argyle,	- - 1	18. Linlithgow,	- - 1
4. Banff,	- - 1	19. Moray and Elgin,	1
5. Berwick,	- - 1	20. Nairn and Cromarty,	1
6. Bute and Caithness,	1	21. Orkney,	- - 1
7. Clackmannan & Kinross,	1	22. Peebles,	- - 1
8. Dumbarton,	- 1	23. Perth,	- - 1
9. Dumfries,	- - 1	24. Renfrew,	- - 1
10. Edinburgh,	- - 1	25. Ross,	- - 1
11. Fife,	- - 1	26. Roxburgh,	- - 1
12. Forfar,	- - 1	27. Selkirk,	- - 1
13. Haddington,	- - 1	28. Stirling,	- - 1
14. Inverness,	- - 1	29. Sutherland,	- - 1
15. Kincardine,	- - 1	30. Wigton,	- - 1

*Burghs which send Members to Parliament.*

The Burghs which send Members to Parliament, are divided into the following classes; each class sends only one.

1. Aberdeen, Inverberrie, Montrose, Aberbrothick, and Brechin.
2. Anstruther, E. & W., Crail, Kilrenny, and Pittenween.
3. Ayr, Irvine, Inverary, Rothesay, and Campbeltown.
4. Banff, Cullen, Kintyre, Elgin, and Inverury.
5. Dumfries, Sanquhar, Annan, Lochmaben, and Kirkcubright.
6. Edinburgh.
7. Glasgow, Renfrew, Dumbarton, and Rutherglen.
8. Inverness, Fortrose, Nairn, and Forres.
9. Jedburgh, Haddington, Lauder, Dunbar, and North Berwick.
10. Kinghorn, Dysart, Kirkcaldy, and Burntisland.
11. Perth, Dundee, Forfar, St. Andrews, and Cupar.
12. Selkirk, Peebles, Linlithgow, and Lanark.
13. Stirling, Culross, Inverkeithing, Dunfermline, and Queensferry.
14. Stranraer, Wigton, Whitehorn, and New Galloway.
15. Tain, Dingwall, Dornoch, Wick, and Kirkwall.

## CONVENTION OF ROYAL BURGHS AND FREE INCORPORATIONS.

Royal Burghs, are Corporations made so for the advantage of trade, by charters granted by several Kings of Scotland, at different times, which Corporations have a privilege of sending Commissioners to represent them in Parliament.

These Burghs have all their particular privileges by themselves, and, in general, they have all of them, within their respective bounds, sole power of trade and merchandise, exclusive of all others. They can keep courts, have the jurisdiction of Sheriffs, and can make bye-laws for the government of their Burghs and the regulation of their trade; actions also

between burgesses, are ordinarily decided by their proper Magistrates.

The Guild is a society of merchants, who are freemen of a Burgh. Every Royal Burgh has a Dean of Guild, who is next Magistrate to the Baillies; he judges controversies between merchants concerning trade, disputes between inhabitants concerning buildings, lights, water-courses, and nuisances, &c. calls courts, at which all the Brethren of the Guild are bound to give attendance, manages the common stock of the Guild, and amercs and collects all fines.

The Royal Burghs are not only several distinct Corporations, but they are also one entire body, governed by, and accountable to one general Court. This Court was anciently called the Court of Four Burghs, and was yearly held to treat and determine concerning matters relating to the common advantage of all the Burghs. The four Burghs which composed this court, were, Edinburgh, Stirling, Roxburgh, and Berwick; but when the two last had fallen into the hands of the English, Linlithgow and Lanark were put into their places, but with a saving for Roxburgh and Berwick, whensoever they should be recovered to their ancient allegiance.

In 1487, during the reign of King James III. it was found that this court was insufficient to answer the necessities of the Royal Burghs in general; the whole Burghs were, therefore, empowered to send Commissioners to a yearly convention of their own, which was then appointed to meet at Inverkeithing, wherein they were to consult concerning matters belonging to the common welfare of all the Burghs. But there are no records of those conventions, older than 1552, when a Convention of Burghs sat at Edinburgh. These meetings made acts for the good of their body, which were as binding as acts of Parliament, upon all and every of the Burghs which they did concern.

By the old Burgh laws, no man could be sent a Commissioner to Parliament, or to any convention or meeting of

Burghs, except he were a merchant or trafficker, free of, and residing in the Burgh which he was to represent. But in 1699, the Burghs made an act to capacitate the same man to be their Commissioner in Parliament, and in the Convention of Burghs, (which he could not regularly be before,) and likewise to capacitate any man having heritage or interest in any Burgh, or who might lose or win in the concerns of that Burgh, to be chosen as a Commissioner to represent it.

The power of the Convention of Burghs is very great. All cases of trade and government within any Burgh, are there decidable; differences between Burgh and Burgh, are there determined; they can unlaw any Burgh or Burgess that shall disobey them; they determine the election of Magistrates and Councils; they fine delinquents, and those that are disobedient to their decrees; they judge misdemeanours of their Conservators and Factors abroad; they appoint Commissioners to visit the Burghs, and to make reports to the Convention, that they may determine what is proper.

In 1691, there was a general visitation of all the Royal Burghs in Scotland, and the Commissioners were ordered to inquire into the state of each Burgh, as to their real and casual rents and revenues; their trade and shipping, and the construction of their prisons and public works, their harbours and bulwarks, the condition of their houses, and the management of their common stock; and this commission was faithfully executed, by which means, the convention was fully apprised of all that concerned the Burghs in general, and every Burgh in particular. They have made laws relating to shipping; to masters and owners of ships; to mariners, and merchants by whom they were freighted; to manufacturers, such as plaiding, linen, yarn, &c.; to the curing and packing of fish, salmons, herrings, &c.; to the importing and exporting several commodities.

The trade between Scotland and the Netherlands was subject to their regulation; they fixed the staple port, which was formerly

at Dort, and latterly at Campvere; their Conservator was indeed nominated by the Crown, but then the Convention regulated his powers, approved his Deputies, and appointed his salary, so that, in truth, the whole staple trade was subject to their management.

The Convention have occasionally sent Commissioners from their body into France, England, Denmark, and Poland, to negotiate matters relating to trade, &c. The Convention generally sits at Edinburgh, and is usually summoned by the Provost of Edinburgh, who issues out his letters for that purpose, and who upon any emergency, may summon an extraordinary Convention.

*Heads and Articles resolved on by the Commissioners of the Convention of Royal Burghs in July 1813, and circulated to the whole Burghs in Scotland.*

Right Honourable and very Loving Friends and Neighbours,

After our hearty commendations: Whereas the Commissioners of Burghs, met at the Burgh of Edinburgh, at their last General Convention, did appoint the next General Convention to be holden at the said Burgh of Edinburgh, upon the second Tuesday of July next, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, being the thirteenth day of that month; and the said Commissioners did appoint the Heads and Articles following, to be resolved, voted, and concluded therein.

I. That each Burgh send up their Commissioner and Assessor, sufficiently instructed for keeping the Convention, with their commission subscribed by the Magistrates themselves, and the Clerk of the Burgh, in name of the Council, and the seal of the Burgh affixed thereto, or by way of extract, and the subscription of their Clerk and seal of cause, testifying them to be men fearing God, of the true Protestant religion, publicly professed and authorised by the laws of this Kingdom,

without suspicion in the contrary, Burgesses and Guild brethren, and where there is no Guildry, Burgesses (certifying the fact to be so) expert in the common affairs of the Burghs, merchants or tradesmen, being inhabitants within the Burgh, and standing on the tax-roll of the Burgh, and bearing part of their public burdens, who can tine or win in all their affairs; or, if the person elected Commissioner or Assessor be not a merchant, trafficker, or tradesman, as above mentioned, and residenter, that it shall not be a sufficient qualification, that his commission testify him to be a proprietor of lands and houses to the value of three thousand merks Scots, lying within the royalty, or having a superiority to that value, unless he, upon his solemn oath, depone, if required, upon the value of such attestation. And the hail commissions to general and particular Conventions, shall be according to this present platform, in time coming, and be inviolably observed by each Burgh, under the penalty of ten pounds sterling, to be paid by each Burgh granting commission to persons not qualified as said is, and five pounds sterling, to be paid by the acceptors, if they are not qualified in terms above written, and that by and attour casting their commissions, and incapacitating the said Burgh from having any representative during the sitting of the Convention, conform to the 11th act of the General Convention in July 1743; and the Convention appoint the above penalties to be punctually levied by their agents in all time coming. And further, the Convention, by their act in July 1778, did statute and ordain, that, in time coming, every Commissioner and Assessor, previous to sitting or voting in the Convention, shall subscribe, upon their commission, one or other of the following declarations, viz. "I, ———, within designed, do solemnly declare, that I am a Burgess, and actual trader within the Burgh of ———, for which I am chosen ———, and stand in the stent-roll thereof accordingly, and am willing to make oath to the truth of this declaration." Or,—"I, ———, within designed, do solemnly declare, that

I am really and truly proprietor of lands and houses to the value of three thousand merks Scots, lying within the royalty of the Burgh of ———, for which I am chosen ———, or have a superiority within the same to that value, and that my right and title is no ways nominal nor fictitious, and am willing to make oath to the truth of this declaration.” And the Convention resolved, That every commission not having such declaration, shall be rejected. But by the 38th Act, in July 1782, the Convention did agree, that members of Parliament for Scotland, shall be eligible as members of the Convention of Burghs, although not possessed of the qualifications mentioned in the above platform; and appointed this to be part of the first article of the missive.

II. That each Burgh send, with their Commissioner, the whole missive dues, which, for the current year, from first July 1812, to first July 1813, extend to the sum of one thousand pounds sterling, of which the proportion of each Burgh is herewith sent, with the respective missive in a particular note, certifying each Burgh that does not send up their proportion of the missive dues, that such Burgh or Burghs shall be fined in one hundred pounds Scots, and that the agent, without delay, forthwith charge the respective Burghs and Commissioners for payment accordingly: and farther, that such Commissioners, at the second meeting of the Convention, shall produce a discharge of that year's missive dues; with certification, that if it shall not be produced, such Commissioner or Commissioners shall thereafter be debarred and excluded from sitting in the Convention, and be proceeded against as absent, conform to the 18th Act of the General Convention 1670; and the Convention appointed their Clerks, immediately after the Preses is chosen at each annual Convention, to lay this Act before the Preses; and likewise the Convention, by their Act the 7th of July 1725, declared that they would, at each Convention, inquire at the Burgh agent how far the above Acts, anent the missive dues, were complied with; certifying, that in case he does not

give in a list, at the third meeting of the Convention, of such as are deficient, he shall have no recourse against the Burghs.

III. That the Burgh of Edinburgh report their diligence in stopping any gift or signature to be presented in Exchequer, in favour of any person whatsoever, for a monopoly, or any other gift that may anywise tend to the prejudice of the state of Burghs; and that the Agent advance what money is necessary for the stopping thereof, conform to the 6th Act of the General Convention 1705.

IV. By the 7th Act of the General Convention 1708, it is declared, that in case any of the Royal Burghs shall be found guilty of, or accessory to, misapplying of mortifications within Burgh, or to any other persons or uses contrary to the foundation, they shall be censured and punished by the Convention, according to their demerit. And further, by the 32d Act of the General Convention 1787, it is recommended to all the Burghs, to be punctual in clearing their Treasurer or Chamberlain's accounts annually; and after the same are audited and cleared, that they shall lie for eight days in the Council-Chamber, or usual place of meeting of Council, for the inspection of such of the Burgesses as shall incline to inspect the same.

V. By the 23d Act of the Convention in November 1714, and 29th Act in July 1707, it is recommended to the several Royal Burghs to put the laws in execution anent the selling of flour and meal of all kinds by weight; declaring, that in case they shall be brought to any charges before the superior Court thereby, the Convention will support them therein, and reimburse them of their charges.

VI. By the 29th Act of the Convention in July 1770, they have taken under consideration, that the Royal Burghs of Scotland are chargeable with one-sixth part of the land-tax: that by several Acts of Parliament, and particularly by Act 12th, Parliament 1690, the privilege of carrying on foreign trade, under certain exceptions specified in the Act, is limited



to the free inhabitants of His Majesty's Royal Burghs: that the Royal Burghs have not had from the Burghs of Barony and Regality a partial relief of the land-tax, to the extent intended for them by Act 30th, Parliament 1693, by reason of many Burghs of Barony and Regality not having taken the benefit of a communication of foreign trade: that it is unreasonable and unjust that the Royal Burghs should be subjected to the payment of so large a proportion of the land-tax, and that so small a relief should be given to them as is done, by reason of many Burghs of Barony and Regality not having taken a communication of trade; do therefore recommend to, and enjoin the several Royal Burghs in Scotland, to inquire into the state of the foreign trade of such Burghs of Barony and Regality in their neighbourhood, as they judge ought to have applied for a communication of trade, but have not done so; and to report a state of their trade, and the names and designations of the persons who carry on such foreign trade, in order that the Convention may judge whether, or how far, it is proper to use legal means for compelling such unfree traders, either to desist therefrom, unless the Burghs where they reside obtain a communication of trade, or that they become freemen and inhabitants of a Royal Burgh.

VII. That each Royal Burgh shall send annually to the Convention, a particular account of the abuses and transgressions made of the laws and regulations established in relation to trade, with their opinion in relation to any new laws or regulations necessary for promoting of trade, and that this shall always be a head of the annual missive, conform to the 37th Act of the General Convention 1724.

VIII. That, for the better observation of the Acts of Parliament made anent the right curing and packing of herrings, the Convention, by their Act, 3d July 1730, have appointed and directed, that the Magistrates of each Royal Burgh, where fish is caught, do give their commission to such wreck and cure-masters within their bounds, as are already employed

by the Commissioners and Trustees for improving of fisheries, to inspect the fishings on their coasts, and to observe the same rules and instructions, as to the coast-fishings, which they are directed to observe as to those caught in deep waters, agreeable to the laws made in that behalf, and to report the same to the annual Convention; and also, that the Magistrates cause inspect the insufficiency and thickness of the casks employed in the herring fishery.

IX. That the Magistrates of each Burgh cause put the Act of Parliament anent the uniformity to be observed in the standard of the reel of lint and worsted yarn, which must be ten quarters long, to due execution; and that no person or persons shall sell, or expose to sale in Scotland, or carry and transport from one part of Scotland to another, any linen yarn, other than such as is made up in cuts, or hesps, or hanks, each hesp or hank consisting of twelve cuts, and no more; and each cut containing one hundred and twenty threads, all exactly numbered, and no more; and that all the yarn contained in the said hank or hesp, be lint yarn or tow yarn only, and of the same colour and fineness; and that no tow yarn and lint yarn are mixed together in one and the same hesp or hank; and that the several directions made thereanent in the 13th Act of His late Majesty, be strictly observed, under the penalties therein specified.

X. That the Magistrates of each Royal Burgh, cause the Act of Parliament to be put to due execution, with respect to the measures to be observed in the retail of lint-seed, being the Linlithgow barley measure, streaked; and that all such measures to be used in time coming, shall first be stamped and marked by the Dean of Guild of some Royal Burgh, with the usual mark of such Royal Burgh, and with these words, Linlithgow Barley Measure; and likewise with respect to selling of damnified, mixed, or bad lint-seed. And that the Magistrates of each Burgh should, on or before the first of March, annually, cause proclamation to be made over the

market crosses, that all lint-seed is to be sold by the Linlithgow barley measure streaked, under the penalty of twenty pounds sterling for each transgression; and that the respective Commissioners of the Burghs, report their diligence thereanent to each Convention.

XI. That the Magistrates of each Royal Burgh, cause put the acts anent the right making and measuring of linen cloth to vigorous execution; and that they report their diligence therein to the next Convention, with their opinion anent any new law or regulation necessary for promoting trade and manufacture.

XII. That whereas several frauds have been committed in curing and packing of salmon for exportation, by using of casks under the legal gauge, mixing old salmon with new, cutting out the bellies of the fish, and putting an over-quantity of salt in each barrel, all which tend manifestly to discredit the reputation of our fish at foreign markets, and to ruin the trade; they, therefore, recommend it to the Magistrates of all Burghs, in whose neighbourhood salmon-fishings are, to get the laws put into execution against the offenders, and to oblige the inhabitants, who are either proprietors of salmon-fishings, or purchasers of salmon for export, narrowly to inspect into these abuses, and to rectify them all that is in their power; as also, that they give their commissions to the wreck and cure-masters, to inspect the salmon in the same manner as they do the herring-fishings; and particularly, they discharge any Burgh to use the burn or mark of another Burgh; or any Burgh to permit the use of their burn to another Burgh or trade; and that the burn shall not be fixed but at the sight of the proper officer.

XIII. That each Burgh do make choice of such a person to represent them, as their Commissioner to every meeting of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, as is thereto duly qualified, conform to the rules made in that behalf, a copy of which has been sent to every Royal Burgh; and that they

make choice only of a lay-elder, and such as will give full assurance to their respective constituents for their punctual attendance, as they will be answerable to the General Convention; and this to be always the head of the missive, conform to the 13th Act of the General Convention 1743. And the Convention, by their Act of the 10th July 1771, recommended to the haill Royal Burghs, to be more punctual in observing this Act than hitherto they have been.

XIV. Whereas, by the 25th Act of the 15th Parliament of James IV. the importation of goods into the Low Countries, is limited to the staple port of Campvere, and that, by the present contract subsisting between the Royal Burghs and the Burgomaster and Magistrates of the said town, it is stipulated and agreed to, that the above limitation shall continue in full force during the full term of the said contract; therefore, the Convention, by the 15th Act in July 1739, appointed and required every person concerned, to give attention and obedience to the foresaid limitation; with certification the Agent will be directed to prosecute every offender for the penalty imposed by the Act of Parliament, and Acts of the Royal Burghs made in that behalf; and appointed this to be a head of the missive.

XV. By the 23d Act of the General Convention, of date the 7th of July 1784, the Convention, out of a deep concern for the interest of the country, and being deeply sensible of the pernicious consequences which attend the smuggling of foreign commodities, especially foreign spirits of all kinds, to the great prejudice of the public revenue, the morals of the people, and the discouragement of the consumption of the growth of our native country, did, therefore, unanimously resolve to suppress the said ruinous practice of smuggling, to the utmost of their power; and, for that end, authorised the annual Committee to apply to both the Commissioners of Customs and Excise, for putting the laws against smuggling, especially foreign spirits of all kinds, to vigorous execution; and particularly

cause prosecute the harbourers of smuggled goods, and bring to condemnation, boats and other vessels, horses, and all sorts of carriages, found employed in smuggling. And the Convention did farther appoint their Agent to print a short abstract of the penal laws against smuggling, and transmit copies thereof, with a full copy of this Act, to each Royal Burgh, and such Burghs of Barony and Regality as have accepted of the communication of trade; whose Magistrates are hereby required to disperse the same, and keep a copy thereof affixed on their several market-crosses; declaring, that if any Burgh is found remiss or negligent in using every proper means for preventing the smuggling of foreign commodities, and especially of foreign spirits of all kinds, such Burgh will fall under the highest displeasure of the Convention.

XVI. The Convention, considering how advantageous the late Act, relative to the assize of bread, may prove to the inhabitants of this part of the United Kingdom, do, therefore, enjoin the Magistrates of the several Burghs in Scotland, to take care to put that law to regular execution; a copy of which Act is sent to the Royal Burghs.

XVII. By the 16th Act of the Convention 1764, it is recommended to the Magistrates of the several Burghs to make a particular inquiry into the conduct of the several stamp-masters within their bounds; and when they shall find any of them deficient in doing their duty, or acting contrary to law, that they should take care that they shall be punished accordingly, and to give information from time to time to the Commissioners and Trustees for fisheries and manufactures.

XVIII. By the 14th Act of the Convention 1772, the Royal Burghs, in regard there are a great many private stills erected and used in different Burghs in this Kingdom, contrary to law, which prove not only pernicious to the health and morals of the lower class of people, but likewise very dangerous to the neighbourhood, by occasioning accidents of fire, did, therefore, recommend to the Magistrates of the different Burghs to

give particular attention to this matter, and to discourage these stills, in time coming, to the utmost of their power; and appoint this to be a head of the missive.

XIX. That, by the 40th Act of the Convention 1793, it is earnestly recommended to the Magistrates of the respective Royal Burghs to put in execution the laws and acts of Parliament relative to the keeping of the Sabbath-day; and appointed this to be a head of the missive.

XX. By the 8th Act of the last General Convention, the tax-roll, as it then stood, is continued for one year longer, until July 1813; so that the tax-roll falls to be considered by the next General Convention.

We, therefore, desire you to send up your Commissioner, sufficiently instructed for keeping the Convention, as you tender the welfare and state of the Burghs. And, till farther occasion, we bid you farewell. We rest,

Right Honourable,

Your loving Friends and Neighbours,

*The Lord Provost, Baillies, and Council,  
Of the Burgh of Edinburgh.*

Signed in our name, and by our order, by

ALEXANDER CALLENDER, *Dept.*  
Conjunct-General Clerk to the Convention  
of the Royal Burghs of Scotland.

*Edinburgh, April 12th, 1813.*

N. B. The sum of 1000*l.* sterling, charged on the Royal Burghs for the year ending at July 1813, is applicable, by Acts of Convention, as follows, *viz.*

Their fixed establishment for the year ending at July 1813, amounting, inclusive of salaries to the Secretary of the Board of Trustees and Receiver-General's Clerk, and of an allowance to William Forbes of 7*l.* 7*s.* with an additional

sum of 16 <i>l.</i> to the Officer, making together, (after deducting 50 <i>l.</i> of salary in use to be paid to the Conservator of privileges in Holland,)	£446	0	10
To the Burgh of Rothsay, of aid, being one-third of the sum charged against them by the new tax-roll, and that out of the sums to be recovered from the Burghs of Barony, for the communica- tion of trade, per Act in July 1806, -	11	14	0
To the Burgh of Nairn, as the second and last instalment of 200 <i>l.</i> , towards enabling them to erect an harbour, conditionally, per Act in July 1811, - - - - -	100	0	0
To the Burgh of Cupar, as the first moiety of 400 <i>l.</i> , towards defraying the expenses incurred for the support of their struggle with the County of Fife, relative to obtaining an Act of Parlia- ment for the erection of their gaol, per Act in July 1812, - - - - -	200	0	0
To the Burgh of North Berwick, as the first in- stalment of 400 <i>l.</i> , towards repairing their Har- bour, conditionally, per Act in July 1812,	100	0	0
To the Agent, per account, per Act in July 1812,	47	3	4
To Mr. John Taylor, attorney in Exchequer, per account, per Act in July 1812, - - -	53	18	11
To Mr. Peter Hill, per account in July 1812,	1	2	6
To Mr. Alexander Smellie, printer, do. - -	6	6	6
	<hr/> £966 6 1		
Remains to answer deficiencies on the unfree trade, and for printings, postages, and other incidental expenses, during the currency of the year ending at July 1813, - - -	33	13	11
	<hr/> £1000 0 0		

The proportion of these missive dues, exigible and pay-  
able by the Burgh of Glasgow, for the year ending July

1813, was 272*l.* 10*s.* and in July 1816, the sum was increased to 436*l.*

The Assembly or Convention of the Royal Burghs was, without doubt, originally instituted into a court for the particular government of the Burghs, and the protection of trade in general, and has been carried on for similar purposes for more than three hundred years.

It would seem, however, that for several years past, the Members of the Convention, who consist of sixty-seven Commissioners; two from the Burgh of Edinburgh \*, and one from every other Royal Burgh, have deviated from their original constitution, *viz.* that of regulating the Burghs, and protecting and encouraging trade; for, by perusal of the statement of 1813, it appears that the great proportion of the missive dues is laid out for improving harbours and building gaols in particular Burghs, with which the great body has no concern; so that, instead of protecting alike the interests of the whole, the Convention has caused the Burghs of Glasgow, Edinburgh, Perth, and Aberdeen, to pay more than double the amount of the whole of the legitimate missive dues, while by far the greater part of the other Burghs, whose Commissioners have an equal voice in all conventional matters, pay a mere nominal sum. In 1813, when Glasgow paid 272*l.* 10*s.*, one of her sister Burghs connected with her in parliamentary representation, and of equal political franchise, paid only *twenty shillings!* Under such circumstances, it seems but equitable that the Convention should return to the original missive dues, leaving the Government of the Country, or the local Authorities, to assist those Burghs which require harbours or gaols, while they have not the means of providing for them.

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\* Exclusive of the Commissioners for Edinburgh, the Lord Provost of that Burgh is usually chosen Preses, but has neither a deliberative nor casting vote.



PARLIAMENTS OF GREAT BRITAIN SINCE THE UNION IN MAY 1707 TILL 1816.

No. of Parliaments.	During the Reign of	Sat on Business.	Prorogued.	Dissolved.	Names of Speakers.	Names of Chairmen.
I.	Queen Anne	Oct. 23, 1707	—	April 15, 1708	John Smith, Esq.	Spenser Compton, Esq.
II.	...	Nov. 18, 1708	April 21, 1709		Sir Rich. Onslow, Bart.	Spenser Compton, Esq.
III.	...	Nov. 15, 1709	April 5, 1710	Sept. 21, 1710	Sir Rich. Onslow, Bart.	Spenser Compton, Esq.
	...	Nov. 27, 1710	June 12, 1711		William Bromley, Esq.	Ralph Freeman, Esq.
	...	Dec. 7, 1711	July 8, 1712		William Bromley, Esq.	Ralph Freeman, Esq.
IV.	...	April 9, 1713	July 16, 1713	August 8, 1713	William Bromley, Esq.	Ralph Freeman, Esq.
	...	Feb. 18, 1714	July 9, 1714		Sir Tho. Hanmer, Bart.	Sir Gilb. Dobben, Bart.
V.	...	August 5, 1714	Aug. 25, 1714	Jan. 13, 1715	Sir Tho. Hanmer, Bart.	Sir Gilb. Dobben, Bart.
	George I.	March 21, 1715	June 26, 1716		Spenser Compton, Esq.	Richard Hampden, Esq.
	...	Feb. 20, 1717	July 15, 1717		Spenser Compton, Esq.	Richard Hampden, Esq.
	...	Nov. 21, 1717	March 21, 1718		Spenser Compton, Esq.	Richard Hampden, Esq.
	...	Nov. 11, 1718	April 18, 1719		Spenser Compton, Esq.	Richard Hampden, Esq.
	...	Nov. 23, 1719	June 11, 1720		Spenser Compton, Esq.	Richard Hampden, Esq.
	...	Dec. 8, 1720	July 29, 1721		Spenser Compton, Esq.	Richard Hampden, Esq.
	...	July 31, 1721	Aug. 10, 1721		Spenser Compton, Esq.	Richard Hampden, Esq.
	...	Oct. 19, 1721	March 7, 1722	March 10, 1722	Spenser Compton, Esq.	Richard Hampden, Esq.
VI.	...	Oct. 11, 1722	May 27, 1723		Sir Spenser Compton,	Philip Gybbon, Esq.
	...	January 9, 1724	April 24, 1724		Sir Spenser Compton,	Philip Gybbon, Esq.
	...	Nov. 12, 1724	May 31, 1725		Sir Spenser Compton,	Philip Gybbon, Esq.

*Parliaments of Great Britain since the Union.*

GLASGOW.

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<i>No. of Parliaments.</i>	<i>During the Reign of</i>	<i>Sat on Business.</i>	<i>Prorogued.</i>	<i>Dissolved.</i>	<i>Names of Speakers.</i>	<i>Names of Chairmen.</i>
4	George I.	Jan. 20, 1726	May 24, 1726		Sir Spencer Compton,	Philip Gybbon, Esq.
5	George II.	Jan. 17, 1727	May 15, 1727		Sir Spencer Compton,	Philip Gybbon, Esq.
6	...	June 27, 1727	July 17, 1727	August 5, 1727	Sir Spencer Compton,	Philip Gybbon, Esq.
VII.	...	Jan. 27, 1728	May 28, 1728		Arthur Onslow, Esq.	Gyles Earle, Esq.
1	...	Jan. 21, 1729	May 14, 1729		Arthur Onslow, Esq.	Gyles Earle, Esq.
2	...	Jan. 13, 1730	May 15, 1730		Arthur Onslow, Esq.	Gyles Earle, Esq.
3	...	Jan. 21, 1731	May 7, 1731		Arthur Onslow, Esq.	Gyles Earle, Esq.
4	...	Jan. 13, 1732	June 1, 1732		Arthur Onslow, Esq.	Gyles Earle, Esq.
5	...	Jan. 16, 1733	June 13, 1733		Arthur Onslow, Esq.	Gyles Earle, Esq.
6	...	Jan. 17, 1734	April 16, 1734	April 18, 1734	Arthur Onslow, Esq.	Gyles Earle, Esq.
VIII.	...	Jan. 23, 1735	May 15, 1735		Arthur Onslow, Esq.	Gyles Earle, Esq.
1	...	Jan. 15, 1736	May 20, 1736		Arthur Onslow, Esq.	Gyles Earle, Esq.
2	...	Feb. 1, 1737	June 21, 1737		Arthur Onslow, Esq.	Gyles Earle, Esq.
3	...	Jan. 24, 1738	May 20, 1738		Arthur Onslow, Esq.	Gyles Earle, Esq.
4	...	Feb. 1, 1739	June 14, 1739		Arthur Onslow, Esq.	Gyles Earle, Esq.
V.	...	Nov. 15, 1739	April 29, 1740		Arthur Onslow, Esq.	Gyles Earle, Esq.
6	...	Nov. 18, 1740	April 25, 1741	April 28, 1741	Arthur Onslow, Esq.	Gyles Earle, Esq.
7	...	Dec. 4, 1741	July 15, 1742		Arthur Onslow, Esq.	Gyles Earle, Esq.
IX.	...	Nov. 16, 1742	April 21, 1743		Arthur Onslow, Esq.	George Lee, L.L.D.
2	...					George Lee, L.L.D.

*Parliaments of Great Britain since the Union.*

No. of Parliaments	During the Reign of	Sat on Business.	Prorogued.	Dissolved.	Names of Speakers.	Names of Chairmen.
X.	George II.	Dec. 1, 1743	May 12, 1744		Arthur Onslow, Esq.	George Lee, L.L.D.
	...	Nov. 27, 1744	May 2, 1745		Arthur Onslow, Esq.	George Lee, L.L.D.
	...	Oct. 17, 1745	Aug. 12, 1746		Arthur Onslow, Esq.	George Lee, L.L.D.
	...	Nov. 18, 1746	June 17, 1747	June 18, 1747	Arthur Onslow, Esq.	George Lee, L.L.D.
	...	Nov. 12, 1747	May 13, 1748		Arthur Onslow, Esq.	Thomas Visc. Dupplin.
	...	Nov. 29, 1748	June 13, 1749		Arthur Onslow, Esq.	Thomas Visc. Dupplin.
	...	Nov. 16, 1749	April 12, 1750		Arthur Onslow, Esq.	Thomas Visc. Dupplin.
	...	Jan. 17, 1751	June 25, 1751		Arthur Onslow, Esq.	Thomas Visc. Dupplin.
XI.	...	Nov. 14, 1751	March 26, 1752		Arthur Onslow, Esq.	Thomas Visc. Dupplin.
	...	Jan. 11, 1753	June 12, 1754	June 14, 1754	Arthur Onslow, Esq.	Thomas Visc. Dupplin.
	...	Nov. 14, 1754	April 25, 1755		Arthur Onslow, Esq.	Thomas Visc. Dupplin.
	...	Nov. 13, 1755	May 27, 1756		Arthur Onslow, Esq.	Thomas Visc. Dupplin.
	...	Dec. 2, 1756	July 4, 1757		Arthur Onslow, Esq.	Thomas Visc. Dupplin.
	...	Dec. 1, 1757	June 20, 1758		Arthur Onslow, Esq.	Thomas Visc. Dupplin.
	...	Nov. 23, 1758	June 2, 1759		Arthur Onslow, Esq.*	Thomas Visc. Dupplin.
	...	Nov. 13, 1759	May 22, 1760		Sir John Cust, Bart.	Thomas Visc. Dupplin.
XII.	George III.	Nov. 18, 1760	March 18, 1761	March 20, 1761	Sir John Cust, Bart.	Thomas Visc. Dupplin.
	...	Nov. 25, 1762	April 19, 1763		Sir John Cust, Bart.	Thomas Visc. Dupplin.

\* The venerable Onslow, after filling the office of Speaker for upwards of thirty years, retired on a pension of £,000<sup>l</sup>. per annum.

*Parliaments of Great Britain since the Union.*

No. of Parliaments.	Sessions	During the Reign of	Sat on Business.	Prorogued.	Dissolved.	Names of Speakers.
XIII.	2	George III.	Nov. 15, 1763	April 9, 1764		Sir John Cust, Bart.
	3	...	Jan. 10, 1765	May 13, 1765		Sir John Cust, Bart.
	4	...	Dec. 17, 1765	June 6, 1766		Sir John Cust, Bart.
	5	...	Nov. 11, 1766	July 2, 1767		Sir John Cust, Bart.
	6	...	Nov. 24, 1767	March 10, 1768	March 12, 1768	Sir John Cust, Bart.
	1	...	May 10, 1768	Nov. 8, 1768		Sir John Cust, Bart.*
XIV.	2	...	January 1, 1769	May 9, 1770		Sir Fletcher Norton, Bart.
	3	...	Nov. 13, 1770	May 8, 1771		Sir Fletcher Norton, Bart.
	4	...	Jan. 21, 1772	June 9, 1772		Sir Fletcher Norton, Bart.
	5	...	Nov. 26, 1772	July 1, 1773		Sir Fletcher Norton, Bart.
	6	...	Jan. 1, 1774	June 22, 1774	Sept. 30, 1774	Sir Fletcher Norton, Bart.
	1	...	Nov. 29, 1774	May 26, 1775		Sir Fletcher Norton, Bart.
XV.	2	...	Oct. 26, 1775	May 25, 1776		Sir Fletcher Norton, Bart.
	3	...	Oct. 3, 1776	June 6, 1777		Sir Fletcher Norton, Bart.
	4	...	Nov. 20, 1777	May 15, 1778		Sir Fletcher Norton, Bart.
	5	...	Nov. 26, 1778	July 3, 1779		Sir Fletcher Norton, Bart.
	6	...	Nov. 25, 1779	July 8, 1780	July 8, 1780	Sir Fletcher Norton, Bart.
	1	...	Oct. 31, 1780	July 18, 1781		Charles Wolpan Cornwall, Esq.

\* Sir John Cust resigned on account of bad health, 1770.

*Parliaments of Great Britain since the Union.*

No. of Parliaments.	Session.	During the Reign of	Sat on Business.	Prorogued.	Dissolved.	Names of Speakers.
XVI.	2	George III.	Nov. 27, 1781	July 11, 1782	March 25, 1784	Charles Wolpan Cornwall, Esq.
	3	...	Dec. 5, 1782	July 16, 1783		Charles Wolpan Cornwall, Esq.
	4	...	Nov. 11, 1783	March 24, 1784		Charles Wolpan Cornwall, Esq.
	1	...	May 18, 1784	August 20, 1784		Charles Wolpan Cornwall, Esq.
	2	...	Jan. 25, 1785	August 2, 1785		Charles Wolpan Cornwall, Esq.
	3	...	Jan. 24, 1786	July 11, 1786		Charles Wolpan Cornwall, Esq.
	4	...	Jan. 23, 1787	May 30, 1787		Charles Wolpan Cornwall, Esq.
XVII.	5	...	Nov. 27, 1787	July 11, 1788	June 19, 1790	Charles Wolpan Cornwall, Esq.
	6	...	March 10, 1789	August 11, 1789		Henry Addington, Esq.*
	7	...	January 7, 1790	June 10, 1790		Henry Addington, Esq.
	1	...	Nov. 25, 1790	June 10, 1791		Henry Addington, Esq.
	2	...	Jan. 31, 1792	June 15, 1792		Henry Addington, Esq.
	3	...	Dec. 3, 1792	June 21, 1793		Henry Addington, Esq.
	4	...	Jan. 21, 1794	July 11, 1794		Henry Addington, Esq.
XVIII.	5	...	Dec. 30, 1794	June 25, 1795	May 20, 1796	Henry Addington, Esq.
	6	...	Oct. 29, 1795	May 19, 1796		Henry Addington, Esq.
	1	...	Sept. 27, 1796	June 20, 1797		Henry Addington, Esq.
	2	...	Nov. 2, 1797	May 29, 1798		Henry Addington, Esq.
		...				

\* William Wyndham Grenville, Esq. was elected on 5th January, 1789, and Henry Addington, Esq. succeeded him on the 8th May, same year.

# *Parliaments of Great Britain since the Union.*

GLASGOW.

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No. of Parliaments.	Sessions	During the Reign of	Sat on Business.	Prorogued.	Dissolved.	Names of Speakers.
	3	George III.	Nov. 20, 1798	July 12, 1799		Henry Addington, Esq.
	4	...	Sept. 24, 1799	July 29, 1800		Henry Addington, Esq.
	5	...	Nov. 11, 1800	Dec. 12, 1800		Henry Addington, Esq.
I.	1	...	Feb. 2, 1801	July 2, 1801		Henry Addington, Esq.*
Imper.	2	...	Oct. 29, 1801	June 28, 1802	June 29, 1802	Sir John Mitford, Knight. †
II.	1	...	Nov. 12, 1802	August 12, 1803		Charles Abbot, Esq.
	2	...	Nov. 22, 1803	July 31, 1804		Charles Abbot, Esq.
	3	...	Jan. 15, 1805	July 13, 1805		Charles Abbot, Esq.
	4	...	Jan. 21, 1806	July 22, 1806	Oct. 24, 1806	Charles Abbot, Esq.
III.	1	...	Dec. 10, 1806	April 27, 1807	April 29, 1807	Charles Abbot, Esq.
IV.	1	...	June 22, 1807	August 14, 1807		Charles Abbot, Esq.
	2	...	Jan. 21, 1808	July 4, 1808		Charles Abbot, Esq.
	3	...	Jan. 24, 1809	June 21, 1809		Charles Abbot, Esq.
	4	...	Jan. 23, 1810	June 21, 1810		Charles Abbot, Esq.
	5	...	Nov. 29, 1810	July 24, 1811		Charles Abbot, Esq.
	6	...	January 7, 1812	July 30, 1812	Sept. 29, 1812	Charles Abbot, Esq.

\* Henry Addington, Esq. resigned 10th September, 1801.

† Sir John Mitford, Knight, resigned 8th February, 1802, and was succeeded by Charles Abbot, on the 10th of that month.

*Parliaments of Great Britain since the Union.*

<i>No. of Parlia- ments.</i>	<i>Sessions</i>	<i>During the Reign of</i>	<i>Sat on Business.</i>	<i>Prorogued.</i>	<i>Dissolved.</i>	<i>Names of Speakers.</i>
V.	1	George III.	Nov. 24, 1812	July 23, 1813		Charles Abbot, Esq.
	2	...	Nov. 4, 1813	July 30, 1814		Charles Abbot, Esq.
	3	...	Nov. 8, 1814	July 12, 1815		Charles Abbot, Esq.
	4	...	Feb. 1, 1816	July 2, 1816		Charles Abbot, Esq.

*Form of Proclamation for Dissolving the Parliament.*

By His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, Regent of the United Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland, in the name and on behalf of His Majesty, a Proclamation for dissolving the present Parliament, and declaring the calling of another.

GEORGE, P. R.

Whereas we, acting in the name and on behalf of His Majesty, think fit, by and with the advice of his Majesty's Privy Council, to dissolve this present Parliament, which stands prorogued to Friday the second day of October next; we do, therefore, acting as aforesaid, publish this Proclamation, and do hereby dissolve the said Parliament accordingly; and the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses, and the Commissioners for Shires and Burghs of the House of Commons, are discharged from their meeting and attending on the said Friday the second of October next. And we, being desirous and resolved, as soon as may be, to meet His Majesty's people, and to have their advice in Parliament, do hereby make known to all his Majesty's loving subjects, our will and pleasure to call a new Parliament; and do hereby further declare, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, that, with the advice of His Majesty's Privy Council, we have this day given order, that the Chancellor of that part of the United Kingdom called Great Britain, and the Chancellor of Ireland, do, respectively, forthwith, issue out writs, in due form, and according to law, for calling a new Parliament. And we do hereby also, in the name and on behalf of His Majesty, by this Proclamation, under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, require writs forthwith to be issued accordingly, by the said Chancellors, respectively, for causing the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, who are to serve in the said Parliament, to be duly returned to, and give their attendance in the said Parliament; which writs are to be returnable on Tuesday the twenty-fourth day of November next.



Given at the Court at Carleton-Place, the twenty-ninth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and twelve, and in the fifty-second year of His Majesty's reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

*Form of a Proclamation for Electing the Sixteen Peers of Scotland.*

By His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, Regent of the United Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland, in the name and on behalf of His Majesty, a Proclamation, in order to the electing and summoning the sixteen Peers of Scotland.

GEORGE, P. R.

Whereas we, acting in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, by and with the advice of His Majesty's Privy Council, thought fit to declare our pleasure for summoning and holding a Parliament of the United Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland, on Tuesday the twenty-fourth day of November next, ensuing the date hereof.

In order, therefore, to the electing and summoning the sixteen Peers of Scotland, who are to sit in the House of Peers in the said Parliament, we do, acting as aforesaid, by the advice of His Majesty's Privy Council, issue forth this Proclamation, strictly charging and commanding all the Peers of Scotland to assemble and meet at Holyrood-House, in Edinburgh, on Friday the thirteenth day of November. ensuing, between the hours of twelve and two in the afternoon, to nominate and choose the sixteen Peers, to sit and vote in the House of Peers in the ensuing Parliament, by open election and plurality of voices of the Peers that shall be there present, and of the proxies of such as shall be absent; (such proxies being Peers, and producing a mandate in writing, duly signed before witnesses, and both the constituents and proxies being qualified according to law;) and the Lord Clerk of the Register, or such two of the principal Clerks of the Session, as

shall be approved by him to officiate in his name, are hereby respectively required to attend such meeting; and to administer the oaths required by law to be taken there by the said Peers; and to take their votes; and immediately after such election, made and duly examined, to certify the names of the sixteen Peers so elected, and sign and attest the same in the presence of the said Peers, (the electors,) and return such certificate into the High Court of Chancery of Great Britain. And we do, by this Proclamation, strictly command and require the Provost of Edinburgh, and all the other Magistrates of the said City, to take special care to preserve the peace thereof during the time of the said election, and to prevent all manner of riots, tumults, disorders, and violence, whatever. And we strictly charge and command, that this Proclamation, be duly published at the Market-Cross at Edinburgh, and in all the County-towns of Scotland, twenty-five days at least before the time hereby appointed for the meeting of the said Peers, to proceed to such election.

Witness, George Prince of Wales, Regent of the United Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland, at Westminster, the twenty-ninth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and twelve, in the fifty-second year of His Majesty's reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

*Form for Proroguing the Parliament.*

By virtue of the commission, under the Great Seal, to us and other Lords directed, and now read, we do, in obedience to the commands of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in the name and on behalf of His Majesty, prorogue this Parliament till Friday the second of October next, to be then here holden; and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued till Friday the second of October next.

The acting Commissioners are usually the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, and three other Lords.

## REPRESENTATIVES IN PARLIAMENT.

*Representatives for the Burghs of Glasgow, Renfrew, Dumbarton, and Rutherglen, from the Union downwards.*

	Elected on	Reign of
1. Sir John Johnston, Knight, - -	29d June 1707	Anne.
2. Hon. Robert Rodger, Lord Provost of Glasgow, - - - -	8th July 1708	.....
3. Thomas Smith, Esq. Dean of Guild,	25th Nov. 1710	.....
4. Thomas Smith, Esq. * - -	12th Nov. 1713	.....
5. Daniel Campbell, Esq. of Shawfield,	6th Oct. 1715	Geo. L
6. Daniel Campbell, Esq. of Shawfield,	10th May 1722	.....
7. Daniel Campbell, Esq. of Shawfield,	28th Nov. 1727	Geo. II.
8. Col. John Campbell, of Croombank,	13th June 1734	.....
9. Neil Buchanan, Esq. - - -	25th June 1741	.....
10. Lieut.-Col. Jo. Campbell, of Mamore,	13th Aug. 1747	.. ...
11. Lieut.-Col. Jo. Campbell, of Mamore,	31st May 1754	.....
12. Right Hon. Lord Fred. Campbell,	19th May 1761	Geo. III.
13. Right Hon. Lord Fred. Campbell,	10th May 1768	.....
14. Right Hon. Lord Fred. Campbell,	29th Nov. 1774	.....
15. John Crawford, Esq. of Auchenames,	31st Oct. 1780	.....
16. Ilay Campbell, Esq. of Succoth †,	18th May 1784	.....
17. John Crawford, Esq. of Auchenames,	26th Feb. 1790	.....
18. Will. M'Dowall, Esq. of Garthland,	12th July 1790	.....
19. Will. M'Dowall, Esq. of Garthland,	27th Sep. 1796	.....
20. Boyd Alexander, Esq. of Southbar,	16th Nov. 1802	.....
21. Arch. Campbell, Esq. of Blythwood,	15th Dec. 1806	.....
22. Arch. Campbell, Esq. of Blythwood,	22d June 1807	.....
23. Alex. Houston, Esq. of Clerkington,	30th June 1809	.....
24. Kirkman Finlay, Esq. a native of Glasgow, and Lord Provost of that City.	30th Oct. 1812	.....
25. _____		

\* Mr. Smith died on the 16th August 1715, during the time that he represented the Burghs.

† Ilay Campbell, Esq. who was at that time Lord Advocate of Scotland, vacated his seat on the 31st October 1789, on his succeeding Sir Thomas Miller, as Lord President of the Court of Session.

## SET OF THE BURGH.

*Differences subsisting between the Merchants and Crafts.*

For a considerable period previous to 1604, very serious differences had arisen between the Merchant and Trades' Ranks, with respect to precedency; to put an end to which, and to restore peace to the Burgh, the following procedure took place.

“ On 8th November 1604, the whole body of the Merchant rank, within this Burgh and City of Glasgow, who was present in the City, being convened to consult about some contraversies fallen out betwixt them and the Craftsmen of the said Burgh, and their assistants, for settling whereof, and good order to be taken concerning both for contraversies by-gone, and in time coming, which may fall out for disquieting of the Members of the whole body and common-well of this Burgh, has all, with one consent, after ripe advisements and mature deliberation, thought most expedient to choose and elect, as, by these presents, chooses and elects these persons following, viz. William Anderson, Thomas Mure, baillies; Matthew Turnbull, William Stirling, George Muir, Archibald Faulls, John Dickson, Thomas Brown, James Inglis, Robert Adam, James Bell, and James Fleming, merchants; Commissioners for them, to consult, reason, treat, agree, and conclude, upon all heads and articles to be proponed and given in before them, by the saids Craftsmen and their Commissioners; and especially concerning the election of a Dean of Gild, his power and authority, acts and statutes, as concerns the liberty and enlarging of both the ranks of Merchants and Craftsmen, noways hurtful or prejudicial to the common-well of this Burgh, with liberty to the saids Commissioners to nominate and elect one or more in the place of any of them who shall happen to be absent, and to convene, at such time and places as they and the said Crafts, Commissioners, or these to be elected to fill the number, shall conclude

concerning the premises; and what the saids Commissioners concludes, the body of the Merchant rank present obliges them to abide thereat in all time coming, but contradiction.

“In witness whereof, the said Merchants required me Nottar Publick, under written, to subscribe these presents for them, as their common clerk for the time, in name of them all, at day, month, and year foresaid.

“(Signed) JOHN CRAIG, N. P.”

“On 8th November 1604, the Deacons of the Crafts of Glasgow, for themselves, and in name and behalf of the remanent of their brethren and community, conveened to consult about some contraversies fallen out betwixt them and the Merchant rank of the said Burgh, and for settling the same in good order, as also all other things which heretofore has fallen out, or any ways hereafter may ensue or fall out for disquieting the members of one body and common-well, has, all with one consent, with mature deliberation, thought most meet and convenient to choose and elect, as, by these presents, chooses and elects, for themselves, and in name and behalf of the community, these persons following, *viz.* John Anderson, baillie; Robert Rowat, Mr. Peter Low, Duncan Semple, John Muir, skipper; James Braidwood, Gavin Hamilton, James Fisher, John Scott, Thomas Fauside, David Shearer, and William Muir, Commissioners for them, to consult, reason, and conclude, upon all articles to be proponed, and to be given in before them by the Merchant trade, and especially concerning the election of a Dean of Gild, and of his council and power; and likewise concerning such acts and statutes as concerns the liberty and enlarging of the Crafts and their assistants always, noways prejudicial to the common-well; with liberty to their saids Commissioners to nominate and elect one or more in the place of any of them that shall happen to be absent, and to conveen at such time and place as they and the Merchant rank shall think good; and whatever the saids Commissioners, or these

to be elected to fill up their number, shall conclude concerning the premises, the Deacons, for themselves, and others foresaid, shall stand and abide thereat inviolably in all time to come.

"In witness whereof, the Deacons and community foresaid have required me Nottar, underwritten, to subscribe these presents for them, at day, month, and year, foresaid.

"(Signed) JOHN ALLISON, N. P."

*Submission between the Merchants and Crafts.*

"At Glasgow, the tenth day of November, one thousand six hundred and four years. We, William Anderson and Thomas Mure, baillies; Matthew Turnbull, William Stirling, James Fleming, George Muir, John Dickson, James Inglis, Archibald Faulls, Thomas Brown, Robert Adam, for themselves, and in name and behalf as Commissioners, taking the burthen for the whole Merchants, indwellers in the said Burgh, on the one part, and John Anderson, baillie; Robert Rowat, Mr. Peter Low \*, Duncan Semple, Mr. Robert Hamilton \*, John Muir, skipper, James Braidwood, Gavin Hamilton, James Fisher, John Scott, Thomas Fauside, David Shearer, and William Muir, for themselves, and in name and behalf of, and as Commissioners for the whole Crafts, their assistants, and community, indwellers in the said Burgh of Glasgow, on the other part.

"They, both parties, and as having commission from the whole Merchants and Crafts, convened, reasoned, consulted, treated, and concluded, anent the removing of all questions, differences, and contraversies, which has been betwixt the said Merchants and Crafts, and their assistants, concerning whatsoever cause or occasion, whereupon the debate or question may arise, in any time, betwixt them; and first, concerning a Dean of Gild, the form and manner of his election, power,

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\* Messrs. Peter Low and Robert Hamilton were eminent Physicians and Members of the Incorporation of Surgeons and Barbers; the latter was Deacon of the Trade at that period.

and authority, his council and brethren, their election, his privileges and liberties, with all other circumstances, as effairs; and for the better instruction to the commoners, we have ordained one or two to travel to Edinburgh, to bring the just copy of the Letters of Gildry, with the acts and liberties pertaining thereto, either under the subscription of the Town Clerk of the Burgh of Edinburgh, or of any other two Nottars subscription; and sicklike, to consult and conclude upon such heads, articles, and statutes, as is to be proponed by the Merchant trade, which any ways may tend to the well, liberties, and privileges, and enlarging of the Merchant rank, in any ways; providing always, these acts, statutes, and liberties, be without prejudice, in any point or part, to the common-well of the Crafts, and their assistants.

“ In like manner, they shall treat of, and conclude, concerning the Deacon-Conveener, whoever shall be chosen, being a most discreet, wise, and worthy man, among all the Crafts, for their well; and shall further confirm, authorise, and enlarge all the liberties of the Crafts and their assistants, in all heads and points which shall be proponed by the saids Crafts Commissioners; providing always, they be neither prejudicial to the Merchant trade, their assistants, and community, or common-well of this Burgh; and to the effect that all things shall be finally ended, both the parties has appointed the 20th day of this instant, and the which day, and at such other times as shall be thought most convenient for meeting, if it should happen the saids parties to conclude upon the heads, statutes, and articles, for the well of both Merchants and Crafts, their assistants, community, and successors, in all time coming, and yet not agreeing in the whole heads proponed by either of the parties, or both Merchants and Crafts; in that case, we have, with both our consents, chosen Mr. David Weems and Mr. John Bell, ministers, together with two Merchants and two Craftsmen of Edinburgh, to be judges and oversmen; provided they be chosen by both our consents; the which judges shall

receive both their claims and briefs, with answers, rights, and reasons made thereto; which, being heard and considered by them, shall conclude, according to their consents, upon all heads and answers questionable; and shall be set down, by them, in due form, for both our wells, not prejudging the common-well of this Burgh; in doing of which, we oblige us, both parties, to stand, abide, and fulfil, the decreet and deliverance of the said judges or oversmen, without any appellation, reclamation, or contradiction whatsoever.

“In token whereof, we the saids persons, Commissioners, have subscribed these presents with our hands, as followeth; *viz.* William Anderson, baillie; Matthew Turnbull, James Bell, William Stirling, James Fleming, Andrew Faulls, Thomas Brown, James Inglis. We, Robert Adam and John Dickson, with our own hands at the pen, led by the Nottar, because we cannot write ourselves. John Anderson, Robert Rowat, Mr. Peter Low, Duncan Semple, John Muir, James Braidwood, Gavin Hamilton.

“John Allison, Notary Public, signed as mandatory for John Scott and William Muir, because they could not write.”

#### “THE LETTER OF GILDRY.

“At the Burgh and City of Glasgow, the 6th February, 1605 years. Forasmuch as the whole inhabitants within this Burgh and City of Glasgow, Burgesses and Freemen thereof, as well Merchants as Craftsmen, having duly considered and deeply weighed the great hurt, interest, damage, loss, and skaith, which their hail common-well, these many years by-gone, have sustained, by strangers and unfreemen using and usurping the privileges and ancient liberties of this Burgh, as freely as the Freemen and Burgesses, indwellers within the same; and partly, by some mutual contraversies, and civil discords, arising amongst the said Freemen and Burgesses, anent their privileges, places, ranks, and prerogatives; by the which oc-



casions, not only their trade, traffic, and handling, has been usurped by strangers and unfreemen, as said is, to the great depauperating of the haill inhabitants within this town; but also, all policy and care of the liberties of this Burgh has been overseen and neglected, to the great shame and derogation of the honour of this Burgh, being one of the most renowned cities within this realm; and having found the only causes thereof to be for the want of the solid and settled order amongst themselves. Therefore, and for remead thereof in time coming, and for conforming of themselves, the said Burgh and City, to other well reformed Burghs within this realm, and for the common-well and particular profit of the haill inhabitants thereof, in their own ranks, and posterity, in all time coming; and especially, to the advancing of God's glory, and better ability to serve our sovereign Lord, the King's Majesty, and for settling of peace, concord, and amity among themselves, as faithful Christians, and loving citizens; and their assistants, of both the ranks, and whole body of this town, after many meetings and conventions, long disputation and reasoning, concerning their quietness, and standing thereof, having nominate and chosen, now, William Anderson and Thomas Mure, baillies, Matthew Turnbull, Robert Adam, and James Bell, John Dickson, William Stirling, Archibald Faulla, James Inglis, James Fleming, George Muir, and Thomas Brown, for the haill Merchant rank, and their assistants; John Anderson, baillie, Robert Rowat, Mr. Peter Low, Duncan Semple, James Braidwood, John Scott, deacon, John Muir, skipper, Mr. Robert Hamilton, William Muir, flesher, and James Fisher, maltman, for the haill Craftsmen and their assistants; and the right honourable Sir George Elphinston, of Blythswood, knight, provost, Mr. David Weems, parson of Glasgow, Mr. John Bell and Mr. Robert Scott, ministers thereof, as oversmen and oddsmen, mutually chosen, betwixt the said Merchants and Crafts, in case of variance; the saids persons having accepted the said matter in and upon them,

being several times convened to treat and reason upon the said matters, concerning the common-well of the said Burgh, after long reasoning had thereintill, for the better advancement of the said common-well, and settling any contraversies that may fall out thereafter, betwixt any of the saids ranks of Merchants and Craftsmen, and their assistants and successors, and the better enlarging of both their liberties, freedoms, and privileges, whereby they may live, in time coming, in the fear of God, obedience to His Majesty, and in good love, peace, amity, and concord, among themselves, so as both states may flourish afterwards.

“ After great pains, long travelling, and mature deliberation, heard, seen, and considered, and ripely advised, by both the states of the saids Merchants and Craftsmen, and their assistants, has concluded, that there shall be, in all time coming, a Dean of Gild and a Deacon-Conveener, with one visiter of the maltmen, whose elections, statutes, and privileges, follows.

“ 1st, That the Dean of Gild shall be always a merchant, and a merchant-sailor, and a merchant-venturer, and of the rank of a merchant, and shall be chosen yearly by Provost, Baillies, Council, and Deacons of this Burgh in time coming, and that fifteen days after that the Baillies of the said Burgh are chosen; there shall be of Merchants and Craftsmen an equal number at his election.

“ 2d, The Dean of Gild, bearing office in the year preceding, shall, with the advice of twenty-four persons of the Merchant rank, whom he shall choose, nominate two of the Merchant rank to be in the leet with himself, whose names shall be presented, in writ, before the Provost, Baillies, Council, and Deacons, as is above specified, of the which three they shall choose one to bear office the year following, and so to be leeted and elected in all time coming, and sworn in presence of the Provost, Baillies, Council, and Deacons, for the discharging of his duty faithfully, as becomes. And the Dean of Gild shall not bear office above two years together.

“ 3d, The Dean of Gild’s Council \* shall be composed yearly of eight persons, *viz.* four Merchants, whereof the Dean of Gild, bearing office the year preceding, shall be one, and four Craftsmen and Gild-brether, who shall be men of good fame, knowledge, experience, care, and zeal, to the common-well, the most worthy men of both ranks. The Dean of Gild, his council of the Merchant rank shall be chosen yearly by the Dean of Gild and twenty-four persons of the Merchant rank, whom he shall choose to that effect; and his council of the Craftsmen rank shall be chosen by the Deacon-Conveener, and the Deacons of Crafts, and their assistants, and their hail-Council, to be sworn yearly at their election, in presence of the Dean of Gild; and shall be elected the next day after the Dean of Gild is chosen.

“ 4th, The Dean of Gild and his Council shall convene every Thursday, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and oftener, as the necessity of the common affairs, committed to their charge, shall require, being warned thereto by the Dean of Gild, or his Officer; and the persons absent the said day, weekly, but farder warning, at the said hour, and at other times, (excepting sickness, or being necessarily three miles out of the town,) shall pay an unlaw of six shilling and eight pennies for the first, and thirteen shilling and four pennies for the second, and twenty shilling Scots for the third; and if the Dean of Gild himself be absent at any of the said times (excepting sickness, or being three miles out of town, as said is) he shall pay twice so much of the unlaw, at each time, as any of his Council pays for their absence.

“ 5th, In absence of the Dean of Gild (which shall not be allowed, excepting as is before said, or some necessary and urgent cause, to be known and tried by his Council, and obtaining their leave) he shall elect, by their advice, the old Dean of Gild, or any one of his Council, in the Merchant rank, to supply his place, as his substitute, during his absence, who

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\* Members of the Dean of Guild Court.

shall be sworn; and if any one or more of the Merchant rank, of the Dean of Gild's Court, be absent, it shall be leasome to the Dean of Gild to bring in a Gild-brother of his own rank, one or more, to supply that place of the Merchant rank being absent, during the absence of the other. And if any of the Crafts rank, one or more, belonging to the Dean of Gild's Council, be absent, the eldest Gild-brother, or his Council of the Crafts rank, shall choose another, one or more of the saids Crafts, to supply the place of the absent, and likeways must be sworn.

“ 6th, The Dean of Gild shall always be an ordinary Counsellor of the great Council of the Town; he shall have a principal key of the Town's charter-chest in keeping.

“ 7th, The Dean of Gild, and his Council, or the most part thereof, shall have power to decern in all matters, committed to his charge and office, and that within three days, if need requires; and shall elect a Clerk, yearly, for the better discharge of his office, who shall be sworn before the Dean of Gild and his Council.

“ 8th, No Procurator, or man of law, shall be admitted to speak, for any person, before the Dean of Gild and his Council, but the parties allenarly.

“ 9th, The Dean of Gild and his Council shall have power to judge, and give decreets, in all actions, betwixt Merchant and Merchant, and other Gild-brothers, in matters of merchandisc, and other such like causes; and the party refusing to submit his cause to the Dean of Gild and his Council, shall pay an unlaw of five pounds money, and the cause being submitted, the party found in the wrong shall pay an unlaw of twenty shilling for two several unlaws, and shall be paid to the Dean of Gild, and applied to such use as he and his Council thinks best.

“ 10th, The Dean of Gild and his Council, with the Master of Work, shall bear the burden in decerning all questions of neighbourhood, and lying within this Burgh; and no neighbour's work shall be stayed but by him, who shall cause the

complainer consign, in his hand, a pledge worth twenty shilling in value, and the damage of the party who then shall stay the work, each day, to be assigned by him to the complainer, to give in his complaint, warning the parties; which day shall be within twenty-four hours after the consignment, and the which day, the Dean of Gild and his Council, or the most part of them, shall convene upon the ground, and the complainer not compearing, and found in the wrong, shall pay an unlaw of twenty shillings Scots, with the parties damage for hindering the work, to be instantly past and modified by the said Dean of Gild and his Council, and paid furth of the said pledge; and the party finding him grieved by the Dean of Gild and his Council, upon consignment of the double unlaw, he is to be heard before the said great Council of the Town, and if he hath complained wrongfully, he is to pay the said double unlaw.

“11th, The Dean of Gild and his Council shall have power to discharge, punish, and unlaw all persons, Unfreemen, using the liberty of a Freeman within the Burgh, as they shall think fit, ay and while the said Unfreemen be put off the Town, and restrained, or else be made free with the Town and their Crafts; and sicklike, to pursue, before the judges competent, all persons dwelling within this Burgh, and usurping the liberty thereof, obtain decreets against them, and cause the same to be put to speedy execution.

“12th, The Dean of Gild and his Council to oversee and reform the metts and measures, great and small, pint and quart, peck and firlot, and of all sorts within the ellwand, and weights of pound and stone, of all sorts, and to punish and unlaw the transgressors as they shall think expedient.

“13th, The Dean of Gild and his Council shall have power to raise taxation on the Gild-brethren, for the welfare and maintenance of their estate, and help of their decayed Gild-brethren, their wives, children, and servants; and whoever refuses to pay the said tax shall be unlawed in the sum of forty

shilling, so oft as they fail; providing the same exceed not the sum of one hundred pounds money, and at once, upon the whole Gild-brethren; which tax being uplifted, the same shall be distributed by the Dean of Gild and his Council, and Deacon-Conveener, as they shall think expedient.

“ 14th, Every Burgess, dwelling and having his residence within this Town, and so, has born and bears burthen within the same, shall pass Gild-brother for paying a merk, at his entry, to the Dean of Gild, with forty pennies to the hospital of his calling; and shall use all kind of handling and trade that is lawful during all the days of their lifetime, at their pleasure; secluding from this benefit all kind of infamous and debauched men of evil life and conversation, who are not worthy of such a benefit, who, nevertheless, during their lifetime, shall be overseen thereintill, and their bairns, after their decease, if they be found worthy and habile by the Dean of Gild and his Council, shall have the like benefit that other Gild-brother's bairns have; and all Burgesses and Freemen, above written, who are not off the country, shall be bound to enter Gild-brother betwixt and the first day of May next to come, otherwise to be reputed and holden as strangers; and who are absent off the country shall enter Gild-brother within fifteen days after their home coming; secluding, also, from this benefit of Gild-brother, all Burgesses who have not their residence within this Burgh, and all Burgesses, within the same, who have not born nor bear burden with the Freemen of this Burgh, (noblemen excepted.)

“ 15th, Every Gild-brother's son or sons, that desires to be Gild-brother, shall pay, at his entry, for his gildry, twenty shilling, with five shilling to the hospital of his own calling, whenever he designs to pass, either before or after his father's decease; with this restriction, that if he be a Merchant of that calling, he shall be worth, in lands, heritage, and moveable gear, five hundred merks money, and their assistants to give an account of as much; if he be a Craftsman, and their assist-

ants, he shall be worth two hundred and fifty merks money before he be admitted and received Gild-brother, who shall be tried by the Dean of Gild and his Council; and as concerning the infamous and debauched persons, not worthy of the benefit of Gild-brother, they shall be tried by the Dean of Gild, with the advice of a certain number of the Merchant rank, as he shall choose for that effect, and shall inroll all the names of these of the Merchant rank, and their assistants, who are unworthy; and every Deacon shall try their own Crafts, and that by the advice of the Deacon-Conveener, who shall try their assistants who are unworthy; and the persons shall be inrolled in the Dean of Gild's books.

“16th, Every Gild-brother's daughter, that marries a Freeman Burgess of this Burgh, shall pay, at his entry, for his gildry, twenty shilling, with five shilling to the hospital of his calling; and he shall be worth so much lands, heritages, and moveable gear, as is above mentioned, whether Merchant or Craftsman, and tried worthy by the Dean of Gild and his Council; and this privilege to extend to the Gild-brother's daughters, as many as he has, providing that the daughter hath no farther benefit of the gildry but to her first husband allenary; and this benefit shall only appertain and extend to the sons and daughters of Gild-brothers who are lawfully begotten.

“17th, And because there are several bairns, whose fathers have been Freemen and Burgesses of this Burgh, and who are dead within these ten years, who, of equity, conscience, and good reason, should not be secluded from the benefit. It is therefore concluded, that such bairns shall, either by themselves, or by their friends, in case they be minors, compare before the Dean of Gild and his Council, and book themselves as lawful bairns to their father, who thereafter, when occasion offers, shall have the benefit of Gild-brother, paying only twenty shilling, and five shilling to the hospital of their own calling; always being tried meet and worthy of such a benefit.

and be worth the foresaid sum; Merchant and Craftsman to be tried by the Dean of Gild and his Council; providing, that the saids bairns, or their friends, compear before the Dean of Gild and his Council, to be booked in his books, and that betwixt and the first day of May next to come; otherwise, afterwards, to have no benefit.

“ 18th, All Burgesses wives, within this Burgh for the present, shall enjoy such privileges and liberties, during the time of their widowhood, as if their husbands were on life; for the benefit of Gildry, paying to the Dean of Gild thirteen shilling and four pennies, with three shilling and four pennies to the hospital of their husband's calling; the saids widows being always tried by the Dean of Gild and his Council to be of good life and honest conversation; and the widows to come shall have the same liberty, if their husbands have been Gild-brothers, if otherwise, not to enjoy that benefit.

“ 19th, And concerning the apprentices of Gild-brothers, Burgesses, of Merchants and Crafts, and their assistants. First, For the better trial and proof of their good condition. Secondly, They ought to be so far inferior to their master's bairns, as touching their right through their master. And, Thirdly, To move them to take their master's daughter in marriage, before any other; which will be a great comfort and support to freemen. That, therefore, no apprentice be received Burgess, by right of his apprenticeship, without he served a Freeman, after his apprenticeship, for the space of two years, for meat and fee, and then be received Burgess; paying, thereafter, for his burgess-ship, to the Town ten merks; and then, not to be received Gild-brother by that right, without he be Burgess for four years, and so to continue thirteen years, before he be Gild-brother by the right of his apprenticeship, paying then only to the Dean of Gild ten merks money for his Gildry; and before his being received Gild-brother, he is to bring and produce, before the Dean of Gild and his Council, a sufficient testimonial, subscribed by the Nottar



who is clerk, viz. if he be a Merchant's apprentice, or any of their assistants, he shall have his testimonial subscribed by the Dean of Gild's clerk; and if he be an apprentice to a Craftsman, or any of their assistants, he shall bring a sufficient testimonial from the Deacon-Conveener's clerk; and this no ways shall be extended against Burgesses sons farther than the old use and wont. But if the apprentice marry his master's daughter, or the daughter of a Freeman Burgess and Gild-brother, and if he be found by the Dean of Gild and his Council to be worthy of the fore-named sum, Merchant or Craftsman, and be of an honest conversation, and of such a benefit, and being so tried, he may be received Gild-brother at any time, by right of his wife, paying only twenty shilling, with five shilling to the hospital of his calling; otherways to pay the extremity.

" 20th, That every man out of Town, whether Merchant or Craftsman, being not as yet neither Burgess nor Freeman within this Burgh, who shall enter hereafter, shall first be tried by the Dean of Gild and his Council, and being found worth the sum above specified, according to his calling, and of honest and good conversation, shall pay for his Gildry, after he is made Burgess, thirty pounds Scots, and to the hospital of his calling thirteen shilling and four pennies, except he marry a Gild-brother's daughter, who then shall only pay for his Gildry twenty shilling, and forty shilling to the hospital of his calling.

" 21st, Whatever person, who is not presently Burgess and Freeman of this Burgh, and enters hereafter Burgess *gratis*, shall pay for his Gildry forty pounds money, with forty shilling to the hospital of his calling.

" 22d, The hail sums of money, that shall happen to be gotten in any time hereafter, for entries as Gild-brother, shall be divided in this form, viz. all that enters Gild-brother as a Merchant, or any of their assistants, the money shall be applied for the well of the Merchants' Hospital, and their de-

decayed brethren, or to any other good and pious use, which may tend to the advancing of the common-well of this Town, which shall be distributed by the Dean of Gild, with advice of the Merchant Council, and such other of the Merchant rank as he shall choose for that effect. And all that is gotten and received from any Craftsmen, and their assistants, who shall enter Gild-brother, shall be applied to their Hospital, and decayed brethren of the Craftsmen, or to any other good and pious use, which may tend to the advancement of the common-well of the Burgh, and that by the Deacon-Conveener, with advice of the rest of the Deacons.

“23d, It shall no ways be leasome to any Gild-brother, who is not at present Burgess and Freeman of this Burgh, but enters hereafter to be Burgess and Gild-brother, according to the order set down before, and according to his ability and worth, to tapp tar, oil, butter, or to tapp eggs, green herring, pears, apples, corn, candle, onions, kail, straw, bread, (except bakers, who may sell bread at all licit times at their pleasure,) milk, and such like small things, which is not agreeable to the honour of the calling of a Gild-brother.

“24th, It shall not be leasome to a single Burgess, who enters hereafter to be Burgess, and becomes not a Gild-brother, to tapp any silk or silk-work, spices or sugars, drugs nor confections, wet or dry, no lawns or cambricks, nor stuffs above twenty shilling per ell, no foreign hats, nor hats with velvet and taffety, that comes out of France, Flanders, England, or other foreign parts; nor to tapp hemp, lint, or iron, brass, copper, or ache; neither to tapp wine in pint or quart, great salt, wax, waid, grain, indego, nor any other kind of litt; neither to buy nor sell, in great, within the liberties of this Burgh, salt beef, salmond, herring, nor yet to salt any of them, to sell over again, but for their own use allenarly; neither to buy plaiding, or cloth, in great, to sell again, within this liberty; nor to buy tallow, above two stones together, except only candle-makers, to serve the Town, or any honest man

for his own use; nor to buy any sheep-skins, to dry and sell over again, or hides to salt and sell again, nor any wild skins, within this liberty, as tod's skins, above five together, others, not above three together, and other like skins. And sicklike, not to sell any kind of woollen cloth, above thirty-three shilling and four pennies per ell, linen cloth, not above thirteen shilling and four pennies per ell, except such cloth as is made in their own house, which they shall have liberty to sell, as they can best; neither buy wool, to sell over again within this liberty, nor to buy any linen yarn to sell over again, or to transport out of the Town, either in great or small parcels, excepting the weavers of the Burgh, who buy yarn to make cloth, and sell the same at pleasure.

“ 25th, It shall not be allowed to Cremers to set any cremes upon the High-Street, except upon Wednesday and and fairs allenary; and to use no ware but such as are permitted to any single Burgess.

“ 26th, Farder, it shall not be licensed to any single Burgess or Gild-brother, to buy with other men's money, under colour and pretence that it is their own, any wares, within the liberty of this Burgh, to the hurt and prejudice of the Freemen thereof, under the penalty of twenty pounds money, and attour crying of their freedom, being tried and convicted by the Dean of Gild and his Council, and that in respect of the great hurt and damage that the Freemen of this Burgh hath sustained by such doings heretofore.

“ 27th, It shall not be leasome to any person holding shops, at any time to creme upon the High-Street; but such as sells Scots cloth, bonnets, shoes, iron-work, and such like handy-work used by Craftsmen, under the penalty of twenty shilling, *toties quoties*.

“ 28th, It shall not be leasome to any unfreeman to hold stands upon the High-Street, to sell any thing pertaining to the crafts, or handy-work, but betwixt eight of the morning and two of the clock in the afternoon, under the penalty of

forty shilling; providing that tappers of linen and woollen cloth, be suffered from morning to evening, at their pleasure, to sell. All kinds of vivers to be sold from morning to evening; but unfreemen who shall sell white bread, to keep the hours appointed.

“ 29th, All Burgesses that enters hereafter Freemen, and a simple Burgess, if he gives up his name to be a Merchant, or any of their assistants, shall pay to the hospital of his calling five merks Scots money; and if he be a Craftsman, or any of their assistants, he shall pay to the Crafts’ hospital five merks money; and all Burgesses who enter hereafter *gratis*, and remaining a simple Burgess, either Merchant or Craftsman, shall pay to the hospital of his calling ten merks money.

“ 30th, There shall be no Burgess made or entered hereafter, except (if he be a Merchant, or of their assistants) he be tried by the Dean of Gild to be worth one hundred pounds Scots of free gear, and booked in the books, and have a testimonial subscribed with the Dean of Gild’s hand; and if he be a Craftsman, or of their assistants, he shall be worth twenty pounds money of free gear, besides his craft, and shall be booked in the Deacon-Conveener’s books, and have the Deacon-Conveener’s testimonial subscribed with his hand; and either of them presenting the said testimonial to the Provost, Baillies, and Council, shall be received Burgess, paying their burgess fines as usual; otherways no Burgess, whether Merchant or Craftsman, are to be admitted or acknowledged at no time thereafter.

“ 31st, The Dean of Gild and his Council, for observing the privileges, shall have power to set down unlaws and penalties, and to mitigate and enlarge the same, according to the time and place, person and quality of the trespass. And, farther, to make laws and statutes, and set down heads and articles, to be observed for the well of the Town; and the Provost, Baillies, and Council to approve of the same.

“ 32d, The haill unlaws mentioned in the laws above written, and such other laws, acts, and statutes, so set down by the Dean of Gild and his Council, shall be applied, viz. the one-half thereof to the Dean of Gild and his Council, and the other half to be applied by the Dean of Gild and his Council, and Deacon-Conveener, to any good and pious work, as they shall think fit.

“ 33d, It shall be leasome to the Dean of Gild and his Council, yearly, to elect one of their own number to be treasurer or collector of the whole entries money and unlaws that shall happen to be gotten, who shall be bound to make a faithful account of his intromissions thereof, upon eight days warning, as he shall be required by the said Dean of Gild and his Council; of the which entry-money of Gildry, he shall deliver and make payment of the whole that is to be received of the Gildry of the Merchant ranks, and their assistants, to be employed to the use foresaid; and the whole unlaws that is received, are to be delivered to the Dean of Gild and his Council, to be bestowed on the uses foresaid.

“ 34th, It shall be leasome to the Dean of Gild and his Council, yearly, to choose an officer for poinding, and putting to execution all the foresaid acts and statutes that are to be set down, and decreets to be pronounced by the Dean of Gild and his Council, and for gathering in and poinding for all rents and duties pertaining to the Merchants' hospital, who shall be allowed by Provost, and Baillies, and the Council, and all the town-officers to concur and assist the said officer in the execution of his office, as oft as they shall be required, under the penalty of an unlaw of twenty shillings money, upon every one of the said town-officers who refuses, being desired, *toties quoties*.

“ 35th, The Dean of Gild shall have full power to convene the haill Merchants, and their assistants, at such times as he shall think expedient, for ordering their hospital, and such other necessary affairs that occurs.

“ 36th, It is thought expedient, and agreed upon, that the annuals of the back Alms’ House, pertaining to the Town, behind the Bishop’s Hospital, shall be equally divided betwixt the Merchants’ and Crafts’ Hospital, in all time coming.

“ 37th, It is agreed and concluded upon, that there shall be a common metster of woolen cloth, whom the Dean of Gild and his Council shall have power to elect yearly, who shall be sworn to be leal and true in such things as shall be committed to his charge, and find sufficient caution; and that he shall measure all packs or loads of woolen cloth, that comes out of Galloway, Stewarton, or any other parts, to be sold within this Burgh; and shall have for the measuring of every hundred ells, from the seller, two shilling; and no other but he that is to measure this sort of cloth shall measure any but himself; he shall also measure all other woolen cloth, that is either bought in small or in great, and so require the buyer or seller, upon the price foresaid; and likewise, he shall measure all sorts of plaiden, which is sold in great, *viz.* above twenty ells, and shall have for the measuring thereof, two shilling per hundred ells, if the buyer or seller require him; and no other is to measure this sort of plaiding but he; and further, he shall measure all kind of unbleached cloth, linen or harn, if the buyer or seller requires him, and he shall have for measuring every dozen thereof, from the seller, four pennies; and if any person, in defraud of the common metster’s interest, shall measure the cloth, or plaiding, above mentioned, he shall try the same before the Dean of Gild, who, after trial, shall compell the seller or buyer, as he shall think fit, to pay to the metster double duty.

“ 38th, Whatever acts and statutes the Dean of Gild and his Council shall happen to make, and set down, further than what is above exprest, at any time afterwards, he shall be obliged to make the Provost, Baillies, and Council, acquainted therewith, and shall crave their ratification and allowance from them, otherways to be of no effect; providing, there be a like

number of Merchants and Craftsmen, at the ratification of this act, in Council; and, for this purpose, shall, once in the year, being required, produce his book, containing his whole acts and statutes, before the said Provost, Baillies, and Council, to be seen and considered.

“ 39th, It is likewise agreed and concluded, that Matthew Turnbull, merchant, bear office as Dean of Gild, till fifteen days after the Magistrates of this Burgh are chosen, for the year to come, who has accepted the said office upon him, and has given his oath in presence of the Provost, Baillies, Council, and whole of the Deacons, for discharging of his said office faithfully as becomes.

“ 40th, Further, it is agreed and contracted, that, yearly, in time coming, there shall be a Deacon-Conveener, who shall ever be of the rank of Craftsmen, and their assistants, who shall, yearly, be chosen that same day eight-days after the Baillies of this Burgh are chosen; and is to be one of the most wise and worthy amongst the said Craftsmen, and their assistants, who shall, yearly, be lected, in time coming, in this form, viz. all the Deacons of the Crafts, and their assistants, shall choose two with the Deacon-Conveener, to be given in leets before the Provost, Baillies, Council, and all the Deacons of Crafts, and their assistants, who shall make choice of any of them to be Deacon-Conveener for the year thereafter following; with this provision, that there be a like number of Merchants and Craftsmen at his election, and the Deacon-Conveener shall not bear office above two years together, and shall always be an ordinary Counsellor of the Town's great Council, and have a principal key of the Town's charter-chest to keep, and shall be sworn in presence of the Provost, Baillies, Council, and Deacons, to be faithful in his office. He shall convene all the Deacons of Crafts, and their assistants, at such times as occasion shall require, and shall judge betwixt them, and any of them, in matters pertaining to the Crafts and callings, and shall make acts and statutes for good order among them,

with the advice of the rest of the Deacons, and their assistants; providing always, that these acts neither prejudice the common-well of this Burgh, Merchant rank, or their assistants, nor any privileges granted to any Deacons of this Burgh, by their letter of deaconry granted to them, which acts shall be approved of by Provost, Bailies, and Council; and shall, with advice of the rest of the Deacons, and their assistants, have power to choose an Officer, who shall be authorised to poind and distrinzie, being accompanied with one Town Officer for putting his action in execution; as likewise, for poinding for all rents, annuals, and duties pertaining to the Craft's hospital; and whatever Town Officer refuses to assist the said Officer, shall pay twenty shilling, as often as he shall refuse. And if any Deacon or Deacons of Crafts, among themselves, or their assistants, refuse the Deacon Conveener's judgement in matters concerning their Crafts and callings, shall pay an unlaw of three pound money, to be paid to the Deacon-Conveener.

“ 41st, All apprentices who shall hereafter become apprentices to any Craftsman within this Burgh, shall pay, at his entry, forty shillings, and twenty merks of upset, he serving out his apprenticeship faithfully; with this provision, that Burgesses sons pay conform to use and wont; and when he is made a Freeman, he shall pay only two pennies; and all men out of Town, who enters Freeman with any Craft, shall pay for his upset twenty pound, with thirteen shilling and four pennies to the Craft's hospital, and his weekly two pennies.

“ 42d, The Deacon-Conveener, with advice of the rest of the Deacons, and their assistants, shall have power to elect Collectors, one or more, for the gathering in of the rents, annuals, and duties, pertaining to their hospital, who shall be countable to the Deacon-Conveener, and the rest of the Deacons, and their assistants, for his intromissions, upon eight days warning, as he shall be required. Farder, the Deacon-Conveener shall be obliged to produce his book, containing the whole acts and statutes, which he shall happen to set down,



before the Provost, Baillies, and Council, to be seen and considered by them, yearly, when required, and shall crave their ratification and allowance thereto; if otherways, to be of no effect.

“43d, It is condescended and agreed, that Duncan Semple, skipper, bear office as Deacon-Conveener, while that same day eight-days after the Baillies of this Burgh are chosen, for the year to come; who has accepted the same office upon him, and has given his oath, in presence of the Provost, Baillies, Council, and Deacons, for faithfully discharging his duty in the said office.

“44th, It is concluded that there shall be a Visitor of maltmen and mealmen, who shall be chosen yearly in time coming, the same day that the Deacon-Conveener is chosen, in this form; the whole maltmen and mealmen shall give in four men's names, of the worthiest and discreetest men of the rank of maltmen, and the old Visitor, in leet, and present them to the Provost, Baillies, and Council, who shall make choice of any one of them to be Visitor for that year, and so furth, in all time coming, and he shall be sworn.

“45th, The Visitor shall take special notice of these of his calling, who profanes the Sabbath-day, by cleaning, receiving, or delivering meal, bear, corn, or malt, carrying of steep water, kindling of fire in kilns, or such like; and such transgressors, being convicted, shall pay to the Visitor, ten shilling, and the unlaw to the Session of the Kirk. The Visitor, also, shall have power to try all meal and bear, either in kiln, houses, or shops, except Freemen's bear, meal, or malt, coming to their own houses, for their own use, and which the Visitor shall have power to visit, if he be required by the buyer, or in the markets; and when they find insufficient stuff, as hot, rotten, frostie stuff, either mixt among good stuff, or by itself, and likeways, where they find good stuff spoiled in the making, he shall report the same to the Baillies, and the owners thereof are to get no more for the said stuff than what the Visitor and

two or three of his assistants think it, upon their conscience, really worth; providing that the Visitor and his brethren give their oaths, before any of the Baillies of this Burgh, on the same; and if any countryman, seller, refuses that price, he shall take it away with him, paying the custom of the ladles of the Town. And if any bear be tried by them, and found to be flourished with good above, and under, bad, the owner shall pay sixteen shilling to the Baillie, and ten shilling to the Visitor; and if any malt be found to be rotten, and spoiled in the making, or good malt and bad mixt together, being sighted, and so found, by the Visitor, they shall report the worth thereof to the Baillie, and if the owner is pleased with that price, he shall have the liberty so to sell it, or brew it himself, or to transport it to any other part, paying always forty shilling for every making; and if any such spoiled stuff be found, by the Visitor, by men not living in Town, they shall pay sixteen shilling for every mask, the one half whereof to be paid to the Baillie, the other half to the Visitor.

“46th, It shall not be allowed to maltmen, or others, to buy malt, meal, or bear, within this Town, either before or in time of market, to tapp over again, under the penalty of five pounds, and to be divided, viz. the one half betwixt Baillies and Visitor, the other half betwixt the Merchants' and Crafts' hospital.

“47th, It shall not be allowed to any person to buy any stuff coming to the market, on horseback, or otherways, till it first present the market, except Freemen for their own use only, and being first spoken for, or bought before, and so the hours of the market to be kept both by Free and Unfreemen, according to the statutes of the Town, provided, that Freemen be suffered, in seed time, to buy their seed at any time they please. Further, if any stuff be kept, or hid, in kilns, houses, shops, or barns, in time of market, except necessity constrain them to put their meal in houses, or under stairs, for fair or foul weather, the contraveener of the foresaid statute to pay, viz. the seller, an unlaw of sixteen shilling, and the buyers,

who buy above one boll, one load, or more, shall pay to the Visitor sixteen shilling and eight pennies. And if any cake bakers be found buying meal before eleven of the clock, conform to the Town's acts, they shall pay an unlaw of sixteen shilling to the Baillies, and six shilling and eight pennies to the Visitor, and that as often as they have contraveened.

"48th, All persons, who are at present Burgesses, shall have liberty to make malt for their own use, or to sell; and all Burgesses sons, that shall use that trade hereafter, shall pay to the Visitor, at his entry, twenty shilling; and men not living in Town, who marry Burgesses daughters, shall pay conform; and every Unfreeman, who is not as yet Burgess, and entered to that calling of malt making, shall pay to the Visitor of maltmen, twenty merks money, to be bestowed upon the decayed brethren; providing, that all persons, Freemen, either present or to come, shall make meal, without any kind of entries.

"49th, The Visitor of maltmen shall have power to try if any Unfreeman sell or tapp any kind of stuff, out of the market place, and shall report the same to the Dean of Gild; the seller to pay an unlaw of twenty shilling, one half thereof to the Dean of Gild, and the other half to the Visitor, and that as often as they shall contraveen; to be tried before the Dean of Gild.

"50th, All rubbers of meal are discharged, by the acts of the Town, as hurtful to the common-well; and it shall be leasom to the Visitor to unlaw the sellers in twenty shilling, and that as often as they shall contraveen, the one half thereof to be given to the Baillies, and the other half to the Visitor: and discharges all rubbers to rubb or measure the meal, but the owner himself only. And what further acts and statutes the Visitor, with advice of his brethren, being conveyed as occasion occurs, can devise for their well, not prejudging the common-well, shall be put in writ, and presented to the Provost, Baillies, and Council, and Deacons, and they to repel or allow the same, as they shall think proper.

"51st, Every person, who enters Burgess hereafter, and gives up his name to be a Merchant, or Craftsman, it shall not be leasom to him to make malt for the space of three years; and if, after that, he desires to make malt, being a simple Burgess, he shall pay to the Visitor of maltmen ten merks money; and if he be a Gild-brother, shall pay twenty shilling at his entry, and their children to have that same privilege and benefit that Burgesses children have, who are now at present free; as also, the Visitor and his brethren shall, diligently and carefully, exerce the office committed to their charge. And it shall not be leasom to the Provost, Baillies, and Council, to augment their upset, among men not living in town. who enters to be maltmen, as they shall think expedient.

"52d, Every making of malt, made by a Freeman maltman, dwelling within this Town, how many soever he makes, shall pay eight pennies for each making; and every mealman shall pay, for every crop or kiln of corn, eight pennies; to be applied to the well of their decayed brethren, providing the Freemens malt and corn made for their own use, be free of payment.

"53d, Farder, the Visitor of maltmen shall be obliged, yearly, in time coming, if required, to produce before the Provost, Baillies, and Council, the book containing all the acts and statutes that shall happen to be made hereafter, further than is granted to them, as said is, to be seen and considered by them, that they may allow or repel the same, as they find occasion, otherways to be of no effect.

"54th, It is agreed and concluded, that John Wallace, maltman, bear office as Visitor to the maltmen and mealmen, while that same day eight days after the Baillies of this Burgh are chosen, for the year to come, who has given his oath, in presence of the Provost, Baillies, and Council, for his discharging his duty in the said office. And for declaration of the Crafts assistants, viz. they are maltmen, mealmen, fishers, and all such mariners, and others, who pleases to officiate with the Crafts for contribution to their hospital, and decayed

brethren. And because the foresaid election of the said Dean of Gild, Deacon-Conveener, and Visitor of the maltmen, with their statutes and privileges, above narrated, redounds altogether to the advancement of the common-well of this Burgh, the saids Commissioners, for themselves, having power and commission granted to them by the whole body of the rank of Merchants, Craftsmen, and their assistants, humbly requesting the Provost, Baillies, and Council of this Burgh and City of Glasgow, for them, and their successors, to ratifie and approve this present letter, after the form and tenor thereof, in all points; and to that effect to grant their express consent and assent to the foresaid Dean of Gild, Deacon-Conveener, and Visitor of maltmen, and haill privileges, statutes, and ordinances, particularly above mentioned; and to interpone their authority thereto, that the same may take effect, and have full execution, as is above specified; and to ordain the same to be insert and registrated in the Burgh court-books of the said Burgh, to the effect foresaid, therein to remain, in perpetual remembrance, and to declare that all and whatsoever person, or persons, that shall hereafter oppose the foresaid letters, force and effect thereof, haill statutes and privileges, shall be reputed and holden as seditious persons, and troublers of the common-well of this Burgh, and quiet state thereof, and shall incur the mark and note of infamy, and otherways to be punished with all rigour.

“ In witness whereof, these presents, written by John Craig, Nottar, the foresaids haill Commissioners, for themselves, and in name and behalf foresaid; likeas, the said Provost, Baillies, and Council, in token of their consent and ratification thereof in all points, have subscribed with their hands, as followeth, at day, year, and place, foresaid.

“ For the Merchant rank, William Anderson, Thomas Mure, baillies, Matthew Turnbull, James Bell, James Inglis, William Selkrig, James Fleming, Humphry Cunningham, for Thomas Brown in his absence, Robert Adam, John

Wardrop, for George Muir, Archibald Faulls, and Archibald Haygate, as mandatory for John Dickson, who cannot write. For the Crafts rank, John Anderson, Robert Rowat, Mr. Peter Low, Duncan Semple, Mr. Robert Hamilton, John Muir, James Fisher, David Shearer, James Braidwood, Thomas Fauside, and Archibald Haygate, as mandatory for John Scott, who cannot write. Oversmen, Sir George Elphinston, Mr. David Weems, Mr. John Bell."

" At Glasgow, the 9th February 1605. In the Council-house, produced before the Provost, Baillies, and Council, to be admitted, appoven, and ordained, to be registrated in the Burgh court-books, and, in testimony hereof, subscribed as follows, the Provost, Baillies, and Council, William Anderson, Thomas Mure, baillies, James Braidwood, James Fisher, William Robertson, Thomas Pettigrew, James Bell, William Wilson, treasurer, and Archibald Haygate, as mandatory for John Dickson and William Muir, who cannot write. To the which letter of Dean of Gild, Deacon-Conveener, and Visitor of the said maltmen, the said Provost, Baillies, and Council, for themselves, and their successors in office, by the tenor hereof, have interponed, and interpones, their authority, and ordains the same, with all the sundry privileges and liberties specified and contained therein, to be observed, keeped, executed, and used, by the saids Dean of Gild, Deacon-Conveener, and Visitor of maltmen, in all time coming, after the form and tenor thereof, in all points, for the common-well of both Merchants rank and Crafts. Signed, A. Haygate."

" In the Council-House, being conveyened, the 16th February, 1605 years, the right honourable Sir George Elphinston of Blythwood, knight, Provost, William Anderson, Thomas Mure, and John Anderson, Baillies, Matthew Turnbull, Dean of Gild, Robert Rowat, John Rowat, Robert Adam, Humphry Cunningham, John Wardrop, William Fleming, William

Wallace, William Stirling, William Robertson, John Dickson, Mr. Peter Low, James Fisher, John Scott, deacon, Thomas Pettigrew, John Muir, skipper, William Wilson, and James Bell.

“The which day, the Provost, Baillies, and Council, being careful, that, hercafter, all manner of mutiny, contraversies, question, and debates, shall be removed furth of the common-well, especially betwixt the Merchant rank and rank of Craftsmen, that the mutual bond set down among them lately, concerning the Dean of Gild and Deacon-Conveener, for the common-well of this Burgh, and well of both the states, may take happy effect, without any particular respect either to Merchant or Craftsman, with consent of the Dean of Gild and Deacon-Conveener, for themselves, and the remanent of their ranks, has concluded and ordained, that, in all musters, weapons-showing, and other lawful assemblies, that there shall be no question, strife, or debate, betwixt Merchant and Craftsman, for prerogative or priority; but that they, and every one of them, as one body of the common-well, shall rank and place themselves together, but distinction, as they shall happen to fall in rank, and otherways, as shall be thought expedient by the Provost and Baillies for the time; declaring, by these presents, that whatever he be, either Merchant or Craftsman, who makes question, mutiny, or tumult, for their rank, by prerogative or property, and repines at the will and discretion of the Provost, shall be judged and reputed as a seditious person, and furdur punished on sight. And furdur, for taking away all partiality, and particular respect of persons, amongst the said Merchants and Crafts, if it should happen hereafter that any question or quarrel fall out amongst them judicially, or by way of deed, the Dean of Gild, nor Deacon-Conveener, nor either of their ranks, shall show themselves particularly affected to any of their parties, in respect that the one is a Merchant, and the other a Craftsman, nor yet assist them, or any of them, tumultuously, in judgcmēt, or otherways; but to

be careful to see the offender condignly punished, according to justice. And because several Burgesses of this Burgh, when they happen to commit disturbance with their neighbours, within the same, do boast themselves, and vaunt of their friends, to the great trouble of this Burgh, and judgement-seat of the same, by convocating their friends out of Town to assist them; therefore it is concluded and ordained, that whatever Burgess of this Burgh, that hereafter commits disturbance, and falls out with his neighbour, and makes convocation of his friends without the Town, to take part with him, and to make farder tumult without the Town, and in judgement, his freedom shall be taken away, and never to be esteemed worthy to enjoy the liberty of a Freeman hereafter; but they shall civilly and quietly seek their redress, and remead of their wrong, by way of justice. And sicklike, that all conventions, and meetings of the Dean of Gild and Deacon-Conveener, shall be for putting their statutes to execution, and exercising the liberties and privileges granted by the Provost, Baillies, and Council, to them. And farder, considering that the said Merchants and Crafts has most reverently desired the said Provost, Baillies, and great Council of the said Burgh, to grant and give their full express consent and assent to the foresaid letters, whole heads, statutes, privileges, and liberties therein contained, and to subscribe and interpone their authority to the same; and ordain the same, with the said commissions, and letter in form of submission, to be insert and registrated in the Burgh Court-Books of the said Burgh, that the same may take full effect in all time hereafter.

“ The said Provost, Baillies, and Council, aforesaid, being therewith ripely advised, understanding the same first to redound to the honour of God, common-well of this Burgh, and well of both the saids ranks of Merchants and Craftsmen, and to their mutual amity, concord, and agreement hereafter, thought the foresaid petition and desire most lawful and reasonable, and therefore accepted, received, and admitted, the said letter;



and, in token of their consent, subscribed the same, and ordained the saids commissions, respective, and letter in form of a submission, and that of Dean of Gildrie, Deacon-Conveener, and Visiter of maltmen and mealmen, proceeding and following thereupon, to be insert and registrated in the Burgh Court-Books, and their authority to be interponed thereto.

“(Signed) HENRY GIBSON, *Town-Clk.*”

*“ Act of Council anent the Set of the Burgh of Glasgow, confirmed by the General Convention of the Royal Burghs.*

“ At Glasgow, the 22d day of October, one thousand seven hundred and eleven years. The which day the Magistrates and Town Council convened, considering, that, by an Act of the General Convention of Royal Burghs, the whole Royal Burghs are ordained to transmit to the Clerk of the Royal Burghs, each of their sets and customs in their elections of their Magistrates and Council, to be recorded in the books of the said General Convention of Royal Burghs, in manner, and to the effect, as is more fully specified in the said Act; therefore the Magistrates and Town Council do hereby declare the Set, or accustomed way of this Burgh of Glasgow, in their elections of their Provost, Baillies, Town Council, Dean of Gild, Deacon-Convener, Treasurer, and others after insert, to be as follows, *viz.* By the ordinary Set of the said Burgh, the Town Council (besides the Provost and three Baillies) is to consist of the number of thirteen Merchants and twelve Trades; and if either the Dean of Gild, Deacon-Convener, Treasurer, or Master of Work, or all of them that shall happen to be chosen of persons not in the Town Council, they, by their election, become extraordinary Counsellors. The ordinary day of election of the Provost and Baillies is upon the first Tuesday after Michaelmas\*.

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\* 29th September.

*Election of the Provost.*

“The Provost, Baillies, and Town Council, convened, do proceed first to the election of the Provost, and the hail Council being removed from the table, (except the present Provost and Baillies,) the said Provost and Baillies do leet the Merchant rank in four leets, and the Council being called to take their place at the table, each of the said four leets are severally voted, and one chosen out of each of them, and the said four persons so chosen being removed, and divided in two leets, and the said two leets being severally voted, there are two persons chosen out of the same, and which two persons are put in one leet, and the same put to the vote which of them shall be chosen as Provost; he who has plurality of votes is elected Provost for the year ensuing, and he may be elected, and continued at the next year's election for a second year; but he cannot be leeted or elected till two years expire after his going out of the office.

*Election of the Baillies.*

“After the election of the Provost, as said is, they do proceed to the election of the three Baillies; and the hail Council being again removed from the table, except the Provost elected, as is immediately above written, and the three Baillies who are to be changed, with the late Provost or Provosts, the said persons not removed set down the leets of the Merchants and Crafts ranks in Council, out of which the three Baillies are to be chosen for the year ensuing: the Merchant rank, who are capable to be leeted, are divided in four leets, and the Council being called to take their place, the said four leets are severally put to the vote, and one chosen out of each of them, and the said four persons so chosen being divided into two leets, and the Counsellors of the Trades' rank being divided in three leets, and severally put to the vote, there are three persons chosen, which are put in one leet, and the saids three leets of Merchants and Crafts (after the persons

therein are removed) being severally put to the vote, there is one of the two in the first leet of the Merchant rank chosen for first and eldest Baillie, and one of the two in the second leet of the Merchant rank, chosen second Baillie for the year ensuing; as also, there is one of the three in the leet of the Crafts' rank chosen as Baillie for the Crafts rank; and it is also the Set and custom in the election of the Baillies, that none of the Council, who has been elected Baillie, can be thereafter leeted for, or elected Baillie, till two years expire after their being out of that office.

*Election of the Town Council.*

“ The election of the Town Council upon the first Friday after the election of the said Magistrates, there do convene the present Provost and three Baillies, and the Provost and three Baillies that were in office the last year, and the Provost and three Baillies that were in office as Magistrates the year preceding the last year, which three years Magistrates make up the number of twelve, and if any of the said number be defective, in respect of one man being Provost two of the said three years, or by the absence or death of any of the twelve, therefore these convened do elect, or call for so many persons \* as shall happen to be wanting of the said full number of the same quality of the absents, whether they be Merchants or Crafts, to make up the said number of twelve, who are appointed by the constitution of the Burgh to make choice of these who are to bear office as Counsellors of this Burgh for the year ensuing, and then do proceed to the election of thirteen of the Merchant rank, and twelve of the Trades rank, to bear office as Counsellors, which Counsellors are elected as follows, viz. the whole thirteen of the Merchant rank, and twelve of the Trades rank, who were Counsellors the year preceding, are leeted with others of the same rank who are not

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\* These extraordinary Counsellors were formerly termed *Causeway Counsellors*, from their being usually taken from the street, without any formal citation.

Counsellors; and in respect that the present Magistrates are chosen out of the last Council, the late Magistrates do come in their place to make up the number, and be leeted as Counsellors; and none of the saids thirteen Merchants, or twelve Trades can be leeted one with another, but with persons out of the Council, as said is, except in the case when either the Dean of Gild, Deacon-Convener, Treasurer, or Master of Work shall happen to be extraordinary Counsellors by their office, they may be leeted against as many of the Merchants and Trades Counsellors of the same rank; and in case it shall happen at any time that a considerable number of the Counsellors who are elected, as said is, do not accept, the Magistrates and Council may, and have been in use to elect others in their room and place.

*Election of Dean of Guild, Deacon-Convener, &c.*

“ The election of the Dean of Gild, Deacon-Convener, and others, upon the foresaid Wednesday after the election of the Council, do convene the Provost, Baillies, and Counsellors, both of the Merchants and Trades ranks, together with the Deacons of the respective incorporate Crafts in the Burgh; and because that the Trades Baillies and Counsellors and Deacons foresaid, do exceed the number of the Magistrates and Council of the Merchant rank, there are as many Merchants added to them as make the Merchants and Trades ranks both alike in number, and then there is a leet produced from the Merchants-House, contained in an act thereof, under their Clerk's hand, consisting of three persons of the Merchants rank, and one of them is chosen by the Magistrates and Town Council, and others foresaid, to bear office as Dean of Gild of this Burgh for the year ensuing. As also, there is a leet produced from the Trades-House, contained in an act thereof under their Clerk's hand, consisting of three persons of the Crafts rank, and one of them is chosen by the saids Magistrates and Town Council, and others fore-

said, to bear office as Deacon-Convener of this Burgh for the year ensuing; and, in the election of the Dean of Gild and Deacon-Convener, the Provost has the first vote, and in case of equality the casting vote.

*Election of Treasurer.*

“ Thereafter the Merchants and Deacons who are added to the Magistrates and Town Council for electing the Dean of Gild and Deacon-Convener being removed, the Magistrates and Town Council put two or three persons on the leet, which is put to the vote, and one of them is chosen to bear office as Treasurer of the Burgh for the year ensuing; and that the leet out of which the Treasurer is elected, consists of the Merchant rank and Trades rank *per vices*, or year about.

*Election of the Baillie of Gorbals.*

“ In electing the Baillie of Gorbals, the Magistrates and Town Council do put two or three of their number upon the leet, which is put to the vote, and one of them is chosen to bear office as Baillie of the Gorbals for the year ensuing; and the leet out of which he is chosen, consists of the Merchant rank and Trades rank, *per vices*, or year about.

*Election of the Baillie of the River and Frith of Clyde.*

“ In electing the Baillie of the River and Frith of Clyde, the Magistrates and Town Council do put two persons (either of the Council, or not of the same, as they think fit) upon the leet, which is put to the vote, and one of them is chosen to bear office as Water-Baillie for the year ensuing, and the leet out of which he is chosen consists of the Merchant rank and Trades rank *per vices*, or year about.

*Election of the Master of Work.*

“ In electing the Master of Work, the Magistrates and Town Council do put two persons of the Merchant rank,

either of the Council, or not of the same, as they think fit, upon the leet, which is put to the vote, and one of them is chosen to bear office as Master of Work of the Burgh for the year ensuing.

*Election of the Visiter of the Maltmen.*

“ There is a leet produced from the Incorporation of Maltmen, under their Clerk’s hand, consisting of four or five persons of that trade, which leet being put to the vote, one of them is chosen by the Magistrates and Town Council to be Visiter of the Maltmen for the year ensuing.

*Election of the Visiter of the Gardeners.*

“ There is a leet produced from the Incorporation of Gardeners under their Clerk’s hand, and consisting of two persons of that trade, which leet being put to the vote, one is chosen by the Magistrates and Town Council to be Visiter of the Gardeners for the year ensuing.

*Election of the Procurator-Fiscal of Court.*

“ In electing the Procurator-Fiscal of Court, there is a leet made by the Magistrates and Town Council, consisting of two persons, which leet being put to the vote, one of them is elected Procurator-Fiscal of Court for the year ensuing. And the Magistrates and Town Council recommend to the Provost to transmit an extract hereof, under the Clerk’s hand, to the Clerk of the Convention of Royal Burghs, to the effect specified in the said Act of the Burghs.

“ Extracted by me,

“ JO. M’GILCHRIST, Dpt. Cl.”

*Alterations in the Set of the Burgh.*

“ At Glasgow, the fifteenth day of April, one thousand seven hundred and forty-eight years. The which day the Magistrates

and Town Council convened; the Committee nominate by a former act dated the eighth of April instant, for considering what alterations and amendments may be proper to be made in the Set of the Town, reported, that the constitution of the Town Council of Glasgow has been long complained of, as having a tendency to continue the government of the City in a particular Set, longer than may be for the public interest, there being sometimes difficulty to get the more creditable Burgesses to accept of offices; and time and experience having discovered sundry defects in the former constitution, the following alterations and amendments are humbly submitted, and reported, by the Committee to whom this affair has been remitted, to take effect at Michaelmas, one thousand seven hundred and forty-eight, and to be observed in all time coming, *viz.*

“ I. That the late Provost and Baillies, and the last elected Dean of Gild and Deacon-Convener, shall necessarily continue, and be of the ordinary Council without election, the year after their having been in, or exercised, their respective offices.

“ II. That the two senior Merchant, and two senior Trades Counsellors, not being in the Magistracy, (excepting always the last year's Provost and Baillies, together with the last elected Dean of Gild and Convener,) shall necessarily be disqualified annually from being in the Council, for the space of three years allennarly, and that the like number of the same rank be chosen or filled up in their places, at the time and in the manner to be condescended on in the immediately subsequent article. But in regard hitherto the number of new members brought yearly into the Council has not been fixed or uniform, and that three or more of the present members of one rank, may decline accepting the office of Counsellor, for compelling of whom there is at present no provision; and that hereafter some of the senior Counsellors foresaid, by being in the office of Magistracy, or having been Magistrates, Dean of Gild, or Deacon-Convener, the preceding year, may be necessary or constituent members of the Council, whereby it shall

happen that there may be only one Merchant or Trades Counsellor exclusive of the necessary members abovesaid, older elected than all the rest of his rank; and that, after his being disqualified, there may be two or more of that rank who have been equally long in Council, or it may happen that three or more Counsellors of the same rank have been brought in at one election, it is provided, that so oft as any of these cases, or cases of the like nature, shall occur, when only part of the Counsellors elected at one time need to be dropt, in order to make up the number of two of each rank necessarily to be disqualified as above, it shall be in the power of the twelve electors hereafter mentioned, to determine by plurality of voices, which of these two or more Counsellors elected at one time, are to fall off from the Council for that year, two of each rank being necessarily to be disqualified annually, whose places are to be filled up in the manner to be hereafter prescribed, and such of the senior Counsellors as are not disqualified, or continued on the above account for that year, shall be the first who are to fall off, and necessarily go out of the Council, the election immediately subsequent, at least so soon as they cease to be necessary Counsellors, in consequence of the regulation foresaid.

“ III. That upon the first Friday after the election of Magistrates in October, one thousand seven hundred and forty-eight, and, yearly thereafter on that day, the three sets of Magistrates who, by the original constitution of the Burgh, have the power to choose those who are to bear office as Counsellors, convene within the Town-hall at four in the afternoon, the Dean of Gild and Deacon-Convener being warned personally or at their dwelling-houses, to be present with them; and after filling up the places of such of the electors as are dead, absent, or who have been two years in one office, or borne two offices, to make up the full number of twelve, the Dean of Gild and Convener, if at the meeting foresaid, being always to be electors in room of such of their respective ranks, whose places



are to be filled up as above; and after having a list laid before them by the Town Clerk, of the members of last year's Council, distinguishing each year when they were last brought into Council: These twelve electors are to fill up and choose thirteen Merchants and twelve Tradesmen, who, with the Provost and three Baillies are to make up the ordinary Council of twenty-nine, for the year subsequent, in the manner following, *viz.* the thirteen Merchant Counsellors are to be composed of the last year's Provost, (when not re-chosen) the two Merchant Baillies for the preceding year, the last elected Dean of Gild, who, in case he has been an extraordinary member of Council in the former year, is to supply and fill up the room of one of the new Merchant Counsellors; and that whether he has been newly elected into the office of Magistracy or not, and of another new Counsellor of the Merchant rank, to be chosen by plurality of voices as above, who, with the said Dean of Gild in the event foresaid, are to come in place of the two senior Merchant Counsellors, necessarily to be disqualified and fall off from the Council, by the second regulation before set down; but in case the last elected Dean of Gild has been of the ordinary Council of twenty-nine, the preceding year, the said twelve electors are, by plurality of voices, to name and choose two new Merchant Counsellors, in place of the two senior members of that rank, to be disqualified as above expressed, and so many of the junior or latest elected Merchant Counsellors, for the preceding year, not being at the time in the office of Magistracy, or having been Magistrates or Dean of Gild the immediately preceding year, as with the necessary and new elected Counsellors above said, shall make up the number of thirteen, exclusive of the Provost and two Merchant Baillies, are to continue and remain members of the Council, for the Merchant rank, the year ensuing. And as to the twelve Trades Counsellors, they are to consist of the persons following, *viz.* the immediately preceding year's Baillie of that rank, the last elected Convener,

who, in case he has been an extraordinary member of Council in the former year, is to supply and fill up the room of one of the new Trades Counsellors, and that whether he has been newly elected into the office of Magistracy or not; and of another new Counsellor of the Trades rank, to be chosen by plurality of voices as above, who, in the event foresaid, are to come in place of the two senior Trades Counsellors necessarily to be disqualified by the second regulation above-written. But in case the last elected Convener has been of the ordinary Council of twenty-nine, the preceding year, the said twelve electors are, by plurality of votes, to name and choose two new Trades Counsellors, to supply the place of the two senior members of that rank, to be disqualified as above expressed. And so many of the junior or latest elected Trades Counsellors, for the preceding year, not being at the time a Baillie, or having been Baillie or Convener the immediately preceding year, as with the necessary and new elected Counsellors above said, shall make up the number of twelve, exclusive of the Trades Baillie at the time, are to continue and remain members of the Council, for the Craftsmen rank, the year ensuing. Declaring always that the said twelve electors shall further have liberty, and are hereby appointed, to fill up the places of such of the preceding year's Council; who have died in that time, or refused to accept their offices, and whose seats have not been filled up by the Council, in terms of the original Set, and that over and above the four new Counsellors, to be annually elected and filled up, as before specified, and that there is to be no further change in the Council, any one year, than by filling up or choosing two Merchant and two new Trades Counsellors, in place of these to be disqualified as aforesaid, or supplying the room of such as are dead, or have refused to accept in the preceding year, in case the seats of the latter have not been filled up by the Council, as before mentioned; declaring always, that in regard a good number of the Merchant Counsellors elected in October last, one

thousand seven hundred and forty-seven, have not accepted of their offices, for which, as before noticed, there is at present no compulsitor, it shall be permitted, that in October one thousand seven hundred and forty-eight, at filling up the ensuing year's Council, in case two or more of the persons chosen Counsellors for this current year, shall continue to decline acceptance, the twelve electors before named, may only fill up or nominate new Counsellors, in place of those who have not accepted, the preceding year, without being obliged to disqualify at that election only, the two senior accepting Counsellors of that rank, in terms of the second regulation aforesaid.

“ IV. That the Baillie for the village of Gorbals is to be chosen out of a leet of the Merchant rank and Trades rank *per vices*, with liberty to the Council, to nominate them out of their own number, or not, and to conjoin another Baillie for the village and barony, as they shall judge expedient.

“ V. That every person hereafter elected, or continued a Counsellor, shall be obliged to accept of his office, on the day whereon the Dean of Gild and Convener are chosen, if not confined with sickness, or necessarily absent, or at farthest in three months after his election, and that any person chosen to be a Counsellor, refusing or neglecting to accept as said is, shall, by the Magistrates and Council, at their first meeting after the first day of January yearly, be fined and amerced, in the sum of twenty pounds sterling, payable to the Collectors of the Merchants and Trades Houses respectively, for the behoof of their poor, according to the rank which the refusing or neglecting Counsellor shall be of; and the said respective Collectors are to be obliged, between and the Whitsunday ensuing, to produce a certificate, under the hands of the Dean of Gild or Convener respectively, of their having accounted for the said several fines, or that the same are placed to their debits with the several Houses, otherwise the said respective Collectors shall

be obliged to pay the same to the Town Treasurer for the use of the Burgh, with one-fifth part more for their neglect in levying the said fines, without prejudice to the Council, in case any number of Counsellors decline accepting, and choose to pay the above fine, to fill up their places agreeable to the original Set, and declaring always, that if any person shall make payment of the above fine, for not accepting to be a Counsellor, he shall not be again compellable to accept of that office.

“ VI. That every person who shall be hereafter elected Provost, one of the Baillies, Dean of Gild, Deacon-Convener, or Treasurer, shall, on his refusing or declining to accept or exerce any of the said offices, at the first meeting of the Council, after the election of the Dean of Gild, be fined and amerced by the Magistrates and Town Council, in the sum of forty pounds sterling, payable to the Collectors of the Merchants and Trades Houses, respectively, for the behoof of the poor, according to the rank which the refusing or neglecting office-bearer shall be of; with certification, that if the said respective Collectors do not produce, within three months after an extract of the sentence for the said fines shall be put into their hands, a certificate from the Dean of Gild, or Convener respectively, of their having accounted for the said several fines; the said respective Collectors shall be obliged to pay the same, with one-fifth part more, for their neglect in levying thereof, to the Town Treasurer for the use of the Burgh; and this article, with the immediately preceding one, to be read annually in the Merchants and Trades Houses, at their first meeting after electing the Dean of Gild and Convener.

“ VII. That in case of the decease of the Provost, any one of the Baillies, or Treasurer, during the time of their being in office, the Magistrate to whom belongs the right of presiding in, and convening the Council, who is declared to be the first Magistrate in the place, at the time, shall call a Council

within forty-eight hours after such death, and there intimate the inconveniency, and necessity of supplying the vacant office; and at that diet another Council shall be appointed, not under four, or above eight days distance from the former, for electing an office-bearer in place of the Magistrate or Treasurer deceased; and shall appoint the whole members of Council to be warned for that effect. At which second meeting, leets shall be made up, as is presently practised at electing these office-bearers, (excluding the Magistrates at the time, or any other debarred from being elected into any of these offices respectively by the original Set,) out of which leets, the office vacant, as aforesaid, is to be supplied, and the person newly elected to have the same powers and privileges with his immediate predecessor; in whose place he shall be chosen; and in case of the death of a Dean of Gild or Convener, during their being in these offices, the immediately preceding Dean of Gild and Convener on life, within forty-eight hours after such decease, are to convene their respective houses, who are to appoint a new meeting of their several members to be convened and properly warned, not under four, or above eight days distance from the former diet, whereof the Provost, or presiding Magistrate is to be acquainted. At which last meeting, a leet of three persons shall be elected by a majority of votes, to be presented by the two houses respectively according to the rank of the person deceased, in the same manner as has been hitherto practised at electing the Dean of Gild or Convener, the first year of their offices; and immediately after the houses have voted the said leets respectively, the presiding Magistrate is to call and convene the Town Council, and Deacons of Craft, in the same form and method, as has been hitherto observed, on occasions of that nature; and the persons, who, by law or practice, have right to choose a Dean of Gild or Convener, shall, by plurality of voices (the Provost or Preses having the first, as also a casting vote) elect that office-bearer out of the leets

foresaid, according as the office shall happen to be vacant by death, as said is, and the person so to be elected, shall have the same powers and privileges, which his immediate predecessor had, when on life: Declaring also, that in case of any persons not accepting of any of the said offices, within a month after their election, the Council are to proceed and make choice of another office-bearer in their place, observing the forms and regulations before set down in the event of their decease.

“ VIII. That the original Set and constitution of the Burgh, so far as not altered, amended, or repealed by the present Regulations, shall continue and remain in full force till a proper and legal alteration be made therein. And that this present platform and rules therein set down, shall be observed inviolably, till altered by the City-Council, with consent of the Merchants and Trades Houses, and shall be publicly read in presence of the Council annually, immediately before they proceed to the election of Magistrates.

“ Which report above-written, being read in presence of, and duly considered by, the Magistrates and Council, they agreed thereto, and approved, and hereby approve thereof, and ordain the same to take effect and be observed for the future, according as is above mentioned, and remit to the Magistrates, to order copies of the above report to be given in to the Dean of Gild and Deacon-Convener, to be laid by them before their respective houses.—Extracted by

“ JO. M'GILCHRIST, *Dep. Cl.*”

“ *Extract Act of the Royal Burghs of Scotland, relative to a further Alteration of the Set of the Burgh of Glasgow.*

“ In the general Convention of the Royal Burghs of Scotland, held at the Burgh of Edinburgh, the sixteenth day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and one, by their Commissioners therein convened. The which day, the Convention, having resumed the consideration of the petition from

the Burgh of Glasgow, for an alteration of their Set, with the report of the Committee to whom it was remitted, and having also heard read, a memorial subscribed by the Commissioner and Assessor of that Burgh, confining their present demand to their being entitled to have an additional Baillie of the Merchant rank, and another of the Trades rank, making three Baillies of the former rank, and two Baillies of the Trades rank, and to their being entitled to re-elect two of these five Baillies, viz. one of each rank, to continue a second year, and having taken the whole under serious consideration, with the acts of the Town Council of Glasgow, and different acts of the Convention altering Sets of Burghs. The Convention unanimously approved of the report of their Committee, and, in terms thereof, do authorize the Council of Glasgow to elect and make choice of the foresaid two additional Baillies, making in all three Baillies of the Merchant rank, and two Baillies of the Trades rank, at their next ensuing Michaelmas election, and in all time thereafter, and to re-elect one of these Baillies in each rank to continue a second year, and so far alter the present Set of the Burgh of Glasgow, but no farther, it being conditioned, that the said two additional Baillies shall be elected in the same way and manner the Baillies of Glasgow have been elected, and that without any addition to the number of their Council, which are hereby appointed to continue as they presently are, and of no greater number, and appointed the petition and memorial, with the report of the Committee, to be engrossed after the minutes of Convention.—Extracted from the Record of the General Convention of Royal Burghs, by  
JOHN GRAY, *Conj. Clk.*"

*Extract Act of the Royal Burghs of Scotland in favour of the City of Glasgow.*

"In the General Convention of the Royal Burghs of Scotland, holden at the Burgh of Edinburgh, the thirteenth day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and two.

**The** which day, the Commissioner for the Burgh of Glasgow presented to the Convention, an extract from the records of Council of that Burgh, relative to carrying into execution the alterations, on the Set thereof, made by the 31st act of last Convention, and craved that the same might be inserted in the records of Convention, which being considered by the Convention, they appointed the same to be recorded accordingly, and of which the tenor follows. ‘At Glasgow, the thirty-first day of July, eighteen hundred and one years, which day, the Magistrates and Council of the City of Glasgow being in Council assembled, the Lord Provost reported, that, in consequence of memorials, presented by him and Baillie Wardlaw to the Convention of Royal Burghs, the tenor of which memorials are engrossed on the records of Council, the Convention had passed an act, an extract of which is also engrossed in the records of Council; authorizing the Magistrates and Council of the City of Glasgow, at the next annual election of Magistrates, and at all future annual elections, to elect an additional Baillie of the Merchant rank, and an additional Baillie of the Trades rank, making in all three Merchant and two Trades Baillies, but that the Convention had declined, at that time, to come to any resolution with regard to the matters contained in the before inserted additional memorial, the consideration of which was delayed till a future meeting of the Convention, the Magistrates and Council approve of, ratify, and confirm the transactions of the Lord Provost and Baillie Wardlaw in this business, accept of the alteration of the Set of the Burgh contained in the said Act of the Convention, resolve to elect additional Baillies in terms thereof at the ensuing Michaelmas election, and appoint the Lord Provost, Baillies, Dean of Guild, and Deacon-Convener, as a Committee of Council, amongst with the Town Clerks, to draw up a form for electing the said additional Baillies. Extracted from the Records of Council, by

“(Signed) JOHN ORR.”



*Act of Council respecting the mode of electing additional Baillies.*

“ At Glasgow, the second day of October, in the year eighteen hundred and one. Which day, the Magistrates and Council of the City of Glasgow being in Council assembled, the Committee, appointed to consider the form of electing two additional Baillies, conformable to the Act of Convention of the Royal Burghs of the sixteenth of July last, gave in a report, the tenor whereof follows: Report of the Committee of Council, appointed to consider the form of electing the two additional Baillies whom the Magistrates and Town Council of Glasgow were empowered to chuse by the Act of the Convention of Royal Burghs, dated the sixteenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and one, and entered upon the Records of the Town Council of Glasgow, upon the thirty-first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and one, after having considered the former Set of the Burgh and the Act of Convention before-mentioned, the Committee are of opinion, that the mode of electing the two additional Baillies which will the least encroach on the former Set, which will run the least risque of creating confusion, and which will be the most easily carried into execution, will be for the Magistrates and Council, *First*, to elect (the) two Merchant Baillies and one Trades Baillie, exactly in the same manner and conformable to the regulations which have been practised under the former Set of the Burgh, the leets for which will require no alteration whatever at the election 1801, as none of the Baillies for the preceding year are to be re-elected, although at all annual elections, subsequent to 1801, the Baillies of the immediate preceding year ought to be leeted in chusing the two eldest Merchant Baillies, and the eldest Trades Baillie, because one of them of each rank may be re-elected for the subsequent year, who must, in that case, be the eldest Baillies of their respective ranks. *Secondly*, to divide and put into two leets the whole Merchant Counsellors, who, by the former

Set, were eligible as Baillies (except the persons just chosen first and second Merchant Baillies, and the Baillies of the preceding year who shall not have been re-elected) to chuse one person from each of these two leets, in the same manner as was done in the election of Merchant Baillies by the former Set, and then to put these two persons upon one short leet to be voted upon, and the person, chosen from that short leet, shall be the youngest or third Merchant Baillie for the subsequent year, under the authority of the said Act of Convention of the Royal Burghs. *Thirdly*, to divide and put into two leets the whole Trades Counsellors, who, by the former Set, were eligible as Baillies, (except the person just chosen first or eldest Trades Baillie, and the Baillie or Baillies of the preceding year who shall not have been re-elected,) and to chuse one person from each of these two leets, in the same manner as was done in the election of Trades Baillies by the former Set, and then to put these two persons upon one short leet to be voted upon, and the person, chosen from that short leet, shall be the second or youngest Trades Baillie for the subsequent year, under the authority of the said Act of Convention of the Royal Burghs. The Committee are of opinion, that all intermediate elections of Magistrates and Counsellors, for filling up vacancies, occasioned by death or otherwise, ought to be made according to the manner and regulations of the former Set of the Burgh in all respects. The Committee do further report, that in consequence of the alterations made on the Set of the Burgh, by the said Act of Convention, the number of ordinary Merchant Counsellors will be reduced to twelve, as the thirteenth Counsellor will become a Baillie, and that the number of ordinary Trades Counsellors will be reduced to eleven, as the twelfth Counsellor will also become a Baillie, after the Act of Convention shall begin to take effect. That alteration of the Set will necessarily occasion an alteration of the number of electors of Counsellors at the election of 1801, and at all subsequent annual elections of Counsellors, as, from

the analogy of the former Set, the two persons, chosen additional Baillies at Michaelmas 1801, will fall to be electors for that year; and, in the same manner, the persons chosen additional Baillies at the Michaelmas elections 1802 and 1803, will fall to be electors of Counsellors for those years, whereby, the electors for 1801 will be increased to fourteen, for 1802 to sixteen, and for 1803 to eighteen, at which number they will afterwards remain, and to which they must be filled up at every annual election, in the same manner and according to the same regulations that the number of electors, by the former Set, was filled up to twelve. If the Magistrates and Council approve of this Report, it will be proper for them to ratify and confirm it by an Act of Council, and to appoint extracts of it and the Act of Council of the thirty-first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and one, accepting of the foresaid alterations of the Set, to be transmitted to the Clerk of the Convention of Royal Burghs, that they may be recorded in the Books of Convention, and extracts of them deposited in the City's Charter Chest. (Signed) John Hamilton, Convener of the Committee. Which Report, being considered by the Magistrates and Council, they approve thereof, and enact and ordain, that the election of Magistrates and Counsellors therein referred to, at the annual election in this current year eighteen hundred and one, and at all subsequent elections of Magistrates and Counsellors, shall proceed and be carried on in the manner specified in the said Report, and appoint extracts of this Act of Council, and of the Act of the thirty-first day of July last, therein referred to, to be transmitted to the Clerk of the Convention of the Royal Burghs at Edinburgh, to be recorded in the Books of Convention, and extracts thereof to be got and laid up in the City Charter Chest. Extracted from the Records of Council, by (signed) John Orr. Extracted from the Records of the Convention of the Royal Burghs of Scotland, by

“JAMES LAING, *Dep. Clk.*”

*Act of Council respecting increasing the Fines for not accepting the Offices of Lord Provost, Baillies, Dean of Guild, Deacon-Convener, and Counsellors of the City.*

“ At Glasgow, the second day of October, eighteen hundred and one years. The which day, the Magistrates and Council of the City of Glasgow being in Council assembled, having resumed consideration of a proposal which is referred to in an Act of Council of the thirty-first day of July last, for increasing the fines upon persons refusing to accept the offices of Lord Provost, Baillies, Dean of Guild, Deacon-Convener, and Counsellors of the City, unanimously enact and ordain, that the fines leviable for such refusal by the Set and Constitution of the Burgh (as explained and amended by an Act of the Magistrates and Town Council, dated the fifteenth day of April, seventeen hundred and forty-eight, and ratified and confirmed by the General Convention of the Royal Burghs) shall, from and after the ensuing election eighteen hundred and one, be doubled, that is to say, each person refusing to accept the offices of Lord Provost, Baillies, Dean of Guild, or Deacon-Convener, shall be liable to the penalty, and shall be fined and amerced in the sum of eighty pounds sterling; and each person refusing to accept the office of a Counsellor, shall be liable to the penalty, and shall be fined and amerced in the sum of forty pounds sterling, which fines and penalties shall be levied, exacted, and applied in the same manner as those formerly exigible were levied and applied, under the authority of the said Acts of the Town Council and Convention of the Royal Burghs; and the said additional fines shall be leviable from such persons as may be elected to the said offices at the ensuing annual election for this current year, and at all subsequent elections, who shall refuse to accept of those offices. Extracted from the Records of Council, by

“ JOHN ORR.”

OATHS ADMINISTERED TO THE MAGISTRATES AND THE SEVERAL MEMBERS OF THE TOWN COUNCIL, ON THEIR ACCEPTANCE OF OFFICE \*.

*Oath of Allegiance.*

“I do sincerely promise and swear, that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to His Majesty King George.

“So help me God.”

*Oath of Abjuration.*

“I do truly and sincerely acknowledge, profess, testify, and declare, in my conscience, before God and the world, that our Sovereign Lord, King George, is lawful and rightful King of this realm, and all other His Majesty’s dominions and countries thereunto belonging. And I do solemnly and sincerely declare, that I do believe, in my conscience, that not any of the descendants of the person who pretended to be Prince of Wales during the life of the late King James II., and since his decease, pretended to be and took upon himself the style and title of King of England, by the name of James III., or, of Scotland, by the name of James VIII., or the style and title of King of Great Britain, hath any right or title whatsoever to the Crown of this realm, or any other the dominions thereunto belonging. And I do renounce, refuse, and abjure any allegiance or obedience to any of them.

“And I do swear that I will bear faithful and true allegiance to His Majesty King George, and him will defend to the utmost of my power against all traitorous conspiracies and attempts whatsoever, which shall be made against his person, crown, or dignity. And I will do my utmost endeavour to disclose and make known to His Majesty and his Successors, all

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\* These Oaths are also administered to the Ministers of the Established Church, and Professors in the University, at their admission into office.

treasons, and traitorous conspiracies, which I shall know to be against him or any of them. And I do faithfully promise, to the utmost of my power, to support, maintain, and defend, the succession of the Crown against the descendants of the said James, and against all other persons whatsoever, which succession by an Act, entitled, an Act for the further limitation of the Crown, and better securing the rights and liberties of the Subject, is and stands limited to the Princess Sophia Electress and Dutchess Dowager of Hanover, and the Heirs of her body, being Protestants. And all these things I do plainly and sincerely acknowledge, and swear according to these express words by me spoken, and according to the plain common sense and understanding of the same words, without any equivocation, mental evasion, or secret reservation whatsoever. And I do make this recognition, acknowledgment, abjuration, repunciation, and promise, heartily, willingly, and truly, upon the true faith of a Christian."

*The Assurance.*

"I do, in the sincerity of my heart, assert, acknowledge, and declare, that His Majesty, King George, is the only lawful and undoubted Sovereign of this realm, as well *de jure*, that is, of right, King, as *de facto*, that is, in the possession and exercise of the government. And, therefore, I do promise and swear that I will with heart and hand, life and goods, maintain and defend his right, title, and government, against the descendants of the person who pretended to be Prince of Wales during the life of the late King James, and since his decease, pretended to be, and took upon himself the style and title of King of England, by the name of James III. or, of Scotland, by the name of James VIII., or the style and title of King of Great Britain, and their adherents, and all other enemies, who either by open or secret attempts, shall disturb, or disquiet His Majesty, in the possession and exercise thereof."

The oath *de fidele*, or an oath for the faithful discharge of duty, is also administered.

*Form of a Burgess-Ticket for a Protestant.*

“ Here I protest, before God, that I confess and allow with my heart the true religion, presently professed within this realm, and authorised by the laws thereof. I shall abide thereat, and defend the same, to my life’s end, renouncing the Roman religion, called Papistry. I shall be leal and true to our Sovereign Lord the King’s Majesty, and to the Provost and Baillies of this Burgh. I shall obey the officers thereof, fortify, maintain, and defend them in the execution of their office with my body and goods. I shall not colour Unfreemens’ goods under colour of my own. In all taxations, watchings, and wardings, to be laid upon this Burgh, I shall willingly bear my part thereof, as I am commanded thereto by the Magistrates; I shall not purchase nor use exemptions to be free thereof, renouncing the benefit of the same for ever. I shall do nothing hurtful to the liberties and common-well of this Burgh. I shall not brew nor cause brew any malt but such as is grinded at the Town’s Mills, and shall grind no other corns, except wheat, pease, rye, and beans, but at the same allenarly. And how oft as I shall happen to break any part of this my oath, I oblige me to pay, to the common affairs of this Burgh, the sum of one hundred pounds, Scots money, and shall remain in ward while the same be paid.

“ So help me God.

“ I shall give the best counsel I can, and conceal the counsel shown to me. I shall not consent to dispoñe the common goods of this Burgh, but for ane common cause, and ane common profit, I shall make concord, where discord is, to the utmost of my power. In all lienations and neighbourhoods, I shall give my leal and true judgment, but price, prayer, or reward.

“ So help me God.”

*Roman Catholics admitted Burgesses.*

In 1793, an Act of Parliament was passed, authorising Magistrates of Royal Burghs to admit Roman Catholics to be Burgesses and Gild Brethren of their respective Burghs, on the administration of the following oath\*:

“I do hereby declare that I do profess the Roman Catholic religion. I do sincerely promise and swear that I will be faithful, and bear true allegiance to His Majesty, King George III. and him will defend to the utmost of my power, against all conspiracies and attempts whatever, that shall be made against his person, crown, or dignity, and I will do my utmost endeavour to disclose and make known to His Majesty, his Heirs and Successors, all treasons and traitorous conspiracies, which may be formed against him or them. And I do faithfully promise to maintain, support, and defend, to the utmost of my power, the succession of the Crown, which succession, by an act, (entituled, an Act for the further limitation of the Crown, and better securing the rights and liberties of the Subject,) is, and stands limited to the Princess Sophia, Electress and Dutchess Dowager of Hanover, and the Heirs of her body being Protestants, hereby utterly renouncing and abjuring any obedience or allegiance unto any other person, claiming or pretending a right to the Crown of these realms. And I do swear that I do reject and detest, as an unchristian and impious position, that it is lawful to murder or destroy any person or persons whatsoever, for, or under pretence of their being heretics or infidels, and also that unchristian and impious principle, that faith is not to be kept with heretics or infidels. And I further declare, that it is not an article of my faith, and that I do renounce, reject, and abjure the opinion, that Princes, excommunicated by the Pope and Council, or

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\* Applications under this Act were first made in Glasgow in 1801.



any authority of the See of Rome, or by any other authority whatsoever, may be deposed or murdered by their subjects, or any person whatsoever. And I do promise that I will not hold, maintain, or abet, any such opinion, or any other opinion, contrary to what is expressed in this declaration. And I do declare, that I do not believe that the Pope of Rome, or any other foreign Prince, Prelate, State, or Potentate, hath, or ought to have, any temporal or civil jurisdiction, power, superiority, or pre-eminence, directly or indirectly, within this realm. And I do solemnly, in the presence of God, profess, testify, and declare, that I do make this declaration, and every part thereof, in the plain and ordinary sense of the words of this oath, without any evasion, equivocation, or mental reservation whatever, and without any dispensation already granted by the Pope or any authority of the See of Rome, or any person whatever, and without thinking that I am or can be acquitted before God or man, or absolved of this declaration, or any part thereof, although the Pope or any other person or authority whatsoever, shall dispense with, or annul the same, and declare that it was null or void.

“ So help me God.”

When this oath has been administered, the name of the applicant, and his designation, is entered in a book, and attested by a Magistrate. The oath which is usually administered to a Protestant Burgess, is then taken by the Roman Catholic; with this difference, that in the preamble of the oath, the latter protests before God, that he professes the Roman Catholic religion.

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## CHAP. XVII.

*An Abridgement of Papal Bulls, Charters of the Crown, Royal Letters, and Acts of the Scotch and British Parliaments, in favour of Glasgow—Commerce and Manufactures of the City—Chamber of Commerce, with a list of the Chairmen, Deputy Chairmen, and Secretaries—Marine Society—An account of the Ships and Tonnage, and number of Seamen, belonging to Clyde in 1785 and in 1815—An account of the Goods Exported, and Produces Imported, in 1815—Steam Boats—History and particular description of those of the Clyde, &c.—History of Patronage, and the various modes of presenting Ministers to Churches in Glasgow, from the Reformation in 1560 till the present time.*

### PAPAL BULLS AND ROYAL LETTERS.

*Charters of the Crown, Royal Letters, Acts of the Scotch and British Parliaments, appearing on public record in favour of the City of Glasgow, and Abridgement of Papal Bulls.*

THE narration of these documents, abridged from papers, many of them never printed, and by far the greater part of them difficult to read, illustrate the transactions of the early part of the history of the City.

*“ Bull of Pope Alexander III. that the People of the Diocese of Glasgow shall visit the Cathedral annually.*

“ Alexander, Bishop, the servant of the servants of God, to his beloved children, all the Clergy and people of the Bishoprick of Glasgow, health, and the blessing of the Holy See.

“ It becomes all the professors of the Christian religion to visit their mother-church, from which they have received their faith, and to honour the sacraments with devout reverence and due veneration, that, by this means, and by the grace of the Highest, they may be more fully able to merit and obtain pardon of their sins. For he who does not love and honour his mother-church, as becometh, offends the eyes of the divine Majesty, and suffers in his good name and reputation: therefore we exhort, command, and enjoin, one and all of you, that you visit yearly your mother, the Cathedral Church, according

to the custom of the Bishoprick of St. Andrews, and other neighbouring Bishopricks; and that you show her a filial respect and reverence, in word and deed, that, by so doing, you may be able to obtain a reward from God Almighty, and that you may find grace with the Highest."

This Bull is without date, but must have been between the years 1159 and 1181, as Alexander III. filled the Papal Chair during that period.

*"Bull of Pope Alexander III. to the Dean and Chapter of Glasgow, in which he confirms their Privileges, A. D. 1161.*

"Alexander, Bishop, the servant of the servants of God, to his beloved children the Dean and Chapter of the Church of Glasgow, health, and the blessing of the Holy See.

"As, in consequence of the apostolic office committed to us, we ought, for the benefit of the universal church, to be employed in preserving their rights and privileges, so we ought not to appear remiss and fearful, least, by our means, the care and direction of the apostolic see should seem to be wanting to them; or that we ourselves may not be deservedly blamed for being deficient in that care imposed upon us: We have heard that you, by common consent, and by the direction of providence, have ordained that the prebendaries of dead canons shall be given to the poor for one whole year, and that their just and honest debts be paid to their creditors; which appointment of yours, we holding good and valid, confirm by our apostolic authority, and ratify by these presents; strictly commanding, that it may not be lawful for you, or others living in your lands, to impose new or undue actions or customs; but that you have and hold all your lands by the same tenor, in which you was known to hold them during the reign of King David, of blessed memory. Besides, we ratify and confirm, by our authority, all the ancient customs, which the foresaid King David, or John, formerly Bishop of Glasgow, have introduced into your Church. We, therefore, decree,

that it shall not be allowed to any person to infringe, or any how counteract, this our charter of confirmation, or constitution; but, if any person shall presume to attempt this, let him know that he must incur the wrath of Almighty God, and of his blessed Apostles, Peter and Paul."

*" Charter of King William, concerning the Burgh of Glasgow.*

This Charter is without date, but must have been between the year 1165 and 1214, as William's reign was comprehended between these periods.

" William, by the grace of God, King of Scots, to the Bishops, Abbots, Earls, Barons, Justices, Sheriffs, and their attendants, and all his good subjects, both Clergy and Laity, present and to come, greeting. Know all ye, both present and future, that I have granted, and by this my Charter confirmed, to God and St. Kentigern, and Joceline, bishop of Glasgow. and all his successors for ever, that they shall hold a Burgh at Glasgow, with a weekly market upon Thursday, fully and freely, with all freedoms, liberties, and customs, which any of my Burghs throughout the whole of my Kingdom enjoy. Wherefore I will and command, that all Burgesses, residing within the foresaid Burgh, shall be held to be in my firm peace, throughout the whole Kingdom, in coming and going; and I strictly command, that no one shall disturb or unjustly harrass them or their cattle, and that none shall maltreat or injure them, under the pain of my highest displeasure. Witnesses, Lord David, my brother, &c. At Traquair."

*" Charter of King William, concerning free access to the Markets of Glasgow, in the year 1176.*

" William, by the grace of God, King of Scots, to all his good subjects, both Clergy and Laity, greeting. Know all ye, that I have given and granted my absolute protection to all those who shall come to the markets of Glasgow, which I

have granted to God and St. Kentigern, and the Burgh of Glasgow, in coming there, standing there, and returning thence, provided they behave themselves according to the laws and customs of my Burghs and Kingdom. Witness, William Wood, my chaplain, &c."

*"Charter of King William, concerning the Fair of Glasgow, about the year 1190.*

"William, by the grace of God, King of Scots, to all Bishops, Abbots, Earls, Barons, Justices, Sheriffs, Provosts, and their attendants, and all his good subjects, both Clergy and Laity, greeting. Know all men by these presents, that I have given and granted, and by this my Charter confirmed, to God and St. Kentigern, to the Church of Glasgow, and Joceline, the bishop of that place, and to all his successors for ever, a fair to be kept at Glasgow, and to be held every year for ever, from the 8th of the Apostles, Peter and Paul, for the space of eight days complete, with my full protection, and with every freedom, and all other regulations belonging or granted to fairs throughout the whole of my dominions, as fully and as freely, as all fairs are or ought to be held in any of my Burghs. Witnesses, John, bishop of Dunkeld, &c. Edinburgh."

*"Charter of Robert de Mythyngby, concerning the sale of his land to Mr. Reginald Irewyne, archdeacon of Glasgow, 1268.*

"To all the faithful in Christ, present and to come, who may see or hear this present writting, Robert de Mythyngby, greeting in the Lord. Know all of you, that I, compelled by great poverty and pressing necessity, with the consent and assent of Agnes, my daughter and heiress, and of Walter, my brother, appearing in the Court-Hall of Glasgow, and expressly consenting, have sold, granted, and by this my present Charter, confirmed (for the removal of my present poverty, before creditable and sufficient witnesses) to Mr. Reginald de

Irewyne, archdeacon of Glasgow, all my lands, which I held in the City of Glasgow, without any reservation, with all their pertinents, as they lye, in length and breadth, between the lands of Peter Tyndal, towards the east, on the one part, and the lands of Edgar the vicar, towards the west, on the other part, for a certain sum of money, which the foresaid Mr. Reginald, in my great need, has fully satisfied me in: which lands were offered to my nearest relations, in the Court-House of Glasgow, at three principal Court days of the year, and upon other Court days frequently, according to the law and custom of the Burgh; and I have made and given seizin of the said lands, with their pertinents, to the foresaid Mr. Reginald, in presence of the Provost and Baillies, twelve Burgesses, and other inhabitants of the said City, to be held and possessed by the foresaid Mr. Reginald, and his heirs, or by any one, or as many to whom he shall please to will or dispose of the same in free burgage, fully, freely, peaceably, and honourably for ever, paying thence, annually, to the Lord Bishop of Glasgow, and his successors, his just due, in place of all services, exactions, customs, and demands. And I, the said Robert, and my heirs, warrant, give over, and will for ever defend the foresaid land, with all its pertinents, liberties, and easements, to the foresaid Mr. Reginald and his heirs, and to whosoever he shall think proper to will or assign it.

“In witness whereof, I have appended my seal to this Charter, and as well at my instance and request, as of the foresaid Reginald. In testimony of these premises, the common seal of Glasgow is appended to this Charter, before these witnesses, &c.”

*“Charter of King James II. in which he gives to the Bishops of Glasgow, the City and Barony of Glasgow.”*

“James, by the grace of God, King of Scots, to all faithful subjects of the land, as well Clergy as Laity, greeting. Know ye, that we, for the honour and praise of Almighty God, and

of the glorious Virgin Mary, and the blessed Kentigern, confessor, patron of the Church of Glasgow, wherein we are esteemed a canon, and of all the saints, and for the singular favour, zeal, and affection, which we bear to the Rev. Father in Christ, William, present bishop of the said Church, our well-beloved Counsellor, and for his good deeds, and faithful services, done to us for time past, to have given and granted, and by this our Charter confirmed, to the said reverend Father in Christ, William, bishop of Glasgow, and his successors, bishops of the Church of Glasgow, to be for ever held, possessed and enjoyed, by them, in all time coming, the City of Glasgow, Barony of Glasgow, and lands commonly called Bishopforest, in pure and mere regality, to be holden and held, the said City, Barony, and lands called Bishopforest, by the said William and his successors, bishops of the Church of Glasgow, of us and our successors, in free, pure, and mere regality or royalty in fee and heritage for ever, with the whole commodities and profits of the said City and lands, with their pertinents, in woods, plains, moors, marshes, ways, paths, waters, lakes, rivers, meadows, pastures, and pasturages, mills, multures, and sequels of the same, hawkings, huntings, fishings, water-courses, peats, turfs, coal-pits, quarries, stone and lime, smithies, kilns, breweries, and brooms, with vassalages, courts, and their issues, escheats, free ish and entry, bloodwits, herelds, and marchetis mulierum, with free forest and warren, with the fee of the forfeitures of courts, and ancient usages, together with the customs of the Chamberlain, and itinerant courts and their issues, ports, and passages, with the chapel, into a free, pure, and entire Regality or Royalty, with pit and gallows, sok, sak, thol, them, infangandtheif, outfangandtheif, hamisukkin, with tenants and tenandries, and services of free tenants, together with fishings, ancient usages, and advocations of churches, and all and singular other liberties, commodities, and easements, and just pertinents whatsoever, as well not named as named, belonging to a Regality or Royalty, or which we will, should belong to a

Regality, any manner of way, in time coming; and that freely, quietly, fully, wholly, honourably, well, and in peace, in all things, as any other Regality or Royalty, granted to any church, or ecclesiastical person, whatever, in our Kingdom; paying, therefore, yearly, the said William and his successors, bishops of the Church of Glasgow, to us, our heirs and successors, a red rose, upon the feast of the nativity of the blessed John the Baptist, at Glasgow, in name of Blanch-farm, if asked only, and the assistance of their prayers, and that for all other burthen, exaction, question, demand, or secular service, that can be any way exacted or demanded for or furth of the said City, Barony, and lands called Bishopforest, and pertinents. In testimony whereof, we have ordered our great seal to be appended to this our present Charter, in presence of the reverend Father in Christ, James, bishop of St. Andrews; William, Lord Crichton, our chancellor, and beloved cousin; our dear cousin William, Earl of Douglas and Avondale, Lord of Galloway; the venerable Father in Christ, Andrew, abbot of Melros, our confessor and treasurer; our beloved cousins, Patrick, Lord Glamis, master of our household; William, Lord Sommerville; Andrew, Lord Gray; Mess. John Arous, archdeacon of Glasgow, and George Schoriswood, rector of Coulter. At Edinburgh, the 20th day of the month of April, in the year of our Lord 1450, and 18th year of our reign."

*"Instrument of John Hamilton, Notary, upon the nomination of the Consuls, or Baillies, of the City of Glasgow, taken by James, Archbishop of Glasgow.*

"In the name of God, amen, Be it known to all men, by this present public instrument, that, upon the third day of October, in the year from the incarnation of our Lord 1553, and second year of the indiction, and the fourth of the pontificate of our most holy Father in Christ and Lord Julius the third, by Divine Providence, Pope, in presence of me, Notary



Public, and witnesses subscribing, compeared, personally, the most reverend Father in Christ, James \*, by divine mercy archbishop of Glasgow, and required me, the said Notary, to commit to writing, under form of instrument, for a memorial in time coming, the transaction between him the most reverend and the Provost and Council of his City of Glasgow for the time, concerning the nomination and election of the Baillies, or Consuls, of the said City; viz. how an honourable man, Andrew Hamilton of Cochnay, provost, and all the rest of the Council of the said City, this present Tuesday next, and immediately following the feast of St. Michael the archangel, on which new Consuls, whom we call Baillies, were in use to be erected and created for the ensuing year, before the new election of the Consuls, came into the inner flower-garden, near his palace in Glasgow, talking and conversing with some of the Canons of the Chapter, and where they likewise had many words with the most reverend concerning the election of the Baillies; moreover, they had in their possession a certain schedule of paper, in which the names of some of the most respectable and substantial men of the said City were inserted, which they reached out, desiring the most reverend that he would admit two of them to be Consuls, or Baillies, for the ensuing year, and in which schedule of paper the following names were contained; David Lindesay in Troingait, David Lyone, John Mure, Mr. John Hall, Andrew Dunlop, James Graham, Archibald Lyone, and John Stewart of Bogton, out of which the said most reverend elected two, viz. Mr. Hall and John Mure, whom he named to be created and elected Baillies for the year ensuing, by pointing out the names of these in the schedule to be proclaimed by the said Provost and Council.

“ Which nomination being solemnly made by the said most reverend, the Provost and Council foresaid promised faithfully,

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\* James Beaton, nephew to Beaton, archbishop of St. Andrews.

to the said most reverend, to elect the said Mr. John Hall and John Mure, so named, as Consuls, or Baillies, in their Town-Hall, as use is, by saying these words, *We will satisfy the desire of your Lordship*; and having so said, they repaired to the Town-Hall.

“After they were dismissed, the said most reverend Lord, with the worthy venerable men, after insert, Canons of his Chapter, standing by him all the while, (and whom we required as witnesses,) thus spoke, ‘In order to take away all further contention about the nomination and election of Consuls to our City of Glasgow, for the sake of future times, it is perhaps worth our while to strengthen, by an instrument, all the affair lately transacted betwixt us and the Provost and Council of the said City.’ Wherefore, the foresaid most reverend Lord, with the Canons of his Chapter then standing by, asked and required instruments, one or more, under the hand of me Notary Public subscribing; because I saw, knew, and heard all the premises, from beginning to end, so said, done, acted, and truly transacted. These things were so done in the inner flower-garden of the said most reverend Father, within the stone walls surrounding his palace, year, day, month, indiction, and pontificate, abovementioned, in presence of the venerable and worthy men, masters John Colhoun, William Baillie, John Spreull, and James Coitts, Lord of Stobo Provane, Glasgow second, Cambuslang and Carstairs, respective, prebends and canons.

*“The following Letters are registrated, by order of the Dean and Chapter, for the preservation of their privileges, upon the erection of the Archbishoprick.*

REX,

“We have seen, considerit, and understand the supplication, humil and lauffull requeist, made to us, be our lovet devote Oratoris and Clerkis, ye Dene and ye Cheptour of Glasgw twisting ye liberteis, fridomeis, consuetudis, and statutis

of ye samyne; and because yair petitione and requeist accordis to justice, equite, and als to ye gude publicke of our realm, we sall, with help of God, be gude Lord, Prince, and Protector to yam, in yair defens of yair statutis, consuetudis, privilegis, richtis, and liberteis, in all tyme cumin, like as our progenitouris, of maist nobill mynd, hes done and observit of before. Subscrivit with our hand, at Glasgw, under our prive seil, ye last daye of July, and of our regne the 2d zeir.

“JAMES.”

“REX,

“Richt tender and weil beloved Clerkis, and our spiritual brethir, we greit zou hartly weil, and wit ze, yat we have subscrivit ye letteris yat ze desyrit till owr haly Fader ye Pape, and above written, zour instrument and band for ze defens of the privilegis, statutis, louabil, customs of our Cheptour; and sall shaw, at all tymes, our favor, leif, and tenderres, unto zou in all thyngis concernynge ye liberte, fredome, and worschip of ye samyne; consideryng yat we are chanon with zou; herfor we exhort and prayes zou, yat sen ze have our benevolens in all matters concernynge zou, yat yairfor zour devoer in lykwise for ze defens of zour said privilegis, statutis, and louabil constitut, sen we are sa weil set unto zou: and yat ze fail not in labours, diligens, nor expens, sen, in a pairt, it concernis our honor, and zour hye profite; and yis ze do, as we traist in zou, and as ze hef ye gude of zour said Cheptour. And God kepe zou. Writyn under our signet, at Linlythgw, ye 5th daye of Agust.

“JAMES.”

“REX,

“Richt traist and hartly belovet Clerk and Counsalour, we greit zou hartly weil. And we haif received zour richt thankfull letteris, fra zour servitour and chaplain, Sir John Tyry, togeder with zour bretheris letteris of the cheptour, of the

quhilk we thank zou and yaim; and accordynge to zour saides wryttingis, and yairs prayis, zou of gude continuance, and yat we sall be for zou, and our breder of the Cheptour, accordynge till our aith of fidelitie maide yairupon; and yat ze will command us richt hartly unto yam, and gar doe speciall messis for us. And ye glorious Virgyne haif zou in kepynge. Writtyn under our signet, at Linlythgw, ye 26 daye of Agust.

“JAMES.”

“For sa mekil as we are informit and advertisit, yat a part of our chanons and breyr of our cheptour doubtis and mistraists, yat, an owr kyrke war erretkyt in metropolitane, yet wee sauld desyre and tak and compell yam to ye payment of subside and procuraces, utherways yan yai war wont, and utherwaies yan yair ald us and consuetude was wont to be, in tymes bygone, suppois, as God knawes our mynd nor intention is na waies nocht yarto. We herfor, to amuf af yar breists ye said doubt, and all suspition, and for ye luf and favor we beir unto owr Dene and said Chanonis, bredeir of owr cheptour, and for yar gude and hartly service, counsall, and assistance done, and mair faithfully to be done to us in tymes to cum, promittis, be yir our presentis, sikkyrly, but variance, yat suppoiss our said kyrke be errekit, as said is, and yat ye commoun law wald gif us procuraces to take of yam, yat yrthrow wee will na sall nocht, take procuraces of yam, na compel yam to payment of subside; and sall use na uther thyngis upon owr saidis Dene and Chanonis, but as a reverend Fader in God, bishop Androe, owr predecessor, usit; and owr said Dene and Chanonis do and syklyke till us, in all thyngis, as yai did and suld haif done to him, ye tyme he was Prelat, both in servis, honor, counsal, assistance, and all uther thyngis; for we had levar haif owr said breyirs hartis yan yair gudis. In wittness of ye quhilk thyng, to thir presentis, subscrivit with owr hande, wee haif set owr signet, at Edinburgh, ye 24 daye of July, ye zere of God, 1491 zeres.”

*Charter by James VI. dated the 8th of April 1611.*

Confirming all rights granted in favour of the Town, by his Majesty, or his predecessors, and disponing to the Provost, Baillies, Magistrates, and Community of the Town, and their successors, "*totum*," &c. This Charter also contains a clause of new-erecting the Town into a Royal Burgh, to be holden of the Crown, for service of Burgh, used and wont, and sixteen merks to the Archbishop; saving the Archbishop's right of electing the Magistrates, as now in use. The Charter also contains a promise that it shall be ratified in Parliament.

*Charter by James VI., 21st December 1613.*

Proceeding upon a recital of the expenses the Magistrates of Glasgow were at in supporting the Metropolitan Church and Bridge of Glasgow, which were two great ornaments to the kingdom; and, therefore, disponing to the Magistrates, Council, and Community, in feu, the tenements, as well built as waste, barns and yards, without the Rottenrow Port of the Burgh; eight acres in Deanside; three acres in Crubbs; thirty acres in Provenside; and three acres lying behind the said barns, on the north side of the street of the Town; which lands formerly belonged to the Sub-Deans of Glasgow, now to the Crown, in virtue of the Acts annexing church-lands to the Crown; to be holden in feu, for payment of thirty-six shillings and eightpence to the Crown, and of the duties to the College and Craft's Hospital, used and wont.

*Charter by Charles I. to the Provost, Baillies, Magistrates, and Community of Glasgow, dated 1st July 1636.*

Reciting a contract, 6th June 1635, between the Archbishop, with consent of his Chapter, on the first part, the Magistrates on the second, and the College on the third part; which contract is said to recite, that the Blaek Friars Kirk was in ruins, and that the College had disponed it to the Town, who meant

to repair it, and who had raised a sum of money to endow a Minister with the stipend of 1000 merks. By the contract, warrant is, therefore, granted for resigning the said Church in the hands of the Crown, for a new erection thereof in favour of the Town, conform whereunto the same was accordingly resigned, and the Charter not only ratifies the contract, but further disposes to the Town, Provost, Baillies, and Community thereof, the said Black Friars' Church, and constitutes them patrons thereof, to be holden for payment of a penny, and for supporting the Church and Minister.

*Charter by King Charles I., dated at Newmarket, 16th October 1636.*

It recites the increase of the King's customs, and the increase of riches and civilization received from the trade of Glasgow, and that it bore a great part of the taxes on Burghs. It farther recites the expenses laid out in rendering the River navigable to ships and boats; in repairing the bridge, providing a stipend for the Minister of the Blackfriars, repairing that Kirk; building a Court-House for administering justice; building and repairing the new Kirk, situate in the Trongate, with a steeple; repairing the public roads and bridges over the same leading to the Town, particularly the road leading to Ireland, &c. The expense disbursed in building a Correction-House, &c.; and the expenses laid out in repairing the High-Kirk. It ratifies all former grants, particularly a Charter of Alexander, King of Scots, dated 18th June 1133, and 26th of his reign; a Charter by King Robert, the 15th November 1329, and 23d of his reign; a Charter by King Robert II. 28th July 1388, and 18th of his reign; a Charter by Queen Mary, 17th March 1566; a Charter by King James, 8th April 1611; a Decreet of Parliament, 29th November 1669; a Ratification thereof, 1st December 1479; an Act of Secret Council, 10th September 1600; an Act Interlocutory of the Lords of Session, "Contra the Burgh of Dumbarton," 25th

July 1607; a Decreet of the Lords of Session, 4th June 1575; a Charter of James VI. 21st December 1613; and a Charter by Charles I. of the Blackfriar's Kirk, 1st July 1636. It particularly confirms the power the Magistrates have used of exacting multures, &c. It also contains the usual power to the Freemen Burgesses, and none others, of exercising merchandise, with a power of holding a Guildry and Dean of Guild Court, as it has been in use to hold, or as any Burgh of the Kingdom holds, &c. Then follows a clause, naming the Provost and Baillies Justices of the Peace of the Burgh and of the Port of Inchgreen, New-Work, and Pot of the Rig. A disposition to the Correction House and privileges thereof, as free as the Town of Edinburgh; to the Leper-House, and St. Ninians, on the south of Clyde, near the Bridge. Then there immediately follows a power of trading with all persons in the River, &c. It also contains a clause, discharging persons, not Burgesses, to exercise trades. It also contains a clause, creating the Magistrates and Town Council Patrons of the foresaid new Kirk, (Tron Kirk,) to be holden in free burgage for payment of twenty merks to the King, with service of Burgh, and sixteen merks to the Archbishop.

*Charter by Charles I. dated in the year 1642.*

Proceeding upon a recital of the abolition of Episcopacy, and of a donation by the King, dated 7th November 1641, by which he granted to the Town, Magistrates, Council, and Community of Glasgow, for the support of a Minister to serve the cure, in place of the Archbishop; for repair of the Kirk, and for assistance of schools and hospitals; the teinds, parsonage, and vicarage, belonging to the spirituality of the Archbishoprick of Glasgow, and specially the tiends, great and small, of the parsonage and vicarage of Glasgow, lately united to the Archbishoprick, together with the teinds, parsonage, and vicarage, of the Kirks of St. Drymen, Driffisdale, Camsnethan, and

**Traquair;** and His Majesty thereby grants, mortifies, and disposes, to the said Town, Magistrates, Council, and Community, for the purposes aforesaid, the whole teinds contained in the donation above mentioned, reserving always to the King, the right of patronage, and presentation of the Minister serving the cure of the said Kirk, under condition that the Magistrates shall support the Minister serving the said cure; and also, shall pay to the other Ministers of Glasgow their stipends therein mentioned, *viz.* the Minister of the Barony, six chalders; and the Minister of the new Kirk in the Trongate, five chalders.

*Note.* The last part of the Charter about the Ministers' stipends, is scarcely legible.

*Charter by King Charles II. for himself, and as Prince and Steward of Scotland, 20th January 1668,*

Ratifying a contract betwixt Sir Patrick Maxwell of Newark, with consent of his lady and son, on the one part, and the Magistrates and Council of Glasgow on the other, dated 4th and 6th January 1662, by which Sir Patrick Maxwell, in feu farm, disposes to the Provost, Magistrates, and Incorporations of Glasgow, certain parts of the lands called Devil's Glen, particularly therein described; which lands are said to extend to a one merk land of old extent, with a port and station for ships; and for building a harbour in manner therein mentioned; and of raising stones for the purposes therein specified, from Sir Patrick Maxwell's lands, reserving to Sir Patrick and his tenants, the liberty of using the said Harbour. To be holden feu of Sir Patrick, for payment of four merks Scots. Farther, His Majesty thereby unites and erects ——— with power to the said Magistrates and Community of the said Burgh, to build a harbour, erect a prison-house for keeping good order, to elect Magistrates and Clerks for the administration of justice within the foresaid bounds, and



with the sole civil and criminal jurisdiction competent to any Baron within the same bounds; also, with power to levy great and small customs, or taxes, and anchorage dues, upon all ships, boats, and other vessels, coming from the said harbour, and all other duties belonging to a harbour, and with all other privileges belonging to a free port, as fully as any other free port in the kingdom. To be holden of the King (Prince) in free harbour for duties and services, used and wont.

*Charter by King Charles II. in favour of the Magistrates of Glasgow, 3d March 1669,*

Of the lands of Ballanark, or Provan, comprehending Hughanfield, Ballarnock, Milton, Riddry, Rouchary, Craigin, Garthamcloch, Cardowan, Garchough, Mains, and Meadow of Provan Miln and Multures, called Daiffermacoubters, extending to a twenty pound land, formerly belonging to Sir Robert Hamilton, of Silverton-Hill, sold by him to the said Magistrates in the year 1652. Ratifying also the right of the said lands therein mentioned, to be holden of the King for payment of 95*l.* 7*s.* Scots, with thirty-two bolls of horse corn, and 5*s.* for each boll thereof; eight dozen of poultry, and 6*d.* for each poultry, in the option of the Town; in three merks in augmentation of the rental, with 5*s.* of new augmentation; the whole seemingly computed at 97*l.* 12*s.*, with thirty-two bolls of horse corn, and twelve dozen of poultry, which together extend to 108*l.* money foresaid, with 10*s.* of new augmentation.

*Charter by King Charles II. to the Deacon-Convener of Glasgow, and to his Collector, and their Successors, for themselves and the other Deacons and their Successors, and Trades, for the use of the Trades' Hospital, 21st December 1677,*

Of the lands of Auchingray and Caldercrook, in the Parish of Monkland, upon the resignation of John Hutchison.

*Charter by King William and Queen Mary, dated 4th January  
1690,*

Proceeding on a recital of the importance of the City of Glasgow, as well on account of the number of the inhabitants, as their application to trade, that great sums of money had been exacted from the City on account of their not possessing the right of electing their own Magistrates; that the City had adhered firmly to the Protestant religion, and had shown much alacrity in the service of the King and Queen; that for these reasons it had seemed good to the King and Queen, to grant to the said City, the right and power of naming the Provost or Magistrates of Glasgow, then remaining with the Crown, in virtue of the Act abolishing Episcopacy; and that the said City should be in the same situation with other Royal Burghs, as to the privilege of nominating and electing their Provosts and all other Magistrates. Therefore, the King and Queen, of their own proper accord, and by their Royal power, ratify, approve, and confirm, all and whatever charters, privileges, donations, and grants, by all their ancestors whatsoever conceived, in favour of the community of the said City, Guildry, several Societies, and Deaconry of the same, as fully and with the same effect, as if they had been particularly engrossed. And further, their Majesties, as "coming in place of the Archbishop of Glasgow, for themselves and for all other right competent to them, of new give, grant, and dispense, to the said City of Glasgow, and to the Town Council thereof, full power, right, and faculty of naming and electing their Provost, Baillies, and Magistrates, in the ordinary manner and time, as freely as any other Burgh in the Kingdom; beginning the first election at the Term of Michaelmas then next, and so yearly thereafter." And further, their Majesties will the said general confirmation to be equally effectual, as if each particular erection, charter, or grant,

were therein at length insert; and their Majesties promise to ratify the said charter in the next Session of Parliament.

*Charter by King William and Queen Mary to the Magistrates and Town Council of Glasgow, 3d August 1694,*

Of the thirty-three shilling and four penny lands of Rams-horn and Meadowflat, in the Regality of Glasgow and Shire of Lanark, proceeding on the resignation of Ninian Hill, of Lambhill, and Mary Crawford, his spouse, to be holden of the Crown, as coming in place of the Archbishop, for payment of the feu-duties contained in the old rights and infeftments.

*Charter by King William III. in favour of the Town, dated 3d December 1697,*

Of two Back Tenements, and a Laigh Back Shop, in James Armour's Close, near the Laigh Kirk, and a Barn near the West Port, which formerly belonged to Thomas Justice, a bastard.

*Charter by King George II. dated 3d July 1738,*

Proceeding on a recital of the immemorial possession had by the Town of the Miln of Partick, and four acres of miln-lands, as kindly tenants of the Archbishop, and that the same had now fallen to the Crown, by the Act abolishing Episcopacy, and that it had been the constant practice to grant feu rights to kindly tenants for payment of their old rents, his Majesty therefore grants the said Miln and Miln-lands to the Magistrates, for behoof of the Council and Community of the Town, to be holden in feu for payment of fifty bolls of grinded malt, eight bolls of horse corn, ten merks Scots, and four capons.

## ACTS OF THE SCOTCH AND BRITISH PARLIAMENTS.

*James VI. 11th Parliament, July 1587.*

Commission in favour of the City of Glasgow, proceeding upon a petition by the inhabitants of Grayfriar's Wynd, reciting the decay of said Wynd, and of the high part of the Town, in consequence of the Reformation, and also from the Magistrates having removed the markets of the City to the Cross, and that it was only in the upper part of the Town that His Majesty and the Court, in case they came to Glasgow, could be accommodated. The commission is granted by His Majesty, with the advice of the Estates of Parliament, to Robert Lord Boyd, Walter Prior of Blantyre, and to the Provost and Baillies and equal half of the Council of Glasgow, "to convene and take order as they shall think most expedient for relief of the decay and necessity of that part of Glasgow above the Grayfriars Wynd thereof, either by appointing of the markets of salt, quilk formerly stood at the Over Port, or the bear and malt market upon the Wynd head of the said City, or such other part thereabout as they shall think maist meet."

*James VI. 14th Parliament, 1594.*

Act reciting that the rents payable to sundry Chaplains and Priests in the New Kirk of the College of Glasgow had been granted to the Magistrates for pious uses, and that they had appointed the same to be applied for the support of certain bursars, and that they had afterwards altered this, and applied the same for behoof of the Ministers in Glasgow; the Act, therefore, ratifies this last application.

*Same Parliament.*

Act in favour of the City of Glasgow, reciting that the Salt Market had, by the Commissioners before mentioned, been placed at the Wynd head, but that sundry inconveniences had

arisen therefrom, and that the Commissioners had intended to have placed the Bear and Malt Market there, and to have brought the Salt Market to its former station, nearer the bridge, but that they had been prevented by the death of Robert Lord Boyd, one of the Commissioners, "for remeid whereof, our said sovereign Lord, with consent of his foresaid Estates, by their presents, gives and grants full power and commission to his trusty Councillors, Walter, Prior of Blantyre; Robert Boyd, of Banheath; David Forsyth, of Dykes; the ordinary Ministers of Glasgow; the Provost and Baillies thereof, or the maist part of them, to raise and lift the Bear and Malt Markets, and establish the same abun the Wynd head of the said City, to the effect above written, at any part or place thereof, maist commodious, as they shall think expedient, and to remove the said Salt Market to the auld station, where it stood for the common benefit of the hail inhabitants."

*James VI. of Scotland, and I. of England, 18th Parliament,  
July 1606.*

Act disjoining the parsonage of Glasgow from the Crown, and adjoining it to the Archbishoprick.

*James VI. of Scotland, and I. of England, 21st Parliament,  
October 1612.*

Act in favour of the Town of Glasgow, ratifying, approving, and perpetually confirming, the infestment granted by His Majesty, under his great seal, dated 8th April 1611, to the Town of Glasgow, "the hail heads, articles, and contents thereof, as amply and effectually, in all respects, as if the full tenor and contents of the same were herein at length insert."

*Charles I. 1st Parliament, June 1633.*

Act proceeding on the recital of the expense the Town of Glasgow had been at, in conducting a number of improvements, particularly in repairing the Bridge and High Church,

in building a Tolbooth, in bigging and repairing Kirks with Steeples, in repairing Brigs over rivers on the road to Ireland and other places; therefore, ratifying all charters, confirmations thereof, and other gifts, writs, and rights, granted by the King and his predecessors, to the Magistrates, Council, and Community of Glasgow, particularly a Charter by Alexander, King of Scotland, granted in the 26th year of his reign, a Charter confirming the same, by Robert, 15th November, and 23d of his reign; another Charter by Robert, confirming the said Charter, and granting certain new liberties, 28th July, and 18th of his reign; a Charter by Mary, of certain lands, kirks, chapels, prebendaries, altarages and others, 17th March 1566; a Charter by James VI. ratifying all former gifts, dated 8th April 1611; a Decreet of Parliament, 29th November 1469; the King's Ratification of said Decreet, 1st December 1479; Act of Secret Council, 10th September 1600; Interlocutor of the Lords of Session, 25th July 1607; Decreet of the Lords of Session, 4th June 1575, "anent ane ladlefull of all sorts of corn sold in their market," also ratifying all rights and securities granted in favour of the Magistrates, Council, and Community, by whatever persons, "of and concerning the Tron of the said Burgh, River, and Brig, of the same tolls and customs thereof, uplifted by them, and whereof they and their predecessors are and have been in use and possession thir many years by-past, for entertainment of their Brig over the said River Clyde, and declares that their ancient possession of the customs thereof, shall be as sufficient as if the gifts or donations granted to their predecessors of the same, were produced in this present Parliament." Also ratifying all other charters and rights granted by the King and his predecessors, to the Town and inhabitants, of and concerning all lands, offices, chapels, altarages, prebendaries, trons, brigs, and customs, belonging to the same, as fully as if these rights were at length insert; with a saving always of the right of the Duke of Lennox to the Regality, "and to

the Archbishop of Glasgow and his successors, anent his and their right of election and nomination of the Magistrates of the Burgh of Glasgow," &c. and with a saving also of the right of the College.

The Records of Parliament during the Usurpation, are not extant, so that it does not appear what Acts were then past in favour of Glasgow :

*But the Act Recissory, Charles II. 1661,*

Contains the following reservation:—"It is hereby declared, that all Acts, Rights, and Securities, passed in any of the pretended meetings above-written, or by virtue thereof, in favour of any particular persons, for their civil and private interests, shall stand good and valid unto them, till the same be taken into farther consideration, and be determined in this or the next Session of the Parliament."

*Charles II. 1st Session, 1st Parliament.*

Act of Parliament, ratifying a Charter by Charles I. dated at Newmarket, 16th October 1636, in favour of the Town of Glasgow, which is said to contain a new erection of the Burgh, and certain other privileges and liberties, particularly "liberty and privilege of the water of Clyde, in manner specified in the said Charter, erecting the said Burgh into a free Burgh Royal, and giving to the same Burgh a Correction-house, with that house called the Leper House, and St. Ninian's Hospital, with sundry liberties and privileges, and with the customs and duties belonging to said Burgh." It also ratifies an Act of Parliament, confirming the said Charter, 17th November 1641; and it farther ratifies the contracts, dispositions, or other rights, granted by Sir Walter Stuart, elder, and Sir Ludovick Stuart, younger, of Minto, to the Provost, Baillies, and Council of Glasgow, for the use of the two Ministers of the New, or Tron Kirk, of the superiorities of the Mins and

Kilns of Wester Craigs; and a Charter, under the Great Seal, confirming the same, dated 1st March 1650, with the saisine following thereon. It also ratifies a Charter of alienation and disposition, by Sir Robert Douglas, of Blackerston with consent of Dame Susannah Douglas, his spouse, to the Provost, Baillies, Dean of Guild, Deacons, and Ministers of Hutchisons' Hospital, and to the rest of the Council of the Burgh, for the use of the Burgh, of certain parts; also to them, for the use of Hutchisons' Hospital, of certain other parts; and to them, for the use of the Crafts' Hospital, of certain other parts of the lands and others, therein specified; viz. the six pound land, of old extent, of Gorbals and Brigend, in the Barony and Regality of Glasgow, with the heritable office of Baillary and Justiciary, within the said bounds, to be holden of the Duke of Lennox, dated 22d and 28th of February 1650, with a confirmation thereof by the Duke of Lennox's Commissioners, dated 8th September 1655; and in general, all other writs and rights, granted to the Town, Dean of Guild, Treasurer, Deacon-Convener, Master of the Hospital, Council, and Community, by whatever persons. The Act farther declares the confirmation to be as sufficient as if the writs confirmed were engrossed at length. It farther dissolves the lands of Gorbals, Town of Brigend, and Wheat Miln on Kelvin, belonging to the Town and the Baxters from the Shire of Clydesdale, and annexes them to the Town of Glasgow, "to this effect alleenarly, viz. whereby the inhabitants thereof may be parishioners of Glasgow, and repair to the Church within the City next to them, and in all public musterings, levies, and entries, join levy and rendezvous with the City and inhabitants, and bear a proportion of stents, taxations, and impositions, with the Burgh; appointing also the inhabitants of Gorbals, Brigend, and Wheat Miln, to be ordered, taxed, and judged, by the Magistrates of Glasgow, in the same manner as the free Burghesses and inhabitants of the same." But with a declaration, that this should infer no farther City privilege to the inhabitants



of Gorbals, Brigend, and Wheat Miln; and that these lands should still be subject to taxes imposed by public law in the County of Lanark.

There are protestations against this for a saving of their own rights, by the Burghs of Hamilton and Renfrew, and by the Dukes of Hamilton and Lennox.

*Charles II. 1st Session, 2d Parliament.*

Ratification in favour of the Burgh of Glasgow, ratifying a Charter, under the Great Seal, to the Town of the lands of Ballanark, or Provan, on the resignation of Sir Robert Hamilton, of Silverton-hill, which Charter is dated 3d March 1669; and ratifying another Charter, under the Great Seal, 8th January 1668, which confirms a contract betwixt Sir Patrick Maxwell, of Newark, and the Town of Glasgow, dated 20th January 1668, whereby Sir Patrick feus to the Town certain parts of the Devil's Glen, with a harbour and road, therein mentioned, and contains an erection of these lands into a free harbour, with power to build a tolbooth, to create Bailies, and exercise jurisdiction therein, civil and criminal, competent to a Baron; also to uplift customs from all vessels coming to the harbour, and with the whole privilege belonging to a free port, as freely as any free port in the kingdom; to be holden of the Prince for service of ward and relief, in manner mentioned in said Charter. The Act also ratifies a Decree of Declaration of the Court of Session, 8th February 1666, in an action at the instance of the Town of Glasgow against the Town of Dumbarton, whereby the Court found that the Town of Dumbarton had no right to uplift from the inhabitants of the Town of Glasgow, or any vessel belonging to them, arriving in Clyde, any dues whatever. This Act also ratifies the Charter, 16th October 1636, and Acts in 1641 and 1661, reciting the power of levying the customs and duties belonging to the said Burgh, in the same words as in the Act 1661. And

it contains a general ratification of all grants in favour of the Town, Conventry, Masters of Hospitals, &c.

There is a protestation, at the instance of the Burgh of Rutherglen, for saving their privileges.

*Charles II. 3d Session, 2d Parliament.*

Act of Ratification in favour of the Incorporation of Surgeons, Apothecaries, and Barbers, ratifying a Gift, under the Privy Seal, 1599, granting power to the Physicians and Professors of Medicine in Glasgow for the time, to call before them all persons professing the art of Surgery, and, if found qualified, to licence them; and that it shall be lawful to no person within the bounds specified in the said Gift, to exercise medicine, without one testimonial of a famous University where medicine is taught, or at least of the persons above-mentioned, and their successors; and that no person sell drugs within the City of Glasgow, except they be sighted by the foresaid persons, under the pain of confiscation.

*Same Session.*

Act of Ratification, reciting the disputes in the Town till the year 1605, when a submission was signed, on which a Letter of Guildry followed, and ratifying and confirming the said Letter.

*Charles II. 1st Session, 3d Parliament.*

Act of Ratification in favour of the Weavers of Glasgow, confirming a Seal of Cause granted by the Provost, Baillies, and Archbishop of Glasgow, dated 4th June 1528, settling the entry fees of apprentices, the upset of masters, and the fees to be paid by them to St. ———'s \* Altar. Also the fines to be paid by non-freemen, and certain other rules and fines for the government of the trade. And also another Charter, grant-

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\* The name is not legible.

ed by Arthur Ross, archbishop of Glasgow, dated 19th July 1681, converting and increasing the former fines, and appointing them to be applied for the use of the poor of the Craft.

*Same Session.*

Act of Ratification in favour of the Town of Glasgow, of an Act of Convention of the Burghs, dated 6th July 1676, empowering the Magistrates and Council to dispoſe, in feu, certain parts of the Common Moor; also ratifying certain particular feu rights granted by the Magistrates of Glasgow to individuals.

*William and Mary, 1st Parliament 1690.*

The following is printed.

Our sovereign Lord and Lady, taking into their serious consideration that the City of Glasgow is amongst the most considerable of the Royal Burghs within their ancient Kingdom of Scotland, both for the number of inhabitants, and their singular fitness and application to trade, and the convenient situation of the place upon the river of Clyde; and that the common good of the said City hath been greatly wasted and exhausted, by draining vast sums of money from Magistrates who were not freely elected and chosen, as is usual in other Royal Burghs; and likewise considering the firm adherence, and constant zeal for the Protestant religion, of the community of the said City, their Majesties did grant a full and ample Charter in favour of the said City of Glasgow and the Common Council thereof, confirming all former charters granted to them by any of their Royal predecessors, in favour of the community of the said City, or Guild Brethren, Tradesmen, or any Society or Deaconry within the same; and also of new granting and disposing to the said City and Common Council thereof, a full and ample power, right, and faculty, of electing their Provost, Baillies, and other Magistrates, at the ordinary time of election, as freely

as any other Royal Burgh might do, within their said ancient Kingdom, promising to confirm the foresaid Charter in the next Parliament. Therefore, their Majesties, with advice and consent of the Estates of Parliament, do statute, enact, and ordain, that the City of Glasgow and Town Council thereof, shall have power and privilege to choose their own Magistrates, Provost, Baillies, and other Officers, within the Burgh, as fully and as freely in all respects, as the City of Edinburgh, or any other Royal Burgh within the Kingdom, enjoys the same, beginning the first election at Michaelmas next, and so forth yearly in time coming. And farther, their Majesties, with consent foresaid, do ratify, confirm, and approve the foresaid Charter, granted by them in favour of the Community and Common Council of Glasgow, of the date the 4th of January 1690, in the whole heads, articles, and clauses thereof, as fully and amply as if the same were word by word here engrossed: Whereanent their Majesties, with consent foresaid, do hereby dispense for now and ever. It is always hereby expressly provided and declared, that this present Act shall be without prejudice or, derogation to their Majesties of their rights to the Regality of Glasgow, or other rights, except as to the power and freedom of the Burgh of Glasgow in relation to the choosing of their own Magistrates, and the several erections of Incorporations and Deaconries in that Burgh.

*William and Mary, 4th Session 1st Parliament.*

Act in favour of the Town of Glasgow, disposing to the Magistrates and Council for their behoof, an imposition of two pennies Scots, upon the pint of all ale and beer to be either brewed or inbrought, and vended, hopped, or sold within the said Town, suburbs, and liberties thereof, for any space their Majesties shall please, not exceeding thirteen years, for the purpose of paying the Town's debt, excepting ale and beer brewed by heritors in the country, and consumed by them

and their families in Town. Also excepting ale and beer brewed and vended in the Gorbals. The Act appoints the Sheriff of the Shire, and the Baillie of the Regality, and the first Commissioners of the Counties of Renfrew and Lanark, to inspect the books to be kept for this duty, and to see it applied to payment of the Town's debts. The grant is further burdened with the payment of a sum of money to Captain Anderson.

*William, 5th Session, 1st Parliament.*

Ratification in favour of the Coopers, of all ancient rights, particularly an Act of the Lords of Exchequer, 15th July 1687, and of the Magistrates, 15th May 1691, and discharging all country coopers to interfere with the trade. The Town of Glasgow protest against it.

*William, 9th Session, 1st Parliament, 31st January 1701.*

Act ratifying a Contract between the Burghs of Glasgow and Dumbarton, dated 12th, 28th, and 29th June 1700, which Contract proceeds on the recital of a Process, the Decreet in which was ratified by a former Act, and which Process is said to recite that Glasgow was a Burgh before Dumbarton existed, as appears from its precedency in the Rolls, from a Charter of King Robert, reciting a Charter of King Alexander, erecting Glasgow into a Burgh, with as much freedom as is competent to any other Burgh within the nation, and referring to an anterior Charter, granted by King William, the father of Alexander, in favour of the Burgh. This Process is also said to recite a Charter granted in the 26th of Alexander, confirmed by another Charter in the 28d of King Robert, with liberty and privilege granted to the citizens of Glasgow to traffic to Argyle without impediment. It is also said to recite an Indenture between Glasgow and Dumbarton, anno 1499; and it is further said to recite

a Charter by James VI. in 1611, ratified in Parliament 1612, confirming former privileges. The Contract then recites that new disputes had arisen, for preventing whereof the Town of Dumbarton did thereby ratify the Decreet above-mentioned in 1666, and they do thereby also dispoise to the Town of Glasgow, the right to exact the duties payable by all vessels arriving in the River, which belong to strangers, freemen, and inhabitants of Dumbarton; also the right which they jointly had with the Town of Glasgow, to the first offer of all goods belonging to strangers, not freemen of Dumbarton, arriving in the River. The Contract contains a Procuratory of resignation for resigning these duties in the hands of the Commissioner of the Exchequer for new infestment, to be given to the Town of Glasgow. It also contains an exemption in favour of the inhabitants of Glasgow, of all duties leviable on their vessels arriving at Dumbarton; and a similar exemption in favour of the inhabitants of Dumbarton, from all duties payable at the Harbours of Glasgow and Port-Glasgow. The Act ordains that the said Contract shall stand, and subsist, and be a good, valid, and sufficient right to the said two Burghs; any Act, Statute, or Constitution, made or to be made in the contrary notwithstanding, sicklike as if the same had been done by decret and deliverance of Parliament; and also declares that the same shall never be quarrelled by his Majesty or his successors.

*Anne, 3d Session, 1st Parliament, 21st September 1705.*

Act in favour of the Town of Glasgow, reciting the foresaid Act of William and Mary, 15th June 1693, imposing the two pennies on the pint, and that the thirteen years allowed by the King was nearly expired, and the Town's debt still unpaid. Therefore, granting the duty for the period of sixteen years longer, and appointing the Magistrates to make up lists of the Town's debts, and to record the same in the books of the

Merchants' and Trades' Houses, and to apply the said duties in payment of the said debts. "As also, it is hereby statute and ordained, that it shall not be lawful for, nor in the power of, the Magistrates or Town Council of Glasgow, to contract any debts, or to grant any bonds, for affecting the said Burgh, without consent of the said two Houses, had and obtained thereto by their Act, to be recorded in their respective books; and that only for the sums contained in the list of debts recorded in the registers of both Houses." Certain noblemen and gentlemen are appointed Commissioners for overseeing the application of the duties; and the Act is burdened with 3600*l.* to Mr. James Anderson, Writer to the Signet, for enabling him to print and carry on his Account of Ancient Charters.

Since the reign of Queen Anne, there has been a great number of public and private Acts of Parliament in favour of the trade, commerce, and improvements, of the City of Glasgow and its neighbourhood. The two following, being of general import, are narrated at full length.

*Act of Parliament passed in the first year of the Reign of King George I., 1714, commonly called the Riot Act.*

"An Act for preventing tumults and riotous assemblies, and for the more speedy and effectual punishing the rioters.

"Whereas, of late, many rebellious riots and tumults have been in diverse parts of this kingdom, to the disturbance of the public peace, and endangering of His Majesty's person and government; and the same are yet continued and fomented by persons disaffected to His Majesty, presuming so to do, for that the punishments provided by the laws now in being, are not adequate to such heinous offences: And by such rioters His Majesty and his administration have been most maliciously and falsely traduced, with an intent to raise divisions, and to

alienate the affections of the people from His Majesty; therefore, for the preventing and suppressing of such riots and tumults, and for the more speedy and effectual punishing the offenders therein, be it enacted by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords spiritual and temporal, and of the Commons in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that if any persons, to the number of twelve or more, being unlawfully, riotously, and tumultuously assembled together, to the disturbance of the public peace, at any time after the last day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and fifteen, and being required or commanded by any one or more Justice or Justices of the Peace, or by the Sheriff of the County, or his under Sheriff, or by the Mayor, Bailiff, or Bailiffs, or other head Officer, or Justice of the Peace of any City, or Town corporate, where such assembly shall be, by Proclamation, to be made in the King's name, in the form herein after directed, to disperse themselves, and peaceably to depart to their habitations, or to their lawful business, shall, to the number of twelve or more, (notwithstanding such proclamation made,) unlawfully, riotously, and tumultuously remain, or continue together, by the space of one hour after such command or request made by proclamation, that then such continuing together, to the number of twelve or more, after such command or request made by proclamation, shall be adjudged felony, without benefit of clergy, and the offenders therein shall be adjudged felons, and shall suffer death, as in case of felony, without benefit of clergy.

“ And be it farther enacted, by the authority aforesaid, that the order and form of the Proclamations that shall be made by the authority of this Act, shall be as hereafter followeth, (that is to say,) the Justice of the Peace, or other person authorised by this Act to make the said Proclamation, shall, among the said rioters, or as near to them as he can safely come, with a loud voice command, or cause to be commanded



silence to be, while Proclamation is making. And after that, openly and with loud voice, make, or cause to be made, Proclamation, in these words, or like in effect;—

“ Our Sovereign Lord the King, chargeth and commandeth all persons, being assembled, immediately to disperse themselves, and peaceably to depart to their habitations, or to their lawful business, upon the pains contained in the Act made in the first year of King George, for preventing tumults and riotous assemblies. God save the King.

“ And every such Justice and Justices of the Peace, Sheriff, under Sheriff, Mayor, Bailiff, and other head Officer aforesaid, within the limits of their respective jurisdictions, are hereby authorised, empowered, and required, on notice or knowledge of any such unlawful, riotous, and tumultuous assembly, to resort to the place where such unlawful, riotous, and tumultuous assembly shall be, of persons to the number of twelve or more, and there to make, or cause to be made, proclamation in manner aforesaid.

“ And be it farther enacted, by the authority aforesaid, that if such persons so unlawfully, riotously, and tumultuously assembled, or twelve or more of them, after proclamation made in manner aforesaid \*, shall continue together, and not disperse themselves within one hour, that then it shall, and may be lawful to, and for every Justice of the Peace, Sheriff, or under Sheriff of the County, where such assembly shall be, and also to and for every high or petty Constable, and other Peace-Officer within such County, and also to and for every Mayor, Justice of the Peace, Sheriff, Bailiff, and other head Officer,

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\* Although it is necessary that the charge for dispersing, be read, and one hour expire, before the civil Magistrate can legally use force for dispersing a mob or crowd, where more than twelve persons shall have assembled, while they do not commit any outrage; yet, the moment that any outrage is committed, although the mob may not amount to twelve persons, the civil Magistrate may lawfully use immediate force, to maiming or killing, without reading the Riot Act.

high or petty Constable, and other Peace-Officer of any City or Town corporate, where such assembly shall be, and to and for such other person and persons as shall be commanded to be assisting unto any such Justice of the Peace, Sheriff, or under Sheriff, Mayor, Bailiff, or other head Officer aforesaid, (who are hereby authorised and empowered to command all His Majesty's subjects of age and ability, to be assisting to them therein,) to seize and apprehend, and they are hereby required to seize and apprehend such persons so unlawfully, riotously, and tumultuously continuing together, after proclamation made as aforesaid; and forthwith to carry the persons, so apprehended, before one or more of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace of the County or place where such persons shall be so apprehended, in order to their being proceeded against for such their offences, according to law; and that if the persons so unlawfully, riotously, and tumultuously assembled, or any of them, shall happen to be killed, maimed, or hurt, in the dispersing, seizing, or apprehending, or endeavouring to disperse, seize, or apprehend them, by reason of their resisting the persons so dispersing, seizing, or apprehending, or endeavouring to disperse, seize, or apprehend them, that then every such Justice of the Peace, Sheriff, under Sheriff, Mayor, Bailiff, head Officer, high or petty Constable, or other Peace-Officer, and all and singular persons, being aiding and assisting to them, or any of them, shall be free, discharged, and indemnified, as well against the King's Majesty, his Heirs and Successors, as against all and every other person or persons, of, for, or concerning the killing, maiming, or hurting of any such person or persons, so unlawfully, riotously, and tumultuously assembled, that shall happen to be so killed, maimed, or hurt, as aforesaid.

“ And be it farther enacted, by the authority aforesaid, that if any persons unlawfully, riotously, and tumultuously assembled together, to the disturbance of the public peace, shall unlawfully and with force, demolish or pull down, or begin to de-

molish or pull down any church or chapel, or any building for religious worship, certified and registered according to the statute made in the first year of the reign of the late King William and Queen Mary, entituled, an Act for exempting their Majesty's Protestant subjects dissenting from the Church of England, from the penalties of certain laws, or any dwelling-house, barn, stable, or other out-house, that then every such demolishing or pulling down, or beginning to demolish or pull down, shall be adjudged felony, without benefit of clergy, and the offenders therein shall be adjudged felons, and shall suffer death, as in case of felony, without benefit of clergy.

“ Provided always, and be it farther enacted by the authority aforesaid, that if any person or persons, do or shall, with force and arms, wilfully and knowingly oppose, obstruct, or in any manner wilfully and knowingly let, hinder, or hurt any person or persons that shall begin to proclaim, or go to proclaim, according to the proclamation hereby directed to be made, whereby such proclamation shall not be made, that then every such opposing, obstructing, letting, hindering, or hurting such person or persons, so beginning, or going to make such proclamation, as aforesaid, shall be adjudged felony, without benefit of clergy, and the offenders therein shall be adjudged felons, and shall suffer death, as in case of felony, without benefit of clergy; and that also, every such person or persons, so being unlawfully, riotously, and tumultuously assembled, to the number of twelve, as aforesaid, or more, to whom proclamation should, or ought to have been made, if the same had not been hindered, as aforesaid, shall likewise, in case they, or any of them, to the number of twelve or more, shall continue together, and not disperse themselves within one hour after such let or hinderance so made, having knowledge of such let or hinderance so made, shall be adjudged felons, and shall suffer death, as in case of felony, without benefit of clergy.

“ And, be it farther enacted, by the authority aforesaid, that, if after the said last day of July, one thousand seven hundred

and fifteen, any such church or chapel, or any such buildings for religious worship, or any such dwelling-house, barn, stable, or other out-house, shall be demolished or pulled down wholly, or in part, by any persons so unlawfully, riotously, and tumultuously assembled, that then, in case such church, chapel, building for religious worship, dwelling-house, barn, stable, or out-house, shall be out of any City or Town, that is, either a County of itself, or is not within any Hundred, that then the inhabitants of the Hundred, in which such damage shall be done, shall be liable to yield damages to the person or persons injured and damnified by such demolishing or pulling down wholly or in part; and such damages shall, and may be recovered by action to be brought in any of His Majesty's Courts of Record at Westminster, (wherein no essoign, protection, or wager of law, or any imparlance, shall be allowed,) by the person or persons damnified thereby, against any two or more of the inhabitants of such Hundred; such action for damages to any church or chapel to be brought in the name of the Rector, Vicar, or Curate of such church or chapel, that shall be so damnified, in trust for applying the damages to be recovered in rebuilding or repairing such church or chapel; and that judgment being given for the plaintiff or plaintiffs in such action, the damages so to be recovered shall, at the request of such plaintiff or plaintiffs, his or their executors or administrators, be raised and levied on the inhabitants of such Hundred, and paid to such plaintiff or plaintiffs, in such manner and form, and by such ways and means, as are provided by the statute made in the seven-and-twentieth year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, for reimbursing the person or persons on whom any money recovered against any Hundred by any party robbed, shall be levied: and in case any such church, chapel, building for religious worship, dwelling-house, barn, stable, or out-house, so damnified, shall be in any City or Town that is either a County of itself, or is not within any Hundred, that then such damages shall, and may be recovered by action, to

be brought in manner aforesaid, (wherein no essoign, protection, or wager of law, or any imparlance, shall be allowed,) against two or more inhabitants of such City or Town; and judgment being given for the plaintiff or plaintiffs, in such action, the damages so to be recovered, shall, at the request of such plaintiff or plaintiffs, his or their executors or administrators, made to the Justices of the Peace of such City or Town, at any Quarter Sessions to be holden for the said City or Town, be raised and levied on the inhabitants of such City or Town, and paid to such plaintiff or plaintiffs, in such manner and form, and by such ways and means, as are provided by the said statute, made in the seven-and-twentieth year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, for reimbursing the person or persons on whom any money, recovered against any Hundred, by any party robbed, shall be levied.

“ And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that this Act shall be openly read at every Quarter Sessions, and at every leet or law day.

“ Provided always, that no person or persons shall be prosecuted by virtue of this Act, for any offence or offences committed contrary to the same, unless such prosecution be commenced within twelve months after the offence committed.

“ And be it farther enacted by the authority aforesaid, that the Sheriffs, and their Deputies, Stewards, and their Deputies, Baillies of Regalities, and their Deputies, Magistrates of Royal Burghs, and all other inferior Judges and Magistrates, and also all high or petty Constables, or other Peace-Officers of any County, Stewarty, City, or Town, within that part of Great Britain called Scotland, shall have the same powers and authority for putting this present Act in execution within Scotland, as the Justices of the Peace and other Magistrates aforesaid, respectively have by virtue of this Act, within and for the other parts of this Kingdom; and that all and every person and persons, who shall at any time be convicted of any the offences aforementioned, within that

part of Great Britain called Scotland, shall for every such offence, incur and suffer the pain of death, and confiscation of moveables. And also that all prosecutions for repairing the damages of any church or chapel, or any building for religious worship, or any dwelling-house, barn, stable, or out-house, which shall be demolished, or pulled down in whole or in part, within Scotland, by any persons, unlawfully, riotously, or tumultuously assembled, shall and may be recovered by summar action, at the instance of the party aggrieved, his or her heirs, or executors, against the County, Stewarty, City, or Burgh, respectively, where such disorders shall happen, the Magistrates being summoned in the ordinary form, and the several Counties and Stewarties called by edictal citation, at the market cross of the head Burgh of such County or Stewarty respectively, and that in general, without mentioning their names and designations.

“ Provided, and it is hereby declared, that this Act shall extend to all places for religious worship in that part of Great Britain called Scotland, which are tolerated by law, and where His Majesty King George, the Prince and Princess of Wales, and their issue, are prayed for in express words.”

*Act of Parliament passed in 1814, being the 54th year of the Reign of King George III. for regulating the Chimnies of Steam Engines and other works, in the City and Suburbs of Glasgow.*

“ And whereas the number of steam engines and other works in which large fires are used, has, of late, greatly increased in said City and Suburbs thereof, and it is expedient that the same should be constructed and regulated in such a manner, as to prevent, as much as may be, the noxious or injurious effects of the said works to the neighbourhood; be it therefore enacted, that the furnace of every steam engine erected, or to be erected, within the said City or Royalty thereof, or in the Suburbs thereof, within one mile of the Cross of Glasgow, shall be constructed on the principle of consuming its own smoke; and that the proprietors or occupiers of all such steam engines, or of works of which the machinery is moved by steam, erected, or to be erected, within the limits aforesaid, shall be bound to construct the engine chimnies of the said works, of the following, but not greater heights and dimensions, *videlicet*, the engine chimnies, of which the open space, or inside capacity, does not exceed one hundred and ninety six superficial square inches, shall be not less than fifty-five feet in height. The engine chimnies, of which the open space, or inside capacity at the top, exceeds one hundred and ninety-six superficial square inches, and does not exceed three hundred and twenty-four superficial square inches, shall not be less than sixty-five feet in height. The engine chimnies, of which the open space, or inside capacity at the top, exceeds three hundred and twenty-four superficial square inches, and does not exceed five hundred and seventy-six superficial square inches, shall be not less than eighty-five feet in height. The engine chimnies, of which the open space, or inside capacity at the top, exceeds five hundred and seventy-six superficial square inches, shall be not less than ninety feet in height.

And that the cones of all glass works erected, or to be erected within the limits aforesaid, shall be not less than one hundred feet in height from the surface on the outside; and the chimnies of all calcining works erected, or to be erected within the said limits, shall be not less than fifty feet in height, from the outside surface; and that the chimnies of singeing works, sugar works, lime kilns, flint kilns, biscuit or glass kilns, slip pans, brass founderies, and lead smelteries; of the air furnaces of founderies; of black ashe and calcar furnaces, used in soap and soda works; of distilleries, breweries, public washing-houses, and dye works, and of all other works, the fires used in which emit or discharge large quantities of smoke or flame, erected or to be erected within the limits aforesaid, shall be constructed by the proprietors or occupiers of the said works, of such heights, dimensions, and form, as shall be ascertained to be necessary, or proper, for the purpose of preventing as much as may be, the said works, being a nuisance to the neighbourhood, by the report of at least five persons of skill in such matters, upon a remit made to them by any competent court within the said limits, upon the application of the Procurator Fiscal, or of any three householders resident in the vicinity of the said works."

*Charters, Retours, Acts, and other instruments, appearing in the Public Records, respecting the Regality and Barony of the Archbishoprick of Glasgow.*

The first Charter by which the Regality was erected appears to have been granted in the fourteenth or fifteenth year of the reign of James II., to William, then bishop of Glasgow. It is mentioned in an old inventory of Charters, in the Advocate's library.



Charter of confirmation to Robert, bishop of Glasgow, of the whole lands, rents, privileges, &c. made to the Church and See of Glasgow, dated 4th January 1489.

By an Act passed on the 29th July 1587, His Majesty and Estates of Parliament, "unites, annexes, and incorporates, to the Crown of this Realme, to remaine therewith as annexed and incorporate, and as it were propertie thereof, in all time cummin, and with our soveraine Lord and his Successors forever, all and sundrie landes, lordshippis, barronies, castles, towres, fortalicies, mansions, manour places, milns, miltures, wooddes, schawes, parks, fischinges, townes, villages, burrowes in regalite and barronnie, annual rents, tenements, reversions, customes, great and small feu farmes, tenements, tennendries and service of free tennents, and all and other sundries otheris, commodities, profits, and emoluments, quhatsumever, alsweill to burgh as to lande, (except as hereafter sall be excepted in this present Acte,) quhilkes at the day and dait of their presentis, the xxix day of July, the zeir of God 1587 zeires, pertienes viz. to quhatsumever Archbishoppe, Bishoppe, Abbot, Prior, Prioress, and quhatsumever Prelate, either ecclesiastical or benificed person, of whatsumever estate, degree, high or lowe, and at thir day and dait of the presents, pertains to quhatsumever ordour, of Friers or Nunnes, Monks or Channones, howsumever they be named, or to whatsumever Colledge or Kirk founded for chantorie and singing, or to whatsumever prebendarie or chaplainrie, quhanever they be, or be situate within this realme and dominion thereof; and sicklike, all and sundrie common landes, burked by chaptours of cathedral kirks and chantrie colledges, as commoun and quhair of the saides chaptours have been in possession before in commounitie; to be in all times hereafter taken, halden, and repate, as it were the property and patrimonie of the Crown; to remain therewith in all times cumming, after the form, and tenoure, and

ordour of the Act of Annexation made in the time of our sovaine Lord's maist noble predecessor, King James II., and according to all clauses, conditions, and circumstances thereof, quhilk in all poyntes is halden for expressed in this present Acte."

This Act contains also the following clause: "It shall al-ways be lawful to our saide sovaine Lord, in his own time, to set in feu farme whatsumever the said Kirk lands whilk were not set in feu farme before, gif ony be, &c. and to the effect foresaid the said provision shall serve for a sufficient dissolution in that behalf. And his Highness and his three Estates foressaid, dissolves the same in that part." The Act also contains an exception of certain Kirk lands, which had been granted to different persons; an exception of the castles, mansions, and gardens, of the bishops and other prelates; an exception of all grants either to burghs or individuals, made by any churchman, of heritable Bailliarries or Regalities, which are to be held of the King, in the same way that they were formerly held of the granters.

*Charter by James VI.*

Proceeding on a recital of the Act in July 1587, annexing church lands to the Crown, and of the dissolution for granting these lands, offices, and regalities, in feu; and on this recital giving and granting a feu to Walter, Commendator of Blantyre, his heirs and assignees, the Lands and Barony of Glasgow, and the Town and Burgh of Glasgow, and all tenements within the same Burgh, which belonged to the Archbishops of Glasgow in time by-gone, and particularly the Town and Lands of Meikle Govan, West Shields, Govan Shields, Haga, Little Govan, Brigend, Gorbals, Barrowfield, Nicholas, Linen Haugh, Garsum Land, Little Coldina, Broomhill, Ramshorn, Dalmarnock, Meikle Caucaddins, Neither Newton, Wester and Easter side of Partick, Hind-

land, Kirklee, Miln of Partick, and Miln-lands, Balshagray, Gartnevil, Bagray, Woodside, Garroch, Gairbrid, Rough-hill, Keppoch, Possils, Over and Nether Caulstone, Lamb-hill, Kenmure, Partick Yard, Wauk Miln of Partick, Brew-land of Partick Mill, called Archie Lyon's Mill, Lands of Kendie-hill, Hag-hill, Carendena, Provost Haugh, Cadder, Meadow of Partick, New and Old Parks of Partick, Mill called Wheat Mill, Auchinairn, Rabreston, Lumlough, Gar-derrok, Christon, Daviestown, Gartinqueen, Gartinqueen Moor, Johnston, Gartforey, Muchras, Edingeith, Bedlay, Mollins, Gartcaush, Balgaddier, Comflats, Hall-hill, Balrach-ney, Windyedge, Burntbroom, Blackyards, Daldowie, Over Kenmure, Over and Nether Carmyle, Dalbeth, Shettleston, Lochwood, Provan, with mills and fishings lying in the Shire of Lanark, the Baronies of Ancrum, Eskirk, and Lilliesleaf, in the Shire of Roxburgh, the Lands of Bishop's Forest, Niddry Forest, Lands called Halfpenny Lands in Carrick, Kirklands of Cambuskenneth, and all and sundry other lands which belonged to the Archbishop within Scotland, (excepting the Baronies of Stobo and Eddleston, and Bailliaries thereof, disposed to Maitland of Thirlestane, the Chancellor, and the Barony of Carstairs, and Bailliary thereof, dis-posed to Sir William Stewart, son of Sir Andrew Stewart, of Ochiltree,) together with all patronages belonging to the Archbishop, with the offices of Bailliary and Justiciary of the whole Regality of the Archbishoprick, excepting as above excepted, with power of holding courts, repledging, &c. And containing also a grant to the Commendator, of 200*l*. Scots yearly, from the feu duties payable by the said Charter to the Crown, for discharging the said office of Bailliary. The whole lands are erected into a temporal Lordship, called the Barony of Glasgow, to be holden of the Crown for pay-ment of 500*l*. Scots yearly, in name of feu duty. Dated 3d November 1587.

Charter of confirmation, by James VI., of the said last mentioned Charter; after the King's majority, containing also a *novo damus* and new erection into a Lordship, to be called the Lordship of Glasgow, containing a special power to feu out the Archbishoprick to the tenants thereof; the description *reddendò* and *tenendas*, the same as in the former Charter, dated at Dumbarton, 26th August 1591.

Charter of confirmation to George Hutchison of the lands of Lambhill; to Thomas Hill, son of Sir James Hill, Parson of Erskine, a part of the lands of Ibrocks; to the Provost and Baillies of Glasgow, of Archibald Lyon's Mill on Kelvin; and to certain other Feuers of the Archbishoprick, apparently in what were called Govan and Partick Wards of the Bishoprick, confirming the feu rights granted to them by the Commendator of Blantyre, and proceeding upon the recital that the rights of the Archbishoprick, held by the Commendator and the Duke of Lennox, had been resigned in the King's hands. This Charter of confirmation is dated the 2d January 1595.

Another Charter of confirmation, of the same date with the last, of the feu rights granted by the Commendator to different tenants of the Archbishoprick, in the Wards called Battermannock, and Cuiques Ward of the Bishoprick.

Charter in favour of Ludovic, Duke of Lennox, of the Castle of Glasgow, gardens, as also the heritable right of electing the Magistrates of Glasgow as freely in all respects as the Archbishop held the same, also constituting the Duke and his Successors heritable Baillies and Justiciaries over all lands belonging to the temporality of the Archbishop, uniting and annexing the right of election of the Magistrates and the said office of Bailliary and Justiciary to the said Castle of Glasgow, to be holden of the King in feu and blench farm respectively,

for payment of 20s. yearly, and to repair the Castle, and to exercise the said office of Bailliary and Justiciary, and nomination of the Magistrates. Dated at Holyrood-House, the 17th November 1600.

Charter by King James VI., reciting his connection with the family of Lennox, that the Lands, Lordships, and Baronies, Bailliary, and Regality, and Archbishoprick of Glasgow were in the King's hands, by reason of an Act of Parliament, made in the month of July 1587, by which the whole Lands, temporal Regalities, and offices of all Prelates and Beneficiaries, had devolved upon the King, and were annexed to the Crown, and a dissolution made for granting thereof again in feu farm. Therefore, His Majesty, in feu farm, dispones to Ludovick, Duke of Lennox, and his Heirs in the Estate of Lennox, all and sundry the Lands and Barony of Glasgow, Castle, City, Burgh, and Regality of Glasgow, and certain other Lands and Baronies, constituting the Duke and his Heirs, heritable Baillies of the Regality of Glasgow, and erecting the said Lands, Barony, and Regality, into a temporal Lordship and Regality, with the privilege of Chapel and Chancellary, to be called the Lordship of Glasgow. To be holden of the King in feu for payment of 304*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*, 36 chalders 4 bolls of meal, 31 chalders and 5 bolls barley, 13 chalders and 4 bolls oats, 49 dozen of capons, 31 dozen of poultry, 14 dozen of salmon, for the Barony of Glasgow, and the other feu duties therein mentioned for the other Lands, together with all other duties in the ancient rental of the Bishoprick of Glasgow, in use to be paid to the Archbishop, with 20 merks farther of augmentation, His Majesty promising, to ratify the said Charter in His Majesty's next Parliament, dated 7th April 1603.

In the eighteenth Parliament of James VI. an Act passed, entitled "Act anent Restitution of the Estate of Bishops;"

by which, His Majesty, with consent of the estates, "retreates, rescinds, reduces, casses, abrogats, and annulles the foresaid Act of Annexation of the Temporalitie of Benefices to the Crown, made in the year of God ane thousand five hundredth fourscore seaven yeares, as said is, in so far as the samine may in any wise comprehend, or be extended to the authority, dignity, prerogative, privileges, towrs, castels, fortalices, lands, kirks, teynds, thriddes, or rents, of the said Bishopricks, or any part thereof, with all others Acts of Parliament, made in prejudice of the saides Bishops in the premises, or any of them, with all that has followed or may follow thereupon, and all Acts of dismembring of particular kirks, or commoun kirks, of the said Bishopricks, from the samine, or for separating the thriddes of the said Bishopricks from the bodie, tytle, and two-part of the samine: To the effect, the persons presentlie provided to the Bishopricks of Scotland, or any of them, or that hereafter shall be provided to the samine, may freely guyethe and peacablie enjoy, bruike, and possesse the honours, dignities, privileges, and prerogatives, competent to them, on their estaite, since the reformation of religion, and all towrs, fortalices, lands, kirks, teynds, rents, twa-part threddis, patronages, and rights whatsoever, belonging to the Bishopricks, or any of them, to use or exercise the samine, and freelie dispone upon the hail twa-part and thrida, temporalitie and spiritualitie of their said Bishopricks, and all the premisses belonging to the said Bishopricks, as the saids Acts of Annexation, and remanent Acts, made in any wyse to their prejudice in the premisses, and every ane of them, and all that followed thereupon, had never been made nor done."

This Act also contains a clause, ordaining "the persons, possessors of the lands or teinds of Bishopricks, by virtue of infestments, confirmation, or tacks of the same, granted or set since the said Act of Annexation, and conform to the same, and laws of the realme, at the time of making thereof,

shall have the securities, confirmations, tacks, and rights of the said lands and teinds of the Bishopricks foresaid, renewed and granted to them, in sufficient, valid, and perfect form, by the Bishops," on payment of the sums specified in the Act contains this clause respecting the Bishoprick of Glasgow: "And, notwithstanding this present Act, and haill clauses therein contained, our said sovereign Lord, with advice aforesaid, having considered the feuers of the Barony of Glasgow to be many in number, and the poverty of the maist part of them to be sik as they are not habile to furnish the ordinary charges for renewing their infestments, have dispensed, and by this present Act dispenses anent the foresaid clause of renewing of feus, with so many of the said feuers as have taken their feus without diminution of the rental, and conversion of the viretual and other duties in silver, and wha shall obtain an ratification from John, now Archbishop of Glasgow, of the said feus and rights, before the Feast of all Hallowmas next to come; and declares the feus lawfully set, as said is, to the said persons, valid and effectual, their heirs, successors, and assignees, always entering by the said Archbishop, as their immediate superior, and by his successors to the said lands, rouns, and possessions, by briefes raised out of the said Archbishop's Chancery Precepts of Clare Constat, resignations and confirmations, as use is, and paying their feu, maills, farms, moulters, caines, and other duties to the said Archbishop and his successors, in all time coming.

*Charter by Charles I.*

Confirming a Charter granted by James, Archbishop of Glasgow, and Lord of the Barony and Regality thereof; the Charter by the Archbishop proceeding on a recital that Ludovick, Duke of Lennox, and his predecessors, had enjoyed the offices of Bailliary, Regality, and Justiciary, within the

bounds of the Lordship and Barony of Glasgow, beyond all memory, and that by their authority, aid, and assistance, the tenants and inhabitants of the said Lordship and Barony were kept in surer service and obedience to the Archbishop. Therefore, giving and disponing to the said Duke, the said office of Bailliary and Justiciary of the said Barony and Regality of Glasgow, within the bounds of the said Lordship and Barony of Glasgow, and whole parts thereof, as well within as without the Burgh of Glasgow, with special powers of holding courts in civil and criminal cases, and repledging from other jurisdictions, &c. to be holden under the Archbishop, blench for payment of a penny, at the Castle of Glasgow, which Charter by the Archbishop, is dated 7th August 1621, and the Charter of confirmation by the Crown, the 1st April 1629.

Special Retour, James, Duke of Lennox, as nearest and lawful heir of the said Ludovic, Duke of Lennox, his uncle, in the foresaid office of Bailliary and Justiciary of the Barony and Regality of Glasgow, within the bounds of the Lordship and Barony thereof, and in the whole parts of the said Lordship and Barony, as well within as without the Town of Glasgow, dated 29th July 1625.

During the troubles in the reign of Charles I. the General Assembly, in the year 1640, passed an Act, ordaining, among other things, "that Episcopal government, the civil places and power of kirkmen, be holden still as unlawful in this Kirk;" which Act of Assembly, the Parliament, by an Act of the same year, "ratified, approved, and confirmed in all points, as the same purports."

Charter reciting that the Temporality of the Bishoprick of Glasgow was in the Crown by the abolition of Episcopacy;



and reciting also the old connection betwixt the family of Lennox and the vassals of the Archbishop, &c. &c. Therefore, granting to James, Duke of Lennox and Richmond, the Lands, Lordship, Burgh, Barony, and Regality of Glasgow, and constituting the Duke and his heirs, Lords of the Regality of Glasgow and Bishop Forest, in the bounds thereof, with power of Justiciary therein, containing a new erection, 6th September 1641.

On the 16th November 1641, an Act of Parliament passed ordaining, "that all these superiorities which formerly pertained to the said pretended Bishops and their Chapters, now abolished, do now pertain and belong, and shall hereafter pertain to our Sovereign Lord, and his Highness's successors, in all time coming; and that the vassals of these lands, mills, fishings, heritable offices, and others, which formerly held of the same Bishops and their Chapters, do now, and shall, in all time coming, hold the same of our Sovereign Lord the King's Majesty, and his successors, in the same form and manner of holding as they formerly held the same of the Bishops and their Chapters, conform to the said vassals, their infeftments and rights, made and pertaining to them, which are hereby declared to be unprejudged by the abolishing of the said Bishops and their Chapters, their former superiors." The Act then contains a special clause, that in the services of heirs, such lands, &c. shall be retoured to hold of the King. "And it is declared that this present Act shall not be prejudicial to the infeftment granted by his Majesty to the Duke of Lennox, of the Superiority of the whole Lands and Baronies which pertained to the Temporality of the Archbishoprick of Glasgow, but that the said infeftment shall stand valid in itself, and the vassals to hold their lands of the said Duke of Lennox and his successors, as their Superiors thereof in time coming; and also declares thir presents, neither act nor reser-

vation foresaid, shall not be extended to the Deanrie and Sub-Deanrie of Glasgow, nor nothing holden of the Dean or Sub-Dean."

Retour of the special service of Esme, Duke of Lennox and Richmond, as heir of James, Duke of Lennox and Richmond, his father, in the Lands and Barony of Glasgow Castle, City, Burgh, and Regality of Glasgow, with houses and pertinents, and in certain other Lands, therein particularly mentioned, which belonged to the Archbishop, together with the heritable title and nomination and yearly election of the Provost, Baillies, and other Magistrates and Officers of the said Burgh and City as freely as the same pertained of before to the Archbishop, all united into a temporal Lordship and Regality, with the privilege of free Chapel and Chancery; to be called, in all time coming, the Lordship of Glasgow; to be holden of the Protector, in place of the late King, in feu farm, for payment of 500 merks. The office of Bailliary and Justiciary are said to be consolidated with the right of superiority thereof, in the person of the late Duke of Lennox, who died infest in the said Lordship, Barony, and Regality; and, therefore, as being parts of the said Lordship, Barony, and Regality, are now held of the Crown; which retour is dated 8th August 1655.

In the 2d Session of the 1st Parliament of Charles II., an Act passed, entituled, "An Act for the Restitution and Re-establishment of the ancient Government of the Church, by Archbishops and Bishops. By which it is, among other things, provided that no act, gift, or deed, passed by whatsoever authority since the interruption of the government by Archbishops and Bishops, in 1637, to the prejudice of their rights, patronages, superiorities, rents, possessions, and jurisdictions, pertaining to the several Bishopricks, stand valid, or be in force, but that the said Archbishops and Bishops may have their claim, right, and possession, for the year 1661, and all

years following, to whatsoever was possessed by, or by the laws of the Kingdom, was due to their predecessors in the year 1637. And it is also declared, that all persons, who, since the beginning of the troubles, in the year 1638, are entered or infeft by His Majesty, or by his Royal Father, by the pretended authority for the time, or any other person having right from them in any Land or Estate holden immediately of the Bishops before the saids troubles, shall now hold the same of the Archbishops and Bishops, their lawful superiors, in the same manner as they their predecessors and authors held the same before the late troubles."

Retour of the special service of Charles, Duke of Lennox and Richmond, as heir of the said Esme, Duke of Lennox and Richmond, his Cousin in the office of Bailliary and Justiciary of the Barony and Regality of Glasgow within the bounds of the Lordship and Barony thereof, and in all parts of the said Lordship and Barony, as within as without the Burgh of Glasgow. Holden of a most reverend Father in Christ, Andrew, archbishop of Glasgow, in free blench for payment of one penny at the Castle of Glasgow, if asked only, and administering justice; which retour is dated 24th April 1662.

Retour of the special service of His Majesty, Charles II. as nearest and lawful heir-male of the said Charles, Duke of Lennox and Richmond, his Cousin, in the lands and offices in which he died infeft, and particularly in the foresaid office of Bailliary and Justiciary of the Regality of Glasgow.

Charter by King Charles II., reciting that all Lands, Lordships, Baronies, Dukedoms, Offices, and Jurisdictions, Tenements and others in the Kingdom of Scotland, lately pertaining to His Majesty's Cousin, Charles, Duke of Lennox and Richmond, and to his heirs, male, had by the decease of the

said Duke fallen to the Crown, as nearest and lawful heir male to him and his predecessors, and reciting also that the thirds of the Duke's lands had fallen to his Widow, Francis, Dutchess of Lennox and Richmond, and His Majesty being willing to show her a mark of his kindness, disposes to her in life-rent the Dukedom of Lennox; which Charter is dated the 22d of December 1673.

*Grant to William, Duke of Hamilton, of the Regality during life.*

Charles, &c. "with power to hold courts in causes civil and criminal, and to appoint deputies to issue and retour brieves; to convey the tenants of the Regality for protection of the King's authority; and, in general, with all the powers competent to the former Dukes of Lennox. To be holden under Robert, archbishop of Glasgow, blench, for payment of one penny, and commanding the Archbishop to enter and receive the Duke in the said office. Dated at Whitehall, the 27th day of September 1673."

Sasine, dated 16th September 1674, registered in the particular Register of Sasines for the Shire of Renfrew, Regality of Paisley, and Barony of Glasgow, the 25th of that month and year, in favour of William, Duke of Hamilton, proceeding on a charter, dated 9th December 1673, granted by Robert, archbishop of Glasgow, to his Grace.

Charter by King Charles II., reciting, that, as heir male to Charles, Duke of Lennox, had right to all Lands, Lordships, offices, and others, in which he died, last, vest, and seised, and for the love and paternal affection which His Majesty had to his natural son, Charles, Duke of Lennox and Richmond, therefore, His Majesty, as King and Prince, and also as heir male of the said deceased Duke, grants and disposes

to the said Charles, now Duke of Lennox, and Richmond, and to the heirs male to be procreated of his body, all and sundry Dukedoms, Earldoms, Lordships, Baronies, Regalities, Lands, Offices, and others mentioned in this Charter, *viz.* the Dukedom and Regality of Lennox, with free Chappel and Chancellary, comprehending certain Lands and Patronages in Dumbarton and Stirlingshire; the Lordship of Methven; the Office of High Admiral; the Office of Chamberlain; the Castle of Dumbarton; the Lordship of Darnley, including the Patronage of Inchinnan. "As also the Office of Bailliary and Justiciary of the Barony and Regality of Glasgow, within the whole bounds of the Barony and Regality thereof, and within all other parts of the said Lordship and Barony, as well within as without the Burgh of Glasgow, with the fees, privileges, and immunities thereof." Also the Barony of Kilmarnock, and certain other Lands in Dumbartonshire, therein mentioned. By which Charter the whole Lands are united into a Dukedom, called the Dukedom of Lennox. To be holden of the King in a free Dukedom for payment of the duties and others therein mentioned, &c. under an exception of the life-rent of the office of Admiralty granted to the Duke of York, the King's brother; the life-rent granted to the Dutchess of Lennox; and the life-rent of the office of Bailliary of the Regality, to the Duke of Hamilton; and the life-rent of the office of Chamberlain, to the Duke of Monmouth. Dated at Windsor Castle, the 20th day of August 1680.

After the Revolution on the 22d July 1689, an Act passed, by which the King and Queen, with consent of the Estates of Parliament, "abolish Prelacy, and all superiority of any office in the Church of this Kingdom above Presbyters."

And in the following year, 1690, there passed an Act, entitled, "Act anent the superiority of Lands and others, which formerly held of Prelates, or Bishops, and their Chapters, to

be now holden of the King and Queen," by which it is declared, "that all these superiorities which formerly pertained to the said Prelates and Bishops, and their Chapters or Deans, and others foresaid, do now pertain and belong, and shall hereafter pertain immediately to their Majesties and their Successors, in all time coming; and that all the vassals of these lands, mills, fishings, heritable offices, and others, which, formerly held immediately of the said Prelates, Bishops, and their Chapters, Deans, or others foresaid, do now, and shall, in all time coming, hold the same immediately of their Majesties and their Successors, in the same form and manner of holding as they formerly held of the said Prelates, Bishops, &c.

Commission by the Queen to David, Earl of Glasgow, naming him Baillie of the Regality during pleasure, *and reciting that the right to the Regality had been resigned in the hands of the Queen by the Duke of Lennox.*

Anna, &c. (with power to appoint deputies, hold courts, &c.) To hold of the Queen as coming in place of the Archbishop in free blench farm, dated the 31st day of July 1706.

In the 20th year of the reign of His Majesty George II. an Act passed, entitled, "An Act for taking away and abolishing the heritable jurisdictions in that part of Great Britain called Scotland, and for making satisfaction to the proprietors thereof, and for restoring such jurisdiction to the Crown." It is enacted, "That all heritable jurisdictions of Justiciary, and all Regalities and heritable Bailliaries, and all heritable Constabularies, other than the office of High Constable of Scotland, and all Stewartries, being parts only of Shires or Counties, and all Sheriffships and Deputy-Sheriffships of districts, being parts only of Shires or Counties, within that part of Great Britain called Scotland, belonging unto, or possessed or claimed by any subject or subjects, and all jurisdictions, powers, authorities, and privileges thereunto appurtenant, or

annexed, or dependent thereupon, shall be, and they are hereby, from and after the 25th day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and forty-eight, abrogated, taken away, and totally dissolved and extinguished."

By a separate clause of the same Statute, it is provided, "that no Justiciary, Regality, Constabularie, or Bailliarie, nor any judicature, jurisdiction, authority, or immunity of the like nature or kind, within that part of Great Britain called Scotland, shall, at any time hereafter, be erected, created, or granted; but all letters, patents, gifts, and grants, of any of the premises, made contrary to the true intent and meaning of this Act, shall be, and they are hereby enacted and declared to be, null and void, to all intents and purposes whatsoever."

The statute also contains the following enactments, "Provided always, and it is hereby farther enacted, that nothing in this Act shall extend or be construed to extend, to take away, extinguish, or prejudice any jurisdiction or privilege by law, vested in or competent to the corporation or community of any Royal Burgh in Scotland, and that all such jurisdictions, privileges, and immunities, as are by law vested in or competent to such Royal Burghs, or any of them, whether within or without the Royalty of such Burghs, respectively, are and shall be saved and reserved entire to them or any of them, in such and the same manner, to all intents and purposes as if this Act had not been made.

"Provided always, and it is hereby farther enacted, that nothing in this Act contained shall extend or be construed to extend to take away, extinguish, or prejudice any jurisdiction, authority, or privilege by law, vested in or competent to the corporation or community of any Burgh of Regality, or of Barony in Scotland, or to the Magistrates of any such Burgh respectively, which are independent of the Lord of Regality or Baron respectively, except any person or privilege of repledging from the Sheriff's or Steward's Court, or any other

of the King's Courts, and from and after the said 25th March, the jurisdiction hereby reserved to such corporation or community, or the Magistrates thereof shall be, and be deemed and taken to be cumulative only."

The Duke of Montrose held the last commission, as Baillie of the Regality, which he exercised by a depute, till the Jurisdiction Act in 1748, when, on the appointment of a Sheriff-depute for the County, it was thought unnecessary to continue the commission of Baillie of Regality over a part of it. The right, however, is no doubt vested in the Crown, and may be exercised by a commission of Bailliary, when the Crown shall judge it expedient.

#### *Barony and Regality of Gorbals.*

Charter by James VI., confirming a Charter of feu farm, made and granted by John, Archbishop of Glasgow, to Sir George Elphinstone of Blythswood, and his heirs male, and assignees whatsoever; which Charter of feu is engrossed at full length, and recites, that Sir George and his predecessors, far beyond memory, had possessed the lands after mentioned, as well by old infeftments, as by new infeftments thereof from the King, in virtue of the annexation of Church lands to the Crown, for the yearly payment of the feu duties after mentioned. In which new infeftments, the said lands were erected into a Barony, called the Barony of Blythswood, and disjoined from the jurisdiction of the Baillie of the Barony and Regality of Glasgow; and that it is by the said infeftments declared, that the inhabitants of the village of Brigend shall have power of carrying on merchandize and manufactories of all kinds in the same way as any other free Burgh of Barony, and also reciting the Act, dated 9th July 1606, rescinding the said annexation, so far as respected the Lands, Baronies, and others which belonged to Bishops, and annulling all Charters and infeftments granted by the King or Parliament, to whatsoever



persons, to this end that they may become tenants in feu of the Prelates, and other persons to whom they were heritable tenants, before the date of the said annexation, and on this recital, the Archbishop, with advice of the Dean and the other Canons of the Chapter of the Metropolitan Church of Glasgow, in feu farm, disposes to Sir George Elphinstone, "all and whole the Six Pound Land of Gorbals and Brigend, and pertinents," and certain other Lands therein mentioned, lying within the Barony of Glasgow and Shire of Lanark. As also for certain good causes, and for the more sure preservation of the privilege and liberty of Regality, the Archbishop, with consent foresaid, appoints Sir George and his heirs male, and assignees, their true and lawful heritable Baillies and Justiciaries of all and sundry the foresaid Lands, giving and granting to the said Sir George and his foresaids, jointly and severally, power and mandate, general and special, of holding, fencing, and convening Courts of Bailliary, as well in criminal as in civil or other cases whatever, any way belonging to the Archbishop's jurisdiction, on the ground of any part of the said Lands, as often as they shall think fit, and of calling and deciding causes therein, with a power of replodging the inhabitants of said Lands from other jurisdictions, with a power of appointing Clerks and other Officers, "to be holden the said Six Pound Land of old extent of Gorbals and Brigend, with the pertinents, for the yearly payment of six pounds usual money of Scotland, with 8 bolls of meal to the Miln of Partick." And the said office of Bailliary to be holden blench for payment of a penny at the Hill of Blythswood, and for administering justice. Which Charter, by the Archbishop, is dated the 25th day of November 1607, and the Charter of confirmation by the King is dated the 23d day of July 1611.

*Note.*—By this Charter, Sir George Elphinstone was clearly vested with all the powers of a Regality over the Barony of Gorbals. From Sir George, this Barony of Gorbals descended

to Sir Robert Douglas of Blackerton, by whom it was disposed in the year 1647 to the Magistrates of Glasgow, for behoof of the Town, the Trades' House, and Hutchisons' Hospital; the right of Regality was disposed along with it, and in that right the Magistrates of Glasgow are vested till this day.

*Heads of Charters respecting the Archbishops and College of Glasgow, engrossed in the Register of the Great Seal of Scotland, but not abridged here.*

Book Fourth, Fol. 268.

Charter in favour of William, Bishop of Glasgow, dated 14th April 1453.

Book Seventh, Fol. 272.

Charter of Confirmation in favour of the University of Glasgow, of their privileges, dated 10th December 1472.

Book Eighth, Fol. 99.

Charter of Confirmation to the Vicars of the Church of St. Mungo, of an Annual Rent from Lands in Edinburgh; and also to the Provost of the Collegiate Church of St. Giles, in Edinburgh, of a Tenement in Edinburgh, dated 4th June 1478.

Book Eighth, Fol. 100.

Charter of Confirmation to St. Mungo, and to the Cathedral Church of Glasgow, of a Tenement of Land in Edinburgh, mortified by the Bishop of Glasgow, dated 15th June 1478.

Book Twelfth, Fol. 267.

Charter of Apprising, in favour of Robert, Archbishop of Glasgow, of Lands in Edinburgh, dated 19th November 1490.

Book Thirteenth, Fol. 597.

Charter to Robert, Archbishop of Glasgow, of the Lands of Craigrossy, dated 24th May 1503.

**Book Thirteenth, Fol. 598.**

Charter of Mortification and Confirmation, by Robert, Archbishop of Glasgow, of the Lands of Craigrossy, for the support of a Church and a Chapel near the Monastery of Culross, dated 31st May 1503.

**Book Fifteenth, Fol. 33.**

Charter to James, Archbishop of Glasgow, of the Lands of Cartsbridge and Mill, dated 2d May 1509.

**Book Eighteenth, Fol. 151.**

Charter of Apprising to James, Archbishop of Glasgow, of a blench duty of 30s. furth of the Lands of Strathenry, dated 12th August 1512.

**Book Nineteenth, Fol. 150.**

Charter of Confirmation to James, Archbishop of Glasgow, of the Lands of Gilmerton, Guthers, and Drum, dated 8th November 1516.

**Book Twentieth, Fol. 59.**

Ditto to ditto, then Chancellor of Scotland, of the Lordship of Kelly, dated 7th May 1517.

**Book Twenty-sixth, Fol. 424.**

Charter to the College of Glasgow, upon the annexation of the Parsonage and Vicarage of Govan, to the said College, dated 29th July 1587.

**Book Twenty-eighth, Fol. 115.**

Charter in favour of the Predicators, of an Annual Rent furth of the Lands of Strathaven, dated 11th March 1540.

**Book Thirty-fourth, Fol. 546.**

Charter to the College of Glasgow, of the Parsonage and Vicarage of the Parish Church of Govan, with the tiends, &c. and confirming the erection thereof, dated 13th July 1577.

**Book Thirty-fifth, Fol. 2.**

Charter to the Masters and Regents of the College of Glasgow, of the Lands of Ballagan, in Dumbartonshire, dated 10th June 1578.

**Book Thirty-fifth, Fol. 49.**

Letter to the Masters and Regents of Glasgow College, respecting their Lands, dated 26th May 1579.

**Book Thirty-fifth, Fol. 137.**

Charter to Mr. James Boyd, of Trochrig, Archbishop of Glasgow, of the Lands of Easter Barnell and others, in Ayrshire, dated 2d December 1579.

**Book Forty-ninth, Fol. 5.**

Mortification of the Churches of Kilbride and Renfrew, to the College of Glasgow, dated 11th June 1618.

**Book Forty-ninth, Fol. 356.**

Charter to James, Archbishop of Glasgow, of the Lands of Brempitoun in Fife, dated 10th July 1621.

**Book Fifty-second, Fol. 312.**

Charter to the College and University of Glasgow, of certain privileges thereto belonging, dated 28th June 1630.

**Book Fifty-eighth, Fol. 404.**

Charter to the University of Glasgow, of the Patronages of the Churches of Calder and Monkland, dated 5th April 1664.

**Book Seventy-second, Fol. 73.**

Charter in favour of John, late Archbishop of Glasgow, of an Annual Rent forth of Scotsraig, dated 28th July 1690.

**Book Seventy-second, Fol. 121.**

Charter of Mortification in favour of the Rectors, Masters, and Regents of the University of Glasgow, of the Lands of Milton and Arretshole, dated 6th March 1691.

**Book Seventy-third, Fol. 217.**

Donation of Three Hundred Pounds Sterling, to the College of Glasgow, dated 28th February 1695.

**Book Seventy-Fourth, Fol. 163.**

Charter of confirmation, in favour of John, late Archbishop of Glasgow, of certain Annual Rents of the Lands of Airth, 4th February 1698.

**Book Seventy-Eighth, Fol. 42.**

Charter to John, late Archbishop of Glasgow, of Annual Rents furth of the Lands of Inveruge, dated 4th March 1702.

**COMMERCE AND MANUFACTURES.**

The only description of industry known to have been practised by the inhabitants of Glasgow at an early period, beyond that applied to those employments which supplied them with articles of domestic or personal necessity, was fishing in the River Clyde, and this, it would appear, as early as the year 1420, they had carried to such extent, as to make it a branch of trade.

A Mr. Elphinstone is mentioned as engaged, at that date, in the trade of curing and pickling salmon, and sending it for sale to the French market; and Principal Baillie notices, that between the year 1630 and 1660, the exportation of salmon and herrings from Glasgow had greatly increased. It is certain too, that before the year 1546, Glasgow was possessed of some shipping; for, upon a complaint from Henry VIII. King of England, that year, the Privy Council of

Scotland issued an order, that the ships belonging to Scotland, (and those belonging to Glasgow are particularly mentioned,) should not annoy the ships belonging to the Uncle of our Sovereign Lady the Queen. In Charles II.'s reign, there was a privateer fitted out from the Clyde, to cruise against the Dutch; this vessel of war, called the *Lion of Glasgow*, was of sixty tons burden, carried four pieces of ordnance, and was commanded by Captain Robert M'Allan.

In 1667, a concern was entered into, to carry on the trade of whale fishing, and along with it a manufactory of soap. The partners of this company were, Sir George Maxwell of Pollock, Bart. Sir John Bell of Hamilton Farm, Knight, John Campbell of Woodside, John Graham of Dugalston, John Anderson of Dowhill, John Luke of Claythorn, William Anderson and James Colquhoun, late Magistrates of the City, and John Anderson, Master of the ship *Providence*. This vessel, of seven hundred tons burden, built at Belfast, was one of the five ships which the Company fitted out in this trade.

The fishing branch of the concern, however, owing to the want of the proper knowledge of how the business ought to be conducted, proved unsuccessful, and the capital which the partners had stocked of 1500*l.* sterling each, having been lost, it was abandoned.

The business of manufacturing soap, was more fortunate, and continued to be carried on by this Company, with a succession of partners, assumed from time to time afterwards, into the concern, up to the year 1777, when the extensive works erected by the first partners, upon the site where the court of warehouses called Commercial Buildings, now stands, having been partly consumed by fire, it was also given up\*.

Letter-press printing was first introduced into Glasgow about the year 1630, by George Anderson, who was suc-

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\* The remainder of the premises were burned down at a subsequent period.

ceeded by Robert Saunders in 1661. The whole printing business of the West of Scotland was carried on by Mr. Saunders and his Son, (with the exception of the Glasgow Newspaper,) till about 1730, when the art was greatly improved, and the trade extended, by Robert Urie. About ten years after this period, Robert and Andrew Foulis \* introduced into the City a style of printing, which, for beauty and correctness, has probably never been surpassed in any country.

About 1742, the letter founding business was introduced into Glasgow by Professor Wilson, and is still carried on with great success, by his Son and Grandson, under the firm of Alex. Wilson & Sons. Specimens of their types are exhibited in a separate article.

In 1669, the sugar-baking business was begun in Glasgow, and the Sugar-house, known afterwards by the name of the Western Sugar-house, built. The Eastern, South, and King-Street Sugar-houses soon followed. About the same time, two concerns, called the Glasgow Tan-Work, and the Glasgow Rope-Work Companies, were entered into. Some little thing began to be done also about this time in the manufacturing of plaids, of coarse cloths, and coarse linens, and a spirit of industry and enterprise to manifest itself in the different classes of the community.

The situation of Glasgow is singularly favourable for carrying on manufactures and commerce. Placed on the borders of one of the richest coal and mineral fields in the island, with which it communicates by the Monkland Canal; while for carrying off the commodities its industry may produce, and receiving returns, the Atlantic opens to it on the one hand, through the River Clyde, and the German and North Sea on the other, through the Forth and Clyde Canal and the River Forth.

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\* For an account of some of the works which Mr. Foulis printed, see page 351, vol. i.

Until after the year 1707, the foreign trade of Glasgow, being confined to transactions with the Continent of Europe, was but of limited amount. Any intercourse it carried on was chiefly with Holland; although, in 1707, Messrs. Walter Gilmour & Co., a mercantile house of Glasgow, appear to have cured and packed that year three hundred lasts of herrings, which they sent to St. Martins, in France, and brought back brandies in return.

But the union of the Kingdoms at this period, having opened the colonies to the Scotch, the Merchants of Glasgow immediately availed themselves of the circumstance, and, engaging extensively in a trade with Virginia and Maryland, soon made their City a mart for tobacco, and the chief medium through which the farmers general of France received their supplies of that article.

They carried on this commerce at first in vessels chartered from the English Ports; and it was not till the year 1718, that a ship built on the Clyde, the property of Glasgow, crossed the Atlantic. They were enabled, it would appear, however, to furnish the tobacco they brought home upon more advantageous terms than the merchants of London, Bristol, Liverpool, or Whitehaven, could do; and this produced such an animosity with those parties, that, in the year 1717, they gave in a representation to the Commissioners of the Customs, stating, that the trade of Glasgow was not fairly carried on. This allegation the merchants of Glasgow were enabled completely to rebut; but continuing still to undersell the English traders, a confederacy of the whole tobacco-merchants was formed against them, and they were charged with practising frauds upon the revenue in the conducting of their business. The matter in 1721, underwent a strict examination by the Lords of the Treasury, who, after patiently hearing parties, and considering memorials upon the business, dismissed the cause in the following words: "That the complaints of the merchants of London, Liverpool, Whitehaven, &c. are groundless



and proceed from a spirit of envy, and not from a regard to the interests of trade, or to the King's revenue." But the affair was not allowed to rest here, these parties now made a complaint to Parliament, and, in 1722, Commissioners were sent to Glasgow, who imposed a number of restrictions on the trade, which, cramping it in its operations, caused it to languish for several years; and it was not till the year 1735, that it regained its former activity and prosperity.

To so great an extent was this branch of commerce carried on at Glasgow, that, for several years before the war, which ended in American independence, the annual imports of tobacco into the Clyde, were from 35,000 to 45,000 hhds.; and in the year immediately preceding that event, 57,143 hhds. were imported. Only from 1200 to 1300 hhds. of the annual imports were sold for home consumption.

This trade, while it continued, engrossed almost the whole capital and commercial enterprise of Glasgow. Very little other foreign trade was attempted; and any manufactures that were carried on, were chiefly of articles adapted to the demands of the Virginia market. Indeed, supplying that State with European goods, and taking off the produce of its soil in return, became, in a great degree, a monopoly in the hands of the Glasgow merchants.

It appears, that, very soon after the Union, some attempts had been made to open a trade with the West India Islands, but to the extent only of sending out a ship occasionally with herrings and a few bale goods, and bringing back a return of sugar and rum. It was not till about the year 1732, that any connection with the proprietors in the Islands, to supply them with necessaries for their Estates, and to receive, on consignment, their crops, took place; and up to the year 1775, even this business was confined to a few houses, and with these, except in one or two cases, not understood to have proved beneficial. The imports of West India produce into the Clyde, in the year 1775, were as follows;—sugar, 4621 hhds.

and 691 tierces; rum, 1154 puncheons and 193 hhds.; cotton, 503 bags.

The manufacture of linens, lawns, cambrics, and other articles of similar fabric, was introduced into Glasgow about the year 1725, and continued as the staple manufacture, till superseded by the introduction of muslins.

The manufacture of green glass bottles commenced in 1730, when the first bottle-house was erected on the same spot where the Jamaica-Street bottle-house now stands. The demand for bottles at that period was so small, that although the work was not of large extent, the men were only employed about four months in the year. Although the manufacture of crown or window glass have not succeeded here, the flint glass, or crystal manufactory, have been carried on to a very great extent; this branch of the business was introduced in 1777, by Messrs. Cookson & Co. of Newcastle, and is now conducted, on an extensive scale, at Verreville, in the vicinity of this City, by Mr. John Geddes, who has been most successful in bringing this art to a state of great perfection.

Glasgow was the first place in Britain in which incle wares were manufactured. In 1732, Mr. Alexander Harvey, of this City, at the risk of his life, brought away from Harlaem, two incle looms and a workman, and was enabled, by that means, to introduce the manufacture of this article into the City. About the same time, or soon after, a manufactory of delf ware, or pottery, was established in Glasgow, and although the cheapness of fuel, and the command of water carriage, in the direction of every market, would seem to make this a favourable situation for carrying on that branch of business to advantage, the attention of the inhabitants having been early and strongly directed to other objects, this manufacture has never been extended.

The first printfield which belonged to this City, was fitted up at Pollockshaws, about the year 1742, by Messrs. Ingram & Co.

The brewing business, which is now carried on to a great extent in the vicinity of the City, was chiefly confined to private families, or what was called caldron ale brewing, previous to 1745.

The interruption which the intercourse with America met with, in 1775, forced the traders of Glasgow to turn to other objects the enterprise and capital which the commerce with that country had till then nearly wholly engrossed; they now began more generally to direct their attention to manufactures; and the discovery then made by Mr. Arkwright, of the improved process for spinning cotton-wool, led, in a few years after this period, to attempts, by the different manufacturing towns of the kingdom, to bring the manufacture of muslins \* into this country. The cambric and lawn manufacturers of Glasgow embarked in the undertaking, and, aided by the facility which a similarity of the fabrics afforded, were successful beyond their most sanguine expectation. The progress of the cotton manufacture at Glasgow after this, was rapid; a number of spinning works were established, and most of the different fabrics of cotton cloth were executed. Dyeing and printing of linen and cotton cloths, a branch of manufacture which had been going on for some time on a limited scale, was now greatly extended, and furnished employment to a large amount of capital. A number of other manufactures of linen, woollen, iron, and of the other articles subsidiary to more important branches, were prosecuted on a smaller or greater scale, and continued to extend as the general commerce of the City advanced. The manufacturers of Glasgow, who, till this period, had principally looked for a vent for their goods to the demands of their own export merchants, now began to open a more extensive sale to London and other

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\* The late Mr. James Monteith of Anderston, was the first manufacturer who warped a muslin web in Scotland.

parts of England, and going over to the Continent, formed connections with almost every country of Europe.

The progress of the manufactures necessarily led to the introduction of a variety of chemical processes. Among others, Messrs. George M<sup>c</sup>Intosh & Co., in 1777, established a manufactory of cudbear, much valued in the process of dyeing particular stuffs.

In 1785, Messrs. George M<sup>c</sup>Intosh and David Dale engaged Monsieur Pierre Jacques Papillon, an eminent turkey-red dyer from Rouen, and established a work in the vicinity of this City, where cottons were dyed a real turkey-red colour, equally fast and beautiful as those from India. This work was kept secret for a considerable time; of late, however, a number of others have engaged in the trade, who have carried it on with great success.

The number of cotton-mills belonging to Glasgow, situated in the Town and different parts of the country, is 52. The spindles in these are calculated at 511,200; and the capital employed in the buildings, machinery, and in carrying on the manufacture, at about 1,000,000*l*.

Two of these mills, lately finished in Hutchisontown, are fire-proof; the cost of each, including the machinery, is upwards of 40,000*l*.

The first spinning works were established at a distance from Town, for the convenience of water for the machinery; as the Ballindalloch and Doune mills, which are in Stirlingshire; the Catrine mills in Ayrshire; the Lanark mills; and the Rothsay mills, in the Island of Bute; all the property of houses in Glasgow.

No positive estimate of the amount of the cotton manufacture, in all its branches, can be given; but some facts may be mentioned, from which an idea of its extent will be derived.

Belonging to Glasgow, there are eighteen works for weaving by power, which contain 2800 looms, producing about 8400 pieces of cloth weekly. The number of hand-loom employed

by the manufacturers of Glasgow, at this date, appear, upon a pretty careful investigation, to be about 32,000 \*.

There are eighteen calico-printing works belonging to Glasgow; and there has lately been added to this branch, an extensive manufacture of Bandana handkerchiefs, introduced by Messrs. Henry Monteith, Bogle, & Company, the cloth for which being dyed a fine turkey-red, the pattern is afterwards produced, by discharging the colour of the figure by a chemical process.

There are 17 calendering houses in Glasgow, containing 39 calenders moved by steam, which execute more than four times the quantity of work performed by the same machinery when moved by horses. One of these houses employs 119 hands in calendering and folding the goods; and the whole of these establishments are able to calender in a day 118,000 yards, besides dressing 116,000, not calendered, and glazing 30,000.

There are nine iron founderies in the City and suburbs, and several extensive works for making steam engines, with the machines and machinery required for the different processes of manufacturing. It was not before the year 1778 or 1779, that the power of the steam engine, in consequence of Mr. Watt's inestimable improvements, was found to be applicable to manufacturing operations; and it was many years after that period, before it was brought into general use. There are now 73 steam engines in Glasgow and the immediate suburbs, of a power of from four to fifty horses, employed in the different processes of manufactures.

The war of 1793, having, for a time, brought into our possession, the West India colonies of the other European States, the West India merchants of Glasgow obtained a large share of the trade which this circumstance threw into the hands of this country. The connection with Demerara, in particular,

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\* These estimates have been formed from the opinions of persons deeply engaged in the cotton trade.

which it gave them the means of forming, proved valuable; and is now likely to be lasting. The imports of West India produce into the Clyde, for the three years ending in 1814, have been as follows:

|         |   |                         | 1812. | 1813. | 1814. |
|---------|---|-------------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| Sugars. | { | Hogsheads, - - -        | 28862 | 36037 | 40004 |
|         |   | Tierces, - - -          | 2543  | 4038  | 3712  |
|         |   | Barrels, - - -          | 5868  | 7248  | 5282  |
|         |   | Boxes, - - -            | 100   | 2660  | 8703  |
| Rum.    | { | Jamaica, { Puncheons, - | 2346  | 5265  | 4033  |
|         |   | { Hogsheads, -          | 53    | 141   | 150   |
|         |   | Leeward { Puncheons, -  | 4690  | 7567  | 7410  |
|         |   | Islands, { Hogsheads, - | 44    | 23    | 69    |
| Coffee. | { | Casks, - - -            | 5025  | 12325 | 16251 |
|         |   | Barrels, - - -          | 928   | 5384  | 8107  |
|         |   | Bags, - - -             | 7927  | 35823 | 53237 |

The removal of the Royal Family of Portugal to America, having opened the trade of the Brazils to foreigners, the merchants of Glasgow immediately formed establishments there, and have continued since to have a profitable intercourse with that country. Establishments were also made at Buenos Ayres and the Caraccas, as soon as these parts of America began to assert their independence; but the commerce with these States has hitherto been fluctuating and hazardous, from the situation in which their affairs have been kept.

Upon the conclusion of the peace of 1783, an intercourse was opened by the merchants of Glasgow with the different States of the American Union; and the introduction of the cultivation of cotton-wool, a few years after, into the Southern States, furnished the means for a great increase of this trade. Indeed, without this new field to supply the quantity of the article which the growing demands of the manufacturers required, and of the qualities suited to the different fabrics to be made, this important branch of industry never could

have reached that high state at which it has arrived. The bringing home this article for the manufacturers of Glasgow, and sending out the returns, became a great trade, and led to the formation of establishments for carrying on this part of the business at Charlestown and New Orleans. The imports of cotton-wool into the Clyde, for the last four years, have been as follows;

|                                 | 1812.        | 1813.        | 1814.        | 1815.        |
|---------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
|                                 | <i>Bags.</i> | <i>Bags.</i> | <i>Bags.</i> | <i>Bags.</i> |
| Charlestown and Savannah, ..... | 5358         | ...          | ...          | 9014         |
| New Orleans, .....              | 2586         | ...          | ...          | 2224         |
| Other American Ports, .....     | 1971         | 3234         | 1859         | 2737         |
| Brazil, .....                   | 5099         | 7367         | 3168         | 1345         |
| Demerara, .....                 | 7316         | 5627         | 6967         | 8764         |
| West Indies, .....              | 7475         | 11212        | 9786         | 2057         |
| Continent of Europe, .....      | ...          | ...          | 435          | 504          |
| Coastwise, .....                | 8246         | 7194         | 16302        | 4786         |

Besides the trade with these parts of America, which have been mentioned, the merchants of Glasgow have large dealings with Canada and Nova Scotia.

The rapid progress making in the use of mechanical power in manufactures, is particularly favourable to the growing prosperity of Glasgow, from the inexhaustible supply of coal it possesses for working machinery. This, with the advantage of water communication in every direction, renders it, almost more than any other place, fitted for carrying on manufactures of a heavy or bulky nature, and must have the effect to bring many new branches of industry of this description, to be added to those which it already has. This City, then, producing thus a great variety of articles for exportation, and carrying on, at the same time, a very extensive foreign trade, seems to combine all the requisites to raise it to the highest commercial eminence.

## CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND MANUFACTURES.

In 1783, the merchants and manufacturers of Glasgow, and of the adjoining Towns, under the auspices of Patrick Colquhoun, Esq. author of the "State of the Police of London," and other works, and at that time a merchant in Glasgow, and one of its most enlightened and public-spirited citizens, formed themselves into a society for the protection and encouragement of trade, and were incorporated by Royal Charter, for the purpose of keeping a watchful eye on whatever might be supposed to affect the commercial interests of Glasgow and its neighbourhood. The great outlines of the business committed to the charge of the Directors of the Chamber of Commerce, were,

1st, To consider of such plans and systems as shall contribute to the protection and improvement of those branches of trade and manufactures, which are peculiar to this country, and which may be interesting to the members of the Chamber at large.

2d, To regulate all matters respecting any branch of trade or manufactures, which may be submitted to the Directors, for the purpose of establishing rules for the convenience and assistance either of foreign trade or manufactures.

3d, To read and discuss all public and private memorials and representations of members of the Chamber, requesting the aid of the Directors in any matter regarding trade or manufactures.

4th, To afford aid to members, whether as individuals or otherwise, who may apply for assistance in negotiating any business, whether local, or of a nature which requires the weight and influence of the Directors, in making application to the Board of Trustees, to the King's Ministers, or to Parliament.

5th, To procure relief or redress in any grievance, hardship, oppression, or inconvenience, affecting any particular



branch of trade or manufactures carried on by the members of this Society, by interposing the weight and influence of the Directors in any public negotiations that may be thought necessary to effect such relief.

6th, To consider of all matters respecting the corn laws of this part of the United Kingdom in particular, as being of the utmost consequence to its trade and manufactures; and, in general, to take cognizance of any matter and thing that shall be in the least degree connected with the interests of commerce; to assist in pointing out new sources for promoting whatever may be useful and beneficial; and to attend to every application made to Parliament, which may be thought injurious to the trade and manufactures of this country; to support an intercourse and friendly correspondence with the Convention of Royal Burghs, and Board of Trustees for Fisheries and Manufactures, for the purpose of communicating new and useful improvements for their attention. In addition to the duties of the Directors, who are fixed to be thirty in number, it shall be incumbent on them to accept of arbitrations in disputes on mercantile cases, among those who are privileged by being members of the Chamber, in order to save them the heavy expenses attending law-suits; and, for this purpose, the Directors, or their quorum, shall choose two of their number, best qualified, according to the nature of the dispute, who, in case of difficulty, shall state the same to the Chamber of Directors at large, in order to obtain any advantage that may be supposed to arise from the combined ideas of the most intelligent members who preside for the time being; after which the arbiters chosen, shall again consider the matter in dispute; and in case of ultimate disagreement, the Chairman, or, in his absence, the Deputy-Chairman, shall act as an umpire, or oversman, and shall pronounce a final decree.

*Abridgement of the Charter erecting the Society of the Chamber of Commerce and Manufactures in the City of Glasgow, into a body politic, in 1783.*

George, by the grace of God, of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, to all men to whom these presents shall come, greeting:

Whereas, Patrick Colquhoun, Esq. Lord Provost of the City of Glasgow, James M'Gregor, John Glasford, William Cunningham, James Dennistoun, the elder, William French, John Campbell of Clathick, John Robertson, William Coats, John Lowrie, James Somerville, Robert Dennistoun, Henry Riddel, Robert Cowan, George Bogle, Archibald Grahame, James Gemmil, Hugh Moodie, John Stirling, Walter Stirling, John Brown, the younger, James Finlay, Alexander M'Alpine, Dugald Bannatyne, William Lang, David Dale, Robert Fulton, John Wilson, William Carlile, and Gilbert Hamilton, all members of a Society known by the name of the Chamber of Commerce and Manufactures in the City of Glasgow, have, by their humble petition, represented to us that the City of Glasgow is one of the most considerable Towns in Great Britain, in respect of trade and manufactures; that in order to give stability and encouragement to the commerce and manufactures of that City, and in the Towns and Villages in the neighbourhood thereof, the petitioners have formed themselves into a Society, by the name of the Chamber of Commerce and Manufactures in the City of Glasgow, and have raised a sum of money, by voluntary subscription among themselves, to be applied to the above purposes, under certain rules and regulations; which Institution they truly conceive will be beneficial not only to the individual members of the said Society, but to the public at large. That the petitioners are advised, and do firmly believe, that if they and their successors in the management of the affairs of the said Society, were invested with corporate powers, they might be rendered still more beneficial to the

public, and the funds thereof more properly, and with better security, employed; the petitioners, therefore, most humbly prayed, that we would be graciously pleased to grant unto them our Royal Charter, incorporating the petitioners and their successors in the management of the affairs of the said Society, into a body, corporate and politic, by the name of the Chamber of Commerce and Manufactures in the City of Glasgow, with a perpetual succession, with power to use a seal, to sue and be sued, to purchase land, and to make bye-laws, and with all other necessary and usual powers.

We have taken the said petition into our royal consideration, and being willing to give all proper encouragement to the said Society, therefore, we, in compliance with the said humble request, and by virtue of our prerogative royal, and of our special grace, certain knowledge, and mere motions, grant, constitute, declare, and appoint, as we by these presents, grant, constitute, declare, and appoint, that the said Patrick Colquhoun, Gilbert Hamilton, &c. and such other persons who shall be duly admitted members, and shall contribute to the funds of said Society, in manner herein after mentioned, shall be called one corporation and body, corporate and politic, by the name and style of the Chamber of Commerce and Manufactures in the City of Glasgow; and that they and their successors shall for ever hereafter, have a perpetual succession, for the purposes of the better and more effectually managing, directing, ordering, and appointing, in all matters and things respecting the said Society and the funds thereto belonging; and we, for the purposes aforesaid, do, by these presents, make, create, constitute, and establish the said Patrick Colquhoun and Gilbert Hamilton, &c., and such other persons as may be admitted members into a corporation and body, corporate and politic for ever, by the name and style of the Chamber of Commerce and Manufactures in the City of Glasgow, that they may sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, defend and be defended, in all Courts of Law; and also, that said

Corporation shall have a common seal for the business of the Corporation; that there shall be two general meetings of said Incorporation every year, on the first Tuesday in January, and the first Tuesday in July; and we further grant, that the said Patrick Colquhoun shall be the first Chairman, James M'Gregor the first Deputy Chairman, and Gilbert Hamilton the first Secretary; thereto declaring, that on the first Tuesday of January, thirty of their members shall be chosen to be Directors; twelve of whom shall constitute a meeting for conducting the business; declaring that six of these Directors, after the year 1784, shall be disqualified according to the rate of seniority, and six new Directors chosen in their place; declaring that no one person shall be continued in either offices of Chairman or Deputy Chairman for more than two years at one time; and we direct and appoint that there shall be four general meetings of the members quarterly every year, on the second Tuesday of January, April, July, and October; and we will and declare, that no person shall be admitted a member of said Incorporation, until he has paid unto the Secretary for the use of the same, five pounds five shillings, as the fees of his admission, and he shall remain and continue a member so long as he shall continue to pay the sum of one pound one shilling upon the first Tuesday of January yearly, or such other annual sum as shall hereafter be appointed by a bye-law for that purpose \*. And we do for ourselves, our heirs, and successors, covenant, grant, and agree to and with the said Corporation, or body politic, and their successors, that we, our heirs, and successors, shall and will, from time to time, and at all times hereafter, on the humble suit and request of the said Corporation, or body politic, and their successors, give and grant unto them all such further and other privileges, authorities, matters, and things, for rendering more effectual this, our

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\* The annual payment, for a number of years past, has been ten shillings and sixpence.

grant, according to the true intent and meaning of these presents, which we or they can or may lawfully grant, as shall be reasonably advised by the Council learned in the law, of the said Corporation, or body politic, for the time being, and shall be approved of by the Lord Advocate and Solicitor General in Scotland, of us, our heirs, and successors, in our or their behoof. In witness whereof, we have commanded our Seal, appointed by the Treaty of Union to be kept and used in Scotland in place of the Great Seal thereof, to be appended. Given at our Court at St. James's, the ninth day of June, seventeen hundred and eighty-three, and twenty-third year of our reign.

Subscribed by the sign-manual of our Sovereign Lord the King, and registered the thirty-first day of July, seventeen hundred and eighty-three.

*List of the Chairmen, Deputy-Chairmen, and Secretaries, of the Chamber of Commerce, together with the Amount of the Stock at the 1st of January each year.*

| <i>Year.</i> | <i>Chairmen.</i>    | <i>Deputy-Chairmen.</i> | <i>Secretaries.</i> | <i>Stock.</i> |    |    |
|--------------|---------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|---------------|----|----|
| 1783,        | Patrick Colquhoun,  | James M'Gregor,         | Gilb. Hamilton,     | £.            | s. | d. |
| 1784,        | Patrick Colquhoun,  | James M'Gregor,         | Gilb. Hamilton,     | 1138          | 5  | 8  |
| 1785,        | Patrick Colquhoun,  | James M'Gregor,         | Gilb. Hamilton,     | 1230          | 10 | 0  |
| 1786,        | Arch. Henderson,    | David Dale,             | Gilb. Hamilton,     | 1308          | 10 | 3  |
| 1787,        | Arch. Henderson,    | David Dale,             | Gilb. Hamilton,     | 1667          | 4  | 0  |
| 1788,        | John Campbell, jun. | George M'Intosh,        | Gilb. Hamilton,     | 1787          | 7  | 9  |
| 1789,        | Robert Findlay,     | George M'Intosh,        | Gilb. Hamilton,     | 1819          | 12 | 6  |
| 1790,        | Archibald Grahame,  | William Wardlaw,        | Gilb. Hamilton,     | 1959          | 8  | 10 |
| 1791,        | Archibald Grahame,  | William Wardlaw,        | Gilb. Hamilton,     | 1804          | 9  | 8  |
| 1792,        | Henry Riddell,      | Dugald Bannatyne,       | Gilb. Hamilton,     | 1861          | 4  | 9  |
| 1793,        | Henry Riddell,      | Dugald Bannatyne,       | Gilb. Hamilton,     | 2013          | 5  | 2  |
| 1794,        | Robert Findlay,     | John Brown, jun.        | Gilb. Hamilton,     | 2099          | 1  | 0  |
| 1795,        | Robert Findlay,     | John Brown, jun.        | Gilb. Hamilton,     | 2146          | 17 | 0  |
| 1796,        | Henry Glasford,     | Hugh Cross,             | Gilb. Hamilton,     | 412           | 16 | 3  |
| 1797,        | Henry Glasford,     | Hugh Cross,             | Gilb. Hamilton,     | 358           | 3  | 9  |
| 1798,        | Archibald Grahame,  | John Mair,              | Gilb. Hamilton,     | 430           | 7  | 5  |
| 1799,        | Archibald Grahame,  | William Wardlaw,        | Gilb. Hamilton,     | 312           | 17 | 3  |
| 1800,        | Henry Riddell,      | William Wardlaw,        | Gilb. Hamilton,     | 405           | 19 | 5  |

| <i>Year.</i> | <i>Chairmen.</i>   | <i>Deputy-Chairmen.</i> | <i>Secretaries.</i> | <i>Stock.</i> |
|--------------|--------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|---------------|
| 1801,        | Henry Riddell,     | Robert Dunlop,          | Gilb. Hamilton,     | £498 4 10     |
| 1802,        | Cunningham Corbet, | Robert Dunlop,          | Gilb. Hamilton,     | 615 4 5       |
| 1803,        | Cunningham Corbet, | William Craig,          | Gilb. Hamilton,     | 149 3 2       |
| 1804,        | John Gordon,       | William Craig,          | Gilb. Hamilton,     | 255 5 6       |
| 1805,        | John Gordon,       | Kirkman Finlay,         | Gilb. Hamilton,     | 380 10 7      |
| 1806,        | George M'Intosh,   | Kirkman Finlay,         | Gilb. Hamilton,     | 510 4 5       |
| 1807,        | George M'Intosh,   | Henry Monteith,         | Gilb. Hamilton,     | 625 7 5       |
| 1808,        | James Hopkirk,     | Henry Monteith,         | Gilb. Hamilton*,    | 972 15 6      |
| 1809,        | James Hopkirk,     | James Robertson,        | D. Bannatyne,       | 1115 11 11    |
| 1810,        | Francis Garden,    | James Robertson,        | D. Bannatyne,       | 1180 1 5      |
| 1811,        | Francis Garden,    | James Dennistoun,       | D. Bannatyne,       | 1312 18 10    |
| 1812,        | Kirkman Finlay,    | James Dennistoun,       | D. Bannatyne,       | 1409 5 8      |
| 1813,        | Kirkman Finlay,    | James Ewing,            | D. Bannatyne,       | 1616 11 8     |
| 1814,        | James Buchanan,    | Robert Findlay,         | D. Bannatyne,       | 1605 16 1     |
| 1815,        | Archibald Smith,   | Robert Findlay,         | D. Bannatyne,       | 1734 6 9      |
| 1816,        | Kirkman Finlay,    | Adam Crooks,            | D. Bannatyne,       | 1902 18 0     |
| 1817,        |                    |                         |                     |               |

*Honorary Members.*

|                   |                        |
|-------------------|------------------------|
| 1784, April 13th, | Hay Campbell, Esq.     |
|                   | George Dempster, Esq.  |
| October 12th,     | Marquis of Graham.     |
| December 28th,    | William Sandeman, Esq. |
| 1789, July 22d,   | John Palmer, Esq.      |

\* Gilbert Hamilton, Esq. was Secretary to the Chamber from its institution till his death.

## GLASGOW MARINE SOCIETY.

(Instituted on 2d May 1758.)

*Articles of Erection of the Glasgow Marine Society.*

Whereas, the wealth, strength, and prosperity of Great Britain in general, and of the City of Glasgow in particular, depend upon trade and commerce, with which the shipping and navigation, that give life and vigour to the whole, are inseparably connected; and whereas, arts and manufactures are encouraged, maintained, and promoted, the poor are employed, the consumption of the necessaries of life and provisions of all kinds, is increased by the trade, commerce, and navigation, of the City of Glasgow, whereby the landed and commercial interest of this part of the Island are greatly interested in the continuation thereof: and whereas, the stability of His Majesty's government, and the security of the liberties and properties of this Island, depends, in a great measure, on the increase of sailors and marines, and giving proper encouragement to persons to engage themselves in that business. Therefore, it is a matter no less worthy of the charity, than the gratitude and justice of every person so interested, to rescue from misery and want, such seamen as shall become old, decayed, lame, or maimed, in the service of the merchants of Glasgow, and who shall have behaved themselves while there employed, with fidelity and diligence; and to make some provision for their poor widows and children, which may have the happy effect to excite able hands to enter into the said service, as well as to encourage their good behaviour. And considering, that the funds of that Society in Glasgow, known by the name of the Seamens' Club, being very small, arising only from part of their own wages, are nowise sufficient for answering the purposes above mentioned. For these reasons, we, Archibald Ingram, Dean of Guild of Glasgow, and the Magistrates of the said City, with the gentlemen, merchants, mariners, manufacturers, and others, subscribing, do hereby join ourselves,

and all others who shall be pleased to concur with us in so laudable a design, into a voluntary charitable society, by the name of the Glasgow Marine Society, for the ends above mentioned; and for raising the necessary funds for this Charity, and for the good government of this Society, we have agreed upon, and do establish, the following Articles and Regulations:

I. The management and direction of the funds after-mentioned of this Society, shall be vested in the Dean of Guild of Glasgow for the time, and twelve Directors, to be chosen out of the subscribers, with a person to be called a Commodore, and a Collector, who are to have the charge and oversight of the funds belonging to the Society, and the distribution thereof, during the time of their being in office, subject always, as to the manner of election, and as to the powers hereby vested in them, to the qualifications and rules herein after set down, and accountable to the Society, as is after mentioned; and the Commodore and Collector may either be part of the aforesaid twelve Directors or not, as shall be found convenient.

II. That how soon a competent number of subscribers is obtained to the agreement, the Dean of Guild shall name six of the subscribers, and the Society called the Seamen's Club shall nominate other six, to be Directors for the purposes aforesaid, who are to continue in office till the third Tuesday of January next; and the Dean of Guild and these twelve Directors shall elect one of the subscribers by name of Commodore, and another to be Collector; also shall choose a Clerk to the Society, who are to continue in their office during the time foresaid. The Commodore always to be a residing merchant in Glasgow, who has been formerly master of a ship.

III. There shall be a general meeting of the members of the Society, upon the third Tuesday of January 1759, and yearly thereafter on that day, within the Merchants' Hall of Glasgow.



IV. The managers shall meet quarterly, viz. on the first Thursdays of April, July, October, and January, always; and the pensioners upon the Society, shall be admitted at these quarterly meetings, by a majority of voices of the managers present, and at no other time; but in cases of emergency, they shall have power to give present relief to stranger seamen, or seamen belonging to Glasgow, shipwrecked or in distress. The major part of the managers for the time shall be a quorum. And in all meetings, general or quarterly, the Dean of Guild shall preside.

V. Such seamen only (or their widows and children) shall be entitled to the charity of this Society, who shall have served at least seven years in ships or vessels belonging wholly or mostly to the merchants of Glasgow, except in cases of extraordinary merit, such as being wounded or maimed in defence or preservation of their ships, in which case they may be admitted for a shorter service.

VI. All seamen (with their widows or children) shall be excluded and debarred from receiving any of the charity of this Society, who shall, at any time, run away from their service before completing their engagements, or engage with, or take money from, different masters at the same time, or shall be guilty of dishonest or mutinous practices, or otherwise refuse, neglect, or act, contrary to their duty; all or any of which malversations, when happening, shall, by the master of the vessel, be faithfully reported to the Preses or some of the Managers of this Society, who are to cause the same to be properly recorded in a book to be kept for that purpose.

VII. That the former Society, called the Seamen's Club, shall be incorporated with this new erected Marine Society, in all time coming; and the funds of the said Seamen's Club shall pertain and belong to this new Society, and shall be under the management of the Dean of Guild, Directors, and other persons aforesaid; also all poor rates which have been in use to be paid to the said Seamen's Club, shall be paid into

this new Society. And the subscribers respectively oblige themselves, that their masters and mariners shall duly pay to the Collector of this Society, the aforesaid poor rates, being twopence on every twenty shillings sterling of wages, each voyage, for all ships and vessels sailing from or to the River Clyde, wherein they are concerned, in proportion to their interest therein; declaring always, that when such ships or vessels belong partly to the subscribers, or any of them, and partly to the inhabitants of another place where a fund is established for relief of their sailors, that a proportional part of said poor's rates, corresponding to the share belonging to the subscribers, or any of them, shall be paid to the Collector aforesaid, for the use of this Society.

VIII. That every member, at his admission to this Society, and subscribing these articles, shall pay to the Collector a sum not under 1*l.* 1*s.*, for the use of the poor of the Marine Society; (wherein is to be allowed whatever sum any member of the said Seamen's Club has already paid for the use thereof as entry-money;) declaring always, that no person shall have a vote at any general meeting, or be capable of being elected a Director, Commodore, or Collector, who shall not pay and contribute 2*l.* 2*s.* for the use of this Marine Society; (allowing as aforesaid;) and that every person paying or contributing 4*l.* 4*s.* to the funds of this new Society, shall have two votes, and so in proportion for every 2*l.* 2*s.* which he shall pay or contribute as aforesaid.

IX. That regular and distinct books shall be kept of the affairs of the Society. And all bonds, deeds, and writings, wherein the Society are, or shall be, concerned, shall be made and taken in the name of the Dean of Guild of Glasgow, Commodore, and Collector of this new Marine Society for the time, or their successors in office, for the behoof of the poor of said Society.

X. That the Society, at any general annual meeting aforesaid, shall have power to alter, amend, or explain, the articles

and regulations before written; and to make what new regulations they may judge proper, with this provision, that they shall not have power to alter the sett and constitution of the Society, with respect to their qualifications and directions, and government, without consent of three-fourths of the members in life at the time.

There are above 800 persons who receive alimient from this Institution. The sums given to the men, varies according to existing circumstances. The usual allowance for a master's widow, is three pounds; for a mate's widow, two pounds; and for a mariner's widow, one pound ten shillings per annum. There is about 150*l.* yearly distributed in Glasgow, and a much larger sum in Port-Glasgow and Greenock. The management is chiefly vested in the following gentlemen, *viz.*

James Ewing, Esq. for Glasgow.

Archibald Falconer, Esq. for Port-Glasgow.

Quintin Leitch, Esq. for Greenock.

George Crawford, Esq. Clerk and Treasurer for Glasgow.

As the sum necessary for supporting this Institution, was to be raised from fourpence per ton register on all vessels in the Clyde, and fourpence per month from the sailors' wages, the following Table was made, to ascertain the amount which might be reasonably expected. It now serves the purpose of exhibiting the state of the shipping in the Clyde at that period.

## SHIPPING BELONGING TO CLYDE IN 1781—1785.

*Number of Ships and Vessels belonging to Port-Glasgow and Greenock, their Tonnage, and Number of Men, that have loaded to and from these Ports in the under-mentioned periods, and in what trade.*

|              |                  | FOREIGN TRADE. |             |            | COASTING TRADE. |             |            | FISHING VESSELS. |             |            |
|--------------|------------------|----------------|-------------|------------|-----------------|-------------|------------|------------------|-------------|------------|
|              |                  | <i>Ships</i>   | <i>Ton.</i> | <i>Men</i> | <i>Ships</i>    | <i>Ton.</i> | <i>Men</i> | <i>Ships</i>     | <i>Ton.</i> | <i>Men</i> |
| For          | { Port-Glasgow,  | 70             | 6260        | 1274       | 16              | 664         | 72         | 2                | 1224        | 245        |
| 1781         | { Greenock,..... | 113            | 9685        | 1248       | 37              | 1093        | 122        | 8                | 2691        | 592        |
| For          | { Port-Glasgow,  | 87             | 7295        | 960        | 28              | 1055        | 108        | 18               | 755         | 159        |
| 1782         | { Greenock,..... | 117            | 9088        | 1140       | 30              | 711         | 78         | 5                | 1878        | 393        |
| For          | { Port-Glasgow,  | 72             | 5956        | 699        | 31              | 1628        | 176        | 16               | 705         | 159        |
| 1783         | { Greenock,..... | 116            | 9105        | 913        | 23              | 503         | 66         | 10               | 2919        | 613        |
| For          | { Port-Glasgow,  | 60             | 6180        | 654        | 24              | 1304        | 132        | 35               | 1482        | 287        |
| 1784         | { Greenock,..... | 137            | 11466       | 1111       | 36              | 910         | 90         | 124              | 1369        | 710        |
| For          | { Port-Glasgow,  | 117            | 8562        | 855        | 37              | 1786        | 217        | 14               | 669         | 165        |
| 1785         | { Greenock,..... | 162            | 14472       | 1288       | 40              | 928         | 105        | 9                | 2135        | 670        |
| Totals,..... |                  | 1063           | 88073       | 10142      | 302             | 10582       | 1166       | 568              | 15827       | 3993       |

*N. B.* Vessels to and from Ireland are Foreign trade, and all Dumbarton vessels are included with those from Port-Glasgow.

The following particulars, extracted from the Custom-House Books, exhibit the rapid increase of Trade during the period of thirty years.

*An Account of the Number of Ships, with Tonnage and Men, that have reported inwards at the Port of Greenock, during the year ending 5th January 1815, also an Account of the Staple Articles.*

| Ships. |        | Cocoa. | Coffee. |         | Sugar.  |         | Molasses. |         | Pimento. | Brandy. | Rum.     | Wine.    | Tobacco. | Cot. Wool. | Import Duties. |        |
|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-----------|---------|----------|---------|----------|----------|----------|------------|----------------|--------|
| No.    | Tons.  | Men.   | Cwt.    | gr. lb. | Cwt.    | gr. lb. | Cwt.      | gr. lb. | Cwt.     | gr. lb. | Gallons. | Gallons. | Lbs.     | Lbs.       | £.             | s. d.  |
| 332    | 56,228 | 3452   | 131,425 | 3 12    | 309,871 | 1 13    | 22,219    | 3 22    | 236      | 2 19    | 59,754   | 780,945  | 67,569   | 4,655,729  | 321,662        | 11 11½ |

*An Account of the Number of Ships, with their Tonnage and Men, that have reported outwards at the Port of Greenock, during the year ending 5th January 1815, also an Account of the Value of British Goods exported from thence.*

| Where Exported.    | Ships. |          |      | Value of British Exports. |    |    |
|--------------------|--------|----------|------|---------------------------|----|----|
|                    | No.    | Tonnage. | Men. | £.                        | s. | d. |
| America, .....     | 75     | 12,803   | 1125 | 796,075                   | 19 | 10 |
| West Indies, ..... | 95     | 27,474   | 1991 | 1,962,065                 | 6  | ½  |
| Europe, .....      | 169    | 17,590   | 1162 | 356,196                   | 10 | 9  |

*An Account of the Number of Ships, with their Tonnage and Men, that have reported inwards at Port-Glasgow, during the year ending 5th January 1815, also an Account of the Staple Articles.*

| Ships. |        |       | Cocoa. |     | Coffee. |         | Sugar. |     | Molasses. |     | Pimento. | Brandy. | Rum. | Wine. | Tobacco. | Cotton Wool | Import Duties. |        |           |         |       |
|--------|--------|-------|--------|-----|---------|---------|--------|-----|-----------|-----|----------|---------|------|-------|----------|-------------|----------------|--------|-----------|---------|-------|
| No.    | Tons.  | Men.  | Cwt.   | gr. | lb.     | Cwt.    | gr.    | lb. | Cwt.      | gr. | lb.      | Cwt.    | gr.  | lb.   | Gallons. | Gallons.    | Lbs.           | £.     | s.        | d.      |       |
| 116    | 22,991 | 1,416 | 847    | 2   | 21      | 330,327 | 1      | 12  | 27,121    | 2   | 19       | 598     | 3    | 22    | 15,321   | 470,147     | 5348           | 91,463 | 1,874,448 | 241,395 | 10 6½ |

*An Account of the Number of Ships, with their Tonnage and Men, that have reported outwards at Port-Glasgow, during the year ending 5th January 1815, also an Account of the Value of British Goods exported from thence.*

| Where Exported.   | Ships. |          |      | Value of British Exports. |    |    |
|-------------------|--------|----------|------|---------------------------|----|----|
|                   | No.    | Tonnage. | Men. | £                         | s. | d. |
| America, .....    | 28     | 6216     | 408  | 201,312                   | 6  | 1  |
| West India, ..... | 52     | 14,854   | 1043 | 534,534                   | 18 | 1  |
| Europe, .....     | 153    | 12,783   | 807  | 236,008                   | 11 | 5  |

*Total of Ships, Tonnage, Men, Staple Articles, and Customs from the Imports in the Ports of Greenock and Port-Glasgow, for the year ending 5th January 1815.*

| Ports.     | Ships. |        | Cocoa. | Coffee. |         | Sugar. |         | Molasses. |         | Pimento. | Brandy. | Rum.     | Wine.    | Tobacco. | Cot. Wool. | Import Duties. |       |    |        |           |         |         |           |         |    |     |
|------------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|--------|---------|-----------|---------|----------|---------|----------|----------|----------|------------|----------------|-------|----|--------|-----------|---------|---------|-----------|---------|----|-----|
|            | No.    | Tons.  | Men    | Cwt.    | qr. lb. | Cwt.   | qr. lb. | Cwt.      | qr. lb. | Cwt.     | qr. lb. | Gallons. | Gallons. | Lbs.     | Lbs.       | £.             | s. d. |    |        |           |         |         |           |         |    |     |
| Green.     | 332    | 56,228 | 3452   | 3170    | 0       | 0      | 131,425 | 3         | 12      | 309,871  | 1       | 13       | 22,219   | 3        | 22         | 236            | 2     | 19 | 59,754 | 780,945   | 160,714 | 67,369  | 4,655,729 | 321,662 | 11 | 11½ |
| Port-Glas. | 116    | 22,991 | 1416   | 847     | 2       | 26     | 36,502  | 2         | 21      | 230,327  | 1       | 12       | 27,121   | 2        | 19         | 398            | 3     | 22 | 15,321 | 470,147   | 5348    | 91,463  | 1,874,448 | 241,395 | 10 | 6½  |
| Total,     | 448    | 79,219 | 4868   | 4017    | 2       | 26     | 167,928 | 2         | 5       | 540,198  | 2       | 25       | 49,341   | 2        | 13         | 635            | 2     | 13 | 75,075 | 1,251,092 | 166,062 | 158,852 | 6,530,177 | 563,058 | 2  | 6   |

*An Account of Ships, with their Tonnage and Men, that have reported outwards at the Ports of Greenock and Port-Glasgow, during the year ending 5th January 1815.—Also, an Account of the Value of British Goods exported from thence.*

| Where Exported.   |                   | Ships. |         |      | British Goods exported. |       |
|-------------------|-------------------|--------|---------|------|-------------------------|-------|
|                   |                   | No.    | Tonnage | Men. | £                       | s. d. |
| From              | To                |        |         |      |                         |       |
| Greenock,.....    | America,.....     | 75     | 15,503  | 1125 | 726,075                 | 19 10 |
| Port-Glasgow,.... | America,.....     | 28     | 6316    | 408  | 201,312                 | 6 1   |
| Total to.....     | America,.....     | 103    | 21,719  | 1533 | 927,388                 | 5 11  |
| Greenock,.....    | West Indies,..... | 95     | 27,474  | 1931 | 1,962,053               | 6 -½  |
| Port-Glasgow,.... | West Indies,..... | 52     | 14,854  | 1043 | 534,534                 | 18 1  |
| Total to.....     | West Indies,..... | 147    | 42,328  | 2974 | 2,496,588               | 4 1½  |
| Greenock,.....    | Europe, .....     | 189    | 17,590  | 1162 | 356,196                 | 10 9  |
| Port-Glasgow,.... | Europe, .....     | 155    | 12,783  | 807  | 236,008                 | 11 6  |
| Total to.....     | Europe, .....     | 342    | 30,303  | 1969 | 592,205                 | 2 2   |
| Grand Total.....  |                   | 592    | 91,350  | 6476 | 6,010,181               | 12 ¼  |

## STEAM BOATS.

By the application of steam, the velocity of vessels is considerably increased, the certainty of the passage in a given time ensured, and the rate of conveyance reduced. The application of this power to the propelling of boats has engaged the attention of the ingenious for a considerable time past.

In 1785, Mr. Millar of Dalswinton built a vessel with two keels, between which he introduced propelling paddle-wheels. A number of difficulties having unexpectedly presented themselves, that ingenious mechanic felt it necessary to lay the experiment aside.

In 1794, the Earl of Stanhope constructed a vessel, to be moved by steam-paddles, placed under her quarters. The mechanism not having answered the expectation of his Lordship, the scheme was given up.

In 1801, Mr. Symington, with the approbation and concurrence of Lord Dundas \*, fitted up a Steam-Boat on the Forth and Clyde Navigation, which was never matured, on account of the injury it did to the banks of the Canal.

The steam-propelling system, as an article of trade, was destined to perpetuate the memory of Mr. Robert Fulton, a native of North America, who, on the 3d October 1807, launched a Steam-Boat, which plied between New York and Albany with very considerable success. Having at length completely succeeded in establishing steam-propelling boats, for conveying passengers and goods, the Government of the United States were induced to build a frigate, which they called *Fulton the First*, in honour of their countryman, who had first brought the steam-propelling system to public account.

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\* Lord Dundas was, at that time, Governor of the Forth and Clyde Navigation.



It was not, however, till the beginning of 1812, that steam was successfully applied to vessels in Europe, as an article of trade. At that period, Mr. Henry Bell, an ingenious, untutored engineer, and Citizen of Glasgow, fitted up, or it may be said, without the hazard of impropriety, that he invented the steam-propelling system, and applied it to his boat, the *Comet*, for as yet he knew nothing of the principles which had been so successfully followed out by Mr. Fulton.

After various experiments \*, the *Comet* was at length propelled on the Clyde by an engine of three horse power, which was subsequently increased to six. Mr. Bell continued to encounter and overcome the various and indescribable difficulties incident to invention, till his ultimate success encouraged others to embark in similar undertakings, which has been done in a ratio only to be credited by the knowledge of the number of vessels which have been placed on the River. Owing to the novelty and supposed danger of the passage in the Frith below Dumbarton, in vessels which had so small a hold of the water, the number of passengers at the outset were but small. The public, however, having gained confidence by degrees, in a navigation, which became at once expeditious and pleasant, it was preferred to every other mode of conveyance; for the expedition of the voyage, and beauty of the scenery on the banks of the Clyde, are such, as to attract alike the attention of the man of business and pleasure; and the watering-places all along the coast, have been crowded with company beyond all former precedent, in consequence of steam conveyance. It has been calculated, that, previous to the erection of Steam-

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\* The boats on the Clyde have been hitherto propelled by two paddle-wheels, similarly constructed to undershot water mill-wheels, placed on each side of the vessel. In some boats, they are placed at right angles to their sides; in others, they are fitted in a circular direction; while a third, displays the oblique form. It is no easy matter, however, to say which of them produces the best effect, as the mould of the vessels, the size and situation of the engine, and a number of other circumstances, have all to be taken into the account.

**Boats**, not more than fifty persons passed and repassed from Glasgow to Greenock in one day; whereas, it is now supposed that there are from four to five hundred passes and repasses in the same period. The passage between Glasgow and Greenock is about twenty-six miles, and is usually performed in three hours; and often, when the wind and tide are favourable, it is performed in less than two hours and one-half. The cabin and steerage are fitted up with every suitable convenience; the former is provided with interesting books, and the various periodical publications. Breakfasts, dinners, &c. are provided for those who may require them. The cabin fare is four shillings, and the steerage two shillings and sixpence.

Since the Comet began to ply on the River, it is very common to make the voyage of Campbeltown, Inverary, or the Kyles of Bute, and return to Glasgow on the following day. Steam-Boats have also been sent from the Clyde to Ireland, Liverpool, and London, some of whom weathered heavy gales of wind, and encountered high surfs.

Steam-Boats are now plying on the Forth, the Tay, the Avon, the Severn, the Thames, the Yare, the Trent, the Tyne, the Mersey, the Ouse, the Humber, the Orwell, &c. &c.

On the 30th Day of November 1815, Mr. James Cook, an eminent engineer in Tradestown, Glasgow, exhibited and explained the machinery, paddles, &c. of a Steam-Boat, to their Royal and Imperial Highnesses, John and Louis, Arch-Dukes of Austria, with a view of placing steam-vessels on some of the rivers of Germany. Mr. Cook has since furnished the Austrian Government with plans and models, illustrative of the latest improvements on the steam-paddle apparatus. Since the period alluded to, a Steam-Boat has been built at St. Petersburg, in Russia.

*List and Description of Steam-Boats which are now plying, or have plied, on the River Clyde.*

| No. | Name.               | When Launched. | Length of Keel. | Length of Beam. | Carpenter's Name & Residence.  | Size of Engine.                 | Engine Maker's Name & Residence.    |
|-----|---------------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1   | Comet.              | Jan. 1812      | 38              | 11              | Jn. Wood & Co. Port-Glasgow.   | 6 horse power.                  | Henry Bell, Glasgow.                |
| 2   | Elizabeth.          | Nov. 1812      | 40              | 13              | Jn. Wood & Co. Port-Glasgow.   | 10 horse power.                 | Jn. Thomson & Co. Tradestown, Glas. |
| 3   | Clyde.              | Feb. 1813      | 68              | 14              | Jn. Wood & Co. Port-Glasgow.   | 10 horse power.                 | John Robertson, Glasgow.            |
| 4   | Glasgow.            | Sep. 1813      | 60              | 15              | Jn. Wood & Co. Port-Glasgow.   | 14 horse power.                 | Henry Bell, Glasgow.                |
| 5   | Trusty.             | Feb. 1814      | 65              | 16              | John Denny, Dumbarton.         | 10 horse power.                 | George Dobbie, Tradestown, Glasgow. |
| 6   | Princess Charlotte. | March 1814     | 65              | 10              | James Munn, Greenock.          | 2 engines, each 4 horse power.  | Bolton, Watt, & Co. Soho.           |
| 7   | Industry.           | May 1814       | 65              | 16              | — — — — Fairlie.               | 10 horse power.                 | George Dobbie, Tradestown, Glasgow. |
| 8   | Prince of Orange.   | June 1814      | 64              | 12              | James Munn, Greenock.          | 2 engines, each 4 horse power.  | Bolton, Watt, & Co. Soho.           |
| 9   | Argyle, 1st.        | June 1814      | 72              | 14              | Alex. Martin & Co. Port-Glasg. | 14 horse power.                 | James Cook, Tradestown, Glasgow.    |
| 10  | Margery.            | June 1814      | 56              | 12              | John Denny, Dumbarton.         | 10 horse power.                 | James Cook, Tradestown, Glasgow.    |
| 11  | Britannia.          | Jan. 1815      | 80              | 16              | John Hunter, Port-Glasgow.     | 24 horse power.                 | Dun. M'Arthur & Co. Camlachie, do.  |
| 12  | Dumbarton Castle.   | Feb. 1815      | 84              | 16              | John Denny, Dumbarton.         | 30 horse power.                 | Dun. M'Arthur & Co. Camlachie, do.  |
| 13  | Caledonia.          | Feb. 1815      | 86              | 15              | Jn. Wood & Co. Port-Glasgow.   | 2 engines, each 18 horse power. | Greenhead Foundry Company, do.      |
| 14  | Greenock.           | April 1815     | 86              | 15              | John Denny, Dumbarton.         | 32 horse power.                 | Dun. M'Arthur & Co. Camlachie, do.  |
| 15  | Argyle, 2d.         | May 1815       | 80              | 16              | Jn. Wood & Co. Port-Glasgow.   | 20 horse power.                 | Greenhead Foundry Company, do.      |
| 16  | Waterloo.           | July 1815      | 72              | 15              | John Hunter, Port-Glasgow.     | 20 horse power.                 | James Cook, Tradestown, do.         |
| 17  | Neptune.            | Jan. 1816      | 72              | 16              | John Hunter, Port-Glasgow.     | 20 horse power.                 | Dun. M'Arthur & Co. Camlachie, do.  |
| 18  | Lord Nelson.        | Feb. 1816      | 69              | 15              | Jn. Wood & Co. Port-Glasgow.   | 20 horse power.                 | Greenhead Foundry Company, do.      |
| 19  | Albion.             | Feb. 1816      | 71              | 16              | Jn. Wood & Co. Port-Glasgow.   | 20 horse power.                 | James Cook, Tradestown, do.         |
| 20  | Rochesay Castle.    | March 1816     | 73              | 16              | Jn. Wood & Co. Port-Glasgow.   | 20 horse power.                 | Dun. M'Arthur & Co. Camlachie, do.  |
|     |                     | April 1816     | 76              | 16              | John Denny, Dumbarton.         | 34 horse power.                 |                                     |

*Steam-Boats which have been built on the Clyde, how disposed  
of, up to November 1816.*

- No. 1, is now plying on the Frith of Forth.
- No. 2, went to Liverpool in 1814.
- No. 3, plying on the Clyde.
- No. 4, plying on the Clyde.
- No. 5, carrying goods on the Clyde.
- No. 6, laid up on the Clyde.
- No. 7, carrying goods on the Clyde.
- No. 8, plying on the Clyde.
- No. 9, went to London in May 1815.
- No. 10, went to London in November 1814.
- No. 11, plying on the Clyde.
- No. 12, plying on the Clyde.
- No. 13, went to London in July 1816.
- No. 14, went to Ireland, and then to London in May 1816.
- No. 15, plying on the Clyde.
- No. 16, plying on the Clyde.
- No. 17, plying on the Clyde.
- No. 18, plying on the Clyde.
- No. 19, plying on the Clyde.
- No. 20, plying on the Clyde.

The following particulars will give an idea of the value of  
Steam-Boats.

*Cost of the Albion Steam-Boat.*

|                                                     |           |       |
|-----------------------------------------------------|-----------|-------|
| Carpenter, for hull, &c.                            | - - - - - | £1000 |
| Engineer, paddles, &c.                              | - - - - - | 1600  |
| Joiner, Upholsterer, and miscellaneous furnishings, |           | 850   |
|                                                     |           | <hr/> |
|                                                     |           | £3450 |

*Number of Men necessary to manage the Vessel.*

|                               |           |       |
|-------------------------------|-----------|-------|
| Captain,                      | - - - - - | 1     |
| Pilot, who steers the vessel, | - - - - - | 1     |
| Engine-men,                   | - - - - - | 2     |
| A seaman and an assistant,    | - - - - - | 2     |
| A steward and an assistant,   | - - - - - | 2     |
|                               |           | <hr/> |
| Total,                        | - - -     | 8     |

A greater quantity of fuel is necessary for steam-engines in boats than on shore; in the former, the space for containing coals is so small, that dross, or small coals, cannot be conveniently used. An engine of thirty horse power, propelling a boat from Glasgow to Greenock and back again, requires about three tons of round coal; and an engine of fourteen horse power, on a similar voyage, requires somewhat less than a ton and a half.

*Abstract of Regulations for Steam-Boats and other Vessels,  
Plying on the Clyde, enacted by the Magistrates and Council,  
as Trustees on the River, 30th October 1816.*

I. That the owners shall forthwith lodge with the Harbour-master of Glasgow, the name of the vessel, and the names and places of residence of the owners, masters, pilots, and crews, under the penalty of 2*l.* for each offence.

II. That for the accommodation of passengers, a particular part or parts of the Quay of the Broomielaw of Glasgow, shall, in future, be allowed for the use of the Steam-Boats; and the masters and crews of the boats lying nearest the Quay shall give free access to passengers to and from the boats lying in the outside births or stations, under the penalty of 2*l.* for each offence.

III. That when Steam-Boats attempt to pass each other from astern, the boat which sails slowest shall give way to the

larboard, (left hand side,) for the faster sailing boat to pass, when the latter comes within thirty yards of the former, under the penalty of 5*l.* for each offence, besides damages.

IV. That when the said boats sailing in opposite directions, meet, each shall keep to the larboard side, so as to afford all possible facility to each other in passing, under the like penalty of 5*l.* for each offence, besides damages.

V. That vessels, of every description, lying aground, or at anchor, in the shallow or narrow parts of the River, shall not lay their anchors in the deepened channel, unless when absolutely necessary, and in that case the cable shall not exceed three and one-half fathoms; and if they take ground across the channel, they shall keep their booms loose, and take in their bowsprits, under the penalty of 2*l.* for each offence.

VI. That none of the said Steam-Boats shall cross the tracking or towing lines of the vessels plying on the River, where there is room to pass on the off side, under the penalty of 5*l.* for each offence.

VII. That none of the said Steam-Boats shall ply in the twilight, or in the dark, without having lights ahead, fitted up properly, and without having one of the crew stationed at the bow of the boat, as a look-out, to give notice in due time, of any obstruction or danger. And all vessels whatever, lying at anchor, or aground, in the River and Frith of Clyde, shall, when it is dark, have lights hung out at the part of the vessel nearest the deep water, under the like penalty of 5*l.* for each offence, besides damages.

VIII. That in all cases where either passengers or goods are to be taken in by, or landed from, such Steam-Vessels, by means of small boats of any description, the paddles of the Steam-Boats shall be stopped in proper time, and remain so till the boat gets out of the surge of the Steam-Vessel. For every breach of this Regulation, the master, &c. shall be liable in a penalty of 2*l.*, besides damages.

IX. That no person on board a Steam-Boat, shall presume to give any order or direction to the crew, or any of them, except the person who has the command of the vessel at the time, under the penalty of 2*l.* for each offence.

X. That no ballast, ashes, or rubbish of any kind, shall be put overboard of any vessel into the River, between the Broomielaw and Dumbarton Castle, under a penalty of 5*l.* for each offence.

XI. That a printed copy of these Regulations shall be affixed upon a conspicuous part of both the cabins of each Steam-Boat plying on the River Clyde, under the like penalty.

XII. That the damages incurred may be sued and recovered at the instance of any party interested, and the penalties at the instance of the Procurator Fiscal of Court.

On the 8th November 1816, John Connell, Esq. the Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, approved of the above Regulations, and declared his willingness to co-operate with the Baillie on the River and Frith of Clyde, from the Broomielaw to the Clough Light-House; and also intimated his determination to enforce these Regulations in the Rivers, Lochs, Friths, or Seas, on the west coast of Scotland, where the jurisdiction of the Baillie on the River does not extend.

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The success of Steam-Boats on the Clyde, induced some gentlemen in Dublin to order two vessels to be made, to ply as packets in the Channel between Dublin and Holyhead, with a view of ultimately carrying the mail. The dimensions are as follow: viz. keel, 65 feet, beam, 18 feet, with 9 feet draught of water; they were built by Mr. James Munn, Greenock, are of the same tonnage, scantling, and rigging, as His Majesty's Cutters, have engines of twenty horse power, made by Mr. James Cook, Tradestown, Glasgow, and are named *Britannia* and *Hibernia*. Mr. Cook, whose eminent abilities as an engineer, have enabled him to make numerous improvements on machinery, has been very successful in constructing the paddles of these packets, so that one man can easily raise them from five to six feet out of the water, while the engine is at work, in the event of a heavy gale making that measure necessary. This arrangement is also of great advantage in a side wind, as the leeward paddle can be taken up, and the wind-

PATRONAGE OF THE CHURCH, WITH AN ACCOUNT OF THE  
FORMER AND PRESENT MODE OF PRESENTING CLERGYMEN  
TO ECCLESIASTICAL BENEFICES IN GLASGOW.

*Patronage.*

Before the Reformation, the Pope was the acknowledged head of the Church; the papal jurisdiction having been legally dissolved in Scotland, in 1560, the supremacy in ecclesiastical matters was not vested in any individual, till, in the year 1669, King Charles II. was declared to have supreme authority over all persons in ecclesiastical matters; but this Act was repealed in 1692, soon after the Revolution, as inconsistent with the Presbyterian form of Church government. During the reign of Popery, the Clergy were divided into two classes, viz. regular and secular; the latter had a pastoral charge over a certain district of ground, while the regulars had no cure of souls, but were

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ward one lowered down, so as always to have an equal hold of the water. These boats went round to their station on the 1st of September 1816, and have ever since exceeded the expectations of the proprietors and the public.

The application of steam to packets on this station, will be productive of great good in a national point of view, as it frequently happens that the mail packet is wind-bound at the mouth of the Liffy for several days together, whereas the Steam-boat will easily clear the land in every sort of weather in which a packet can keep the sea. These boats are fitted up with every necessary convenience, and at an expense of rather more than four thousand pounds each.

On the 14th October 1816, the Britannia Steam-Boat started from Howth Harbour in Dublin Bay, at a quarter past twelve o'clock, and arrived at Holyhead, a distance of sixty miles, at a quarter past seven, P. M. performing the voyage in seven hours. On the following day she left Holyhead at a quarter past five, P. M. and reached Howth Harbour at one o'clock on the following morning; running the distance in seven hours and fifteen minutes.

The shortness of time required to perform the above voyages, will not appear surprising, when it is considered that a Steam-Boat keeps a straight course without regard to the wind, and every mile she progresses is made good; while vessels solely depending on sails, must adapt their course to the wind, and sometimes traverse several hundred miles in sailing between Howth and Holyhead.



tied down to reside in their Monasteries, Priories, &c. Upon the vacancy of any benefice, whether regular or secular, the Pope, or the Bishops under him, appointed commendators, that is, factōrs or stewards, to look after the temporalities during the vacancy, and at last, in the plenitude of his power, his Holiness came to name commendators for life, without an obligation to account to any person for the proceeds. At the Reformation, the Crown and the ambitious part of the nobles, and others then in power, seized on a number of the ecclesiastical benefices, and King James VI. gave away a number of Abbacies and Priories in perpetuity, to certain favourite laymen. At the abolition of the Pope's authority, the regular Clergy were totally suppressed, and in place of the various degrees which distinguished the seculars, the Reformers had at first only Parochial Ministers and superintendents, who had the oversight of the Church, in a particular district. It was not long, however, till the Church government became Episcopal, when the King came to nominate the Bishops, in place of the Pope.

For a considerable period before the Reformation, it was laid down as a fixed principle, that he who founded or endowed a Church, was entitled to the right of patronage thereof; whereby, among other things, he might present a churchman to the cure. The Presentee, after he was received into the Church, had right to the benefice, and if the Church was parochial, he was called a Parson. Whenever the title of the Patron became defective, from any cause whatever, the Pope, as head of the Church, claimed the right of presentation; and since the Reformation, the Crown, as coming in place of the Pope, is considered as universal Patron, where no right of patronage appears in a subject. Where two Churches are united, which had different Patrons, each Patron presents *per vices*, or by turns.

Men of fortune frequently founded and endowed Colleges and collegiate Churches; and other persons, inferior in wealth,

founded Chaplainries, which were donations granted for the singing of masses for the souls of their deceased friends. As the functionaries on these establishments were all appointed by the Founders, the latter became literally and unequivocally the Patrons. Although those foundations were all suppressed at the Reformation, the Founders continued to be Patrons; and from certain endowments, of a nature somewhat different, they were allowed to present bursars, to be educated in any of the Universities; and these privileges, with some few exceptions, have regularly descended to their successors. When the charge of any particular cure became too heavy for the Incumbent, it frequently happened, that some pious person mortified a certain sum, out of which the second Minister was to be paid; this, however, did not give the donor the right of patronage, unless he received his title from the Patron of the original cure.

Matters remained nearly in this situation till after the Revolution. In the year 1690, an Act of Parliament (William and Mary, cap. 23.) was passed, declaring that the power of presentation, in the hands of individual Patrons, was inconsistent with the Presbyterian form of Church government, and thereby vested it in the Heritors and Elders of the parish, upon their making payment to the Patrons, as an equivalent, the sum of 600 merks Scots, or 33*l.* 6*s.* 18*d.* sterling; but matters did not long remain in this situation, for, in 1712, the right of presentation was restored to the original Patrons, by Act of Parliament (Anne, cap. 12,) with the exception of those presentations which had been sold under the Act of 1690.

That Kirks may not remain too long vacant, the Patron must present to the Presbytery some fit person for supplying the cure, within six months from the time that the Kirk has become vacant, otherwise, the right of presentation goes to the Presbytery. Before the Reformation, the Presentee was inducted, by being placed in the pulpit, and having the Bible and the keys of the Kirk delivered to him; and since that

period, a judicial act of admission by the Presbytery, proceeding either upon a presentation, or upon a call from the Heritors and Elders, as the case of the particular charge may be, completes the Minister's right to the benefice. The law of patronage, as fixed in 1712, continues to be acted upon at this present day, either by the Crown, an individual Patron, Heritors and Elders of parishes, or by the Magistrates and Town Councils of Royal Burghs.

#### PRESENTATIONS.

*A Circumstantial Account of the Mode of presenting Ministers to the Churches in Glasgow from the year 1592 to 1721, and from that period, in a different form, to this present day, excepting those times when the Church government was Episcopal.*

From the Reformation till 1592, there was only one parish, one Church, and one Minister in the City. At the latter period, Mr. John Bell was appointed to the Tron Church by the Session, who, it would appear, had invested themselves with very extensive powers; for, besides appointing the Ministers, they proceeded, in the year 1649, to lay off the Town into parishes. When the Session, that is to say, when the Ministers and Elders, belonging to all the Churches in the City, had nominated a Minister to a particular charge, they entered the nomination in their books; it was then recorded in the books of the Town Council, and lastly, in those of the Presbytery; and this regulation they called a Model, which was to remain in force till it was altered by the General Assembly, or the consent of parties\*. This Model also determined, that the Session, which had now assumed the name of the General Session, should take cognisance of all public matters which con-

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\* Although the Magistrates and Council received a grant of the patronage of the Blackfriars and Tron Churches soon after the Reformation, they did not exert their privilege, but allowed the elections to be made by the Session.

cerned religion, such as fixing the time of celebrating the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper; the division of the poor's money; the fixing of week-day sermons; the election of Elders and Deacons; and ascertaining the particular proportion of the parishes in which the Elders were to act, and all other such matters.

It appears, that the settlements in Glasgow were all made conformable to this Model, by which the Magistrates and Council were simply concurrens, till, in the year 1717, when John Aird, Esq. who was at that time Provost, and certain members of the Town Council, thought, that as all the Churches, with exception of the Cathedral, were endowed and maintained by the community, that its Managers should have more to say in the election of the Ministers, than simply to give their concurrence. This opinion having naturally met with a very unfavourable reception from the Session, gave rise to disagreeable altercations, which increased till the year 1721. The Synod of Glasgow and Ayr being convened at Ayr at that period, Mr. Aird, who was again Provost, waited on that reverend body, along with two Members of Session, and entreated them to send two or three of their number to Glasgow, to meet with the Presbytery, Magistrates, and Session, and endeavour to make up the differences subsisting between them. The Synod complied with the request, and sent Mr. M'Dermid, their Moderator, Mr. Linning of Lesmahagow, and Mr. Fawcett of Newmills, who, in conjunction with the Presbytery, and with consent of all parties, framed a new system, which was called the Model of 1721. By this Model, the particular vacant Session was to nominate a Minister, but they could not present a call unless they had the approbation of the Magistrates and Council, of the Ministers of the City, and the General Session. For more than thirty years after this period, every question between the Council and the Session went on harmoniously.

In September 1755, the North-West Church became vacant by the death of Mr. John M'Laurin, on which the Session immediately met, and made choice of the Rev. John Erskine, Minister of Culross, (afterwards of Edinburgh,) praying that the Magistrates and Council, Ministers, and General Session, would approve of their choice. This being communicated to the Town Council, by a member, who was an Elder, it was replied, that the Session seemed to have little regard for the memory of their late worthy Pastor, in being in such haste to name his successor; while others insinuated that the Magistrates and Council should have the choice of the Minister. On the 8th April 1755, George Murdoch, Esq. being Provost, the Magistrates and Council enacted, "that themselves, when conjoined with the Members of the vacant Session, should fill up the vacancy by a plurality of votes."

This Act of Council, as was to be expected, met with great opposition, both within and without doors. Two members of Council protested against the measure, and others disapproved of it; the Parochial Session felt that their privileges were to be wrested from them, and the General Session took the alarm. The ferment had now become so great, that the heads of families in the vacant Church, and the fourteen incorporations, petitioned the Council for a repeal of this Act, which they said was directly opposite to the Model of 1721, which had been the rule uniformly followed ever since that period. In the meantime, Mr. Erskine, having heard that the nomination of the Session was not likely to be carried into immediate effect, declined all farther correspondence. On the 22d of August 1755, the Council met for the purpose of deciding in the matter respecting the election of a Minister for the North-West Church, when, after a great deal of warm discussion, the question was put, "Settle according to Act of Council 1755, or according to the Model of 1721." The names being called, and votes marked, it appeared that they were equal; on which, the Provost gave the casting vote in

favour of the Act of Council 1755. As this decision gave great dissatisfaction among the religious part of the community, the Council, as a healing measure, soon after proposed to submit their differences to the decision of two respectable and disinterested persons.

After long discussion, the Session agreed to this proposal, when the Council named Mr. Thomas Miller \*; the General Session, Sir David Dalrymple; and the Lord President of the Court of Session was fixed on as the umpire, in case of variance. During the negotiations regarding the submission, it was thought expedient that some mode should be adopted for settling a Minister in the vacant Church, as the Arbiters could not be expected to give an immediate decision, where the religious privileges of so many persons were interested. It was, therefore, agreed that seven Members of Council, of which the Magistrates should form a part, should meet an equal number of Ministers and Elders, partly from the Parochial Session and General Session, and endeavour to fix on some plan for filling up the present vacancy, which should not affect the submission, nor form a precedent in any future presentation.

At this meeting, the Members of the Parochial Session stated, that the congregation had a great desire to have Mr. Wardrop of Bathgate for their Minister; on this, the Members from the Council, and some of those from the General Session said, that they did not know this gentleman; the Provost was then asked if he would name a fit person to succeed Mr. M'Laurin, on which his Lordship instantly named Dr. Robert Findlay, one of the Ministers of Paisley. On the name of this gentleman being mentioned, who was well known to the whole meeting to combine with superior talents, all those qualities which render a gospel Minister acceptable to his people, they immediately agreed to the nomination, with this reservation

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\* Afterwards President of the Court of Session.

on the part of the Members of Session, that their acquiescence to the call of Dr. Findlay should not be afterwards construed to invalidate their claims under submission. The Presentee was, therefore, placed as soon as the forms of the Church would permit.

When these matters were engrossing the attention of the parties, the submission run out. As there was now no necessity for resorting to the Model, the discussion was dropped, nor was it again agitated, till, in the year 1761, the Magistrates having built a Church on the ruins of a privileged Presbyterian Meeting-House, in the New-Wynd, they became desirous to have a Minister to it.

The Magistrates having conversed with the Clergymen of the City, anent the mode of presenting the Minister, it was agreed that the Sessions should meet separately, and that each of them should name one Elder, to be joined to the Minister, making twelve persons, who should meet with the Magistrates, to confer respecting the mode of filling up vacancies. Accordingly, on the 4th of December 1761, the parties met, when Andrew Cochran, Esq. who was at time Provost, informed the meeting, that the Magistrates had built a Church for the conveniency of the inhabitants, many of whom wanted seats; that it was proposed that a Minister should be called, who should be placed on the same footing with the other Ministers in the Town; and that the question then was, "How should this Minister be called, or in what way should he be settled?"

A pause having ensued, a member asked the Provost to give his opinion. In compliance with this, his Lordship said, that the Magistrates and Council should present a Minister, and then get as many of the inhabitants and Elders to sign the call as they could. The Ministers could not agree to this proposal, and the Elders were of opinion, that the natural way would be for the Magistrates to lay off a parish, and then the election would go on, conformable to the Model of 1721.

On this the Provost said that the Model had been departed from in the case of the North-West Church; that the document alluded to was irregular, and not binding on the present Council; for, although it was engrossed in their books, it was not docketed, but simply signed by the chief Magistrate. On the other hand, it was urged, that the Model of 1721 was a solemn and well authenticated transaction; and that the settlement of the North-West Church was no departure from it, in respect, that it was stipulated at the time, that it should not be pled, as inferring such consequences, and that it was only an expedient to settle a parish which had been more than a year without a Minister.

The Provost now desired the ecclesiastical part of the meeting to report to their respective Sessions the scheme which he had proposed, with this addition, that immediately after this settlement, the Magistrates would submit their differences to two of the Lords of Session, with the Lord President as their Umpire, with full powers to make such a Model as would be the rule of election in all time coming, more particularly as the Magistrates conceived there was a speciality in the present case, there being neither elders nor a parish assigned to the Church. Soon after this the Session met, but they could not agree among themselves respecting the answer that should be sent to the Magistrates. In the interim, the Magistrates and Ministers had a meeting, when the Provost told them, that the community of Glasgow was a minor, and that neither the Magistrates who acquiesced in the Model of 1721, nor those who have succeeded or might afterwards succeed them, could give away their property, meaning their rights of patronage. To this it was answered, that the Church of Scotland had laid down rules, on which the Model was founded, and that it was not lawful for the civil power to wrest such privileges from those who held ecclesiastical situations. Mr. James Stirling, the Minister of the Outer Church, said, that whatever the Magistrates and Council might declare in words, to the effect



that they did not desire to be the exclusive Patrons for the Churches, yet it was evident from their Acts of Council in April, August, and November 1755, that they aimed at nothing short of patronage over the whole City, in its utmost rigour and extent.

The Town Council having remitted to a Committee of their number to draw up a scheme for presenting Ministers to vacant parishes, which would combine the interests of both parties, a Council was held on the 27th January 1763, when the report of the Committee was ordered to be put on the records; it was styled a Proposal for Calling and Electing Ministers to vacant Parishes in Glasgow, and was of the following import, *viz.* “1st, That when a vacancy happens in any of the Churches where the Minister’s stipends are paid out of the Town’s funds, the chief Magistrate shall be obliged to convene the Town Council, within four months of such vacancy, for nominating a proper person to be a Candidate for supplying the vacant parish. 2d, That the eldest Minister of the City shall, in the same space, convene the Session of the vacant parish, who are to nominate another person as a Candidate to the vacant charge. 3d, That after the nomination of the Candidates by the Town Council and vacant Session, and previous to the general meeting for election after mentioned, the parishioners in the vacant parish shall be sounded, and their inclinations anent the Candidates reported to the said general meeting. 4th, That the chief Magistrate of the City for the time being, within ten days after expiry of the four months aforesaid, shall convene the whole Members of the Town Council, twelve Members from the vacant Session, and three Members from each of the other Sessions, to be chosen by themselves ten days preceding this general meeting, who shall, in a collective body, determine which of the two Candidates shall be Minister of the vacant parish. 5th, That the Magistrates, Dean of Guild, and Convener, on the part of the Town Council, and a Committee, to be named by the above

electors, in name of the Elders, shall apply to the Presbytery at their first meeting, to appoint the moderation of a call to the person elected as above, to be Minister of the said vacant parish, and shall thereafter prosecute the said settlement according to the rules of the Church. And further, the Council ordain the foresaid report to be printed, and copies thereof given to such of the inhabitants as are pleased to call for them, and extracts thereof, and of these presents to be transmitted to each of the six Ministers, to be laid before their respective Sessions for publication, and continue advising the Committee's report till the 10th day of February next. Extracted by

“ARCHIBALD M'GILCHRIST, *Dep. Clk.*”

Notwithstanding that due time had been given for the consideration of these concessions, the parties could not come to an amicable adjustment of their differences; the Magistrates, therefore, applied to the Lords Commissioners for the plantation of Kirks, to grant them relief from the Models, and their connection with Church Courts, in the election of Ministers. It is not surprising that a measure of this kind should meet with great opposition. Mr. Archibald Ingram, the Provost, Baillie John Jamieson, and several Members of the Council, protested against it. The influence of the late Provost, Mr. Cochrane, however, was so great, that he carried every point respecting this matter. The process, therefore, went on, and the result was, that the Magistrates and Council, as representing the community, who endows the Churches, were declared to be the exclusive Patrons; and their successors have ever since acted on that decret. The termination of this process was so displeasing to the General Session, that a number of its Members left the Church, and having erected a Chapel in Canon-Street, they termed it “The Meeting-House of the Free Presbyterian Society.”

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 CHAP. XVIII.

*Education—Number of Schools in the City—Poor—Mode of Supplying them—Number of Paupers on the Kirk Sessions—Circulating Libraries—Stirling's Library—Glasgow Public Library—Robertsonian Library—Literary Society—Literary and Commercial Society—Widows' Fund Society—Annuity Society—Farmers' Society—Public Green, and improvements connected with it—Letter-Founding, or Type-Making—Account of Messrs. Alexander Wilson and Sons' Manufactory—Post-Office—Rates and Amount—Records of the Presbytery of Glasgow and General Session—Names of the principal Streets, narrating the times when they were opened—Banks—Mason Lodges—Ale and Spirit Licences issued for the City and Suburbs—Reservoirs for the supply of the Forth and Clyde Navigation—Asize of Bread—Mode of Selling it in Glasgow—Flour Mills at Partick and Claydap—Cass, or Land-Tax—Population—Mortality Bill.*

## EDUCATION,

THE attention which has been paid to the education of the lower orders of the Scottish nation has been proverbial over Europe for several centuries past.

In the year 1494, chap. 54. of the Scotch Parliament, fines of 20*l.* were enacted against all Barons and Freeholders who do not put their sons "to the schules, fra they be sex or nine yeires of age." From the Reformation in 1560 till 1620, numerous attempts were made by the Scotch Parliaments to encourage learning, and many privileges similar to benefit of Clergy granted to those who were considered scholars. In the Statute of 1579, chap. 74, for the punishment of strong and idle beggars, it was enacted concerning such persons as came under the penalty of the Act, between the ages of fourteen and seventy years, "that their eares may be nayled to the Trone, or to anither tree, and their eares cutted off, and banished the Countrie, and gif thereafter they be found againe, that they be hanged;" and, in a further part of the same Act, a description is given of those who are to be esteemed vagabonds, and idle beggars; from which it may be inferred, that even beggars attended the Universities. A student was rewarded, by a special permission, to beg, and privileged to ask alms;

the words are, "all vagabond schollers of the Universities of Saint Andrew's, Glasgow, and Abirdine, not licensed by the Rector and Dean of Facultie of the Universitie, to ask alms." The value of this begging privilege, in those times, was very great, since a license preserved a student from the punishment of death, which was to be inflicted on those found guilty of repeated begging.

Among other reasons which might be adduced for the early instruction of the Scottish nation, it may be remarked, that the Reformation from Popery, in almost all the countries which had embraced the Protestant faith, owed a great deal to the energies and exertions of their respective princes, while in Scotland, the Reformation principles emanated solely from the people, who had but just thrown off the Papal hierarchy, when James VI., and his Son and Grandson, Charles I. and II., showed an inveterate determination to compel their subjects in Scotland to accept of a form of Church government contrary to the dictates of their consciences \*.

As Glasgow thus early became one of the chief theatres for religious discussion, and stood nobly out for the Presbyterian form of Church government, her sons gradually became adepts in religious controversy, and the knowledge of the Scriptures; and it is to these pursuits, and the knowledge of Divine Revelation, however much they may be now slighted as unimportant or unintelligible, that Scotland in general, and Glasgow in particular, have deservedly stood so high in the estimation of her neighbours for the general diffusion of knowledge among the various orders of the people. For, according as a father found

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\* Soon after the Revolution, in the first Parliament of William and Mary, it was enacted, "That there be a school and schoolmaster in every Parish in Scotland; his fee not to be under an hundred merks, nor above two hundred; to be paid by the heritors and life-renters in the Parish; to have recourse for the half off their tenants; and that letters be therefore directed with the same privileges as to suspensions with Ministers' stipends."

himself enabled to defend the religious tenets which he had espoused, he felt an honest pride in contributing to the information of his sons; and when local and particular societies increased in numbers, by the unexampled progress of the manufactures, public institutions have not been wanting to infuse the principles of religious and useful information into the minds of juvenile incomers.

It is not necessary in an article of this nature, nor does the writer feel himself qualified, to defend all the illiberal arguments which have been brought against the principle of educating the lower orders of the people; the following, which has been taken from the work of a respectable writer on Political Science, late of this City, shall suffice.

The opponents to the education of the poor assert, that even being able to read, renders the lower classes of the people impatient of labour, dissatisfied with their condition, turbulent in their dispositions, and apt to find fault with the religious and political establishments of the Country. The wants of society, say they, require that some be employed in the lowest and most degrading offices; and to what purpose will it be to improve the minds of those who can be happy only in proportion as their ideas are groveling and unrefined?

In knowledge itself, there is surely nothing that can injure the human character. On the contrary, by its means the mind is led to those energies which contribute to usefulness here, and happiness hereafter. It is surely fallacy to imagine, that reading and writing, the ordinary accomplishments of even the poorer classes of the Scottish nation, should puff up weak minds with fancied consequence, prepare the way for continued mortification, and render the ordinary affairs of life irksome. On the contrary, the people of Scotland, enjoying these benefits, may surely challenge a comparison for honesty, industry, and submission to the laws, with the more ignorant population of other nations.

*Table, exhibiting the number of Seminaries within the Royalty of Glasgow, the names of the Teachers, the leading branches of Education taught by each, and the average number of Scholars.*

The heads of those columns in which are inserted black lines (—), intimate the particular branches taught by the person whose name stands opposite.

Those marked with a star (\*), are Boarding-Schools.

| Teachers' Names, &c.                                                          |      | English. | Writing & Arith. | French, &c. | Latin & Greek. | Mathematics. | Drawing & Paint. | Instrum. Music. | Vocal Music. | Geography. | Elocution. | Sewing & Knitt. | Dancing. |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|----------|------------------|-------------|----------------|--------------|------------------|-----------------|--------------|------------|------------|-----------------|----------|
| University †, - - - - -                                                       | 1400 | —        | —                | —           | —              | —            | —                | —               | —            | —          | —          | —               | —        |
| Andersonian Institution †, - - -                                              | 570  | —        | —                | —           | —              | —            | —                | —               | —            | —          | —          | —               | —        |
| Grammar-School, - - - - -                                                     | 505  | —        | —                | —           | —              | —            | —                | —               | —            | —          | —          | —               | —        |
| British New System of Education §, Anderston Walk, Mr. William Boyd, Teacher, | 320  | —        | —                | —           | —              | —            | —                | —               | —            | —          | —          | —               | —        |
|                                                                               | 2795 | —        | —                | —           | —              | —            | —                | —               | —            | —          | —          | —               | —        |
| Aitken, Mr. James, Gallowgate, - -                                            |      | —        | —                | —           | —              | —            | —                | —               | —            | —          | —          | —               | —        |
| * Alexander, Mrs. W. Miller-Street, - -                                       |      | —        | —                | —           | —              | —            | —                | —               | —            | —          | —          | —               | —        |
| Algie, Mr. Charles, Shuttle-Street, -                                         |      | —        | —                | —           | —              | —            | —                | —               | —            | —          | —          | —               | —        |
| Allan, Mr. Ebenezer, sen. Trongate, -                                         |      | —        | —                | —           | —              | —            | —                | —               | —            | —          | —          | —               | —        |
| 5 Anderson, Mr. James, Brunswick-Street,                                      |      | —        | —                | —           | —              | —            | —                | —               | —            | —          | —          | —               | —        |
| Anderson, Mr. John, George-Street, -                                          |      | —        | —                | —           | —              | —            | —                | —               | —            | —          | —          | —               | —        |
| Angus, Mr. William, Ingram-Street, -                                          |      | —        | —                | —           | —              | —            | —                | —               | —            | —          | —          | —               | —        |
| Barclay, Mr. John, High-Street, -                                             |      | —        | —                | —           | —              | —            | —                | —               | —            | —          | —          | —               | —        |
| Barr, Mr. James, Glassford-Street, -                                          |      | —        | —                | —           | —              | —            | —                | —               | —            | —          | —          | —               | —        |

† For Professions, see page 110.

† The Rev. Dr. M'Gill, now Professor of Divinity in the University, states, in his work, entitled, "Qualifications of the Teachers of Youth," that, in 1813, the number of students in the University was nearly 1400, of whom 802 were gown students, enrolled in the Philosophy, Greek, and Latin classes; and in the following year, the number was considerably increased. As it may be expected, on the return of peace, that several of the classes may be somewhat reduced, the amount has been taken for 1815 at 1400, which, from the best information, must be very near the truth. In this University there are sixty-five bursaries, from five to thirty pounds each, to assist students who are not in affluent circumstances.

‡ This number includes the Mechanics' Class. For Professions, see page 119.

§ The British New System is very little different from the Lancasterian mode. Mr. Boyd's terms for reading and writing, are three shillings per quarter. In two years, children of an ordinary capacity can read and write, so as to fit them for the ordinary avocations of life.

*Seminaries within the Royalty.*

| Teachers' Names, &c. |                                           | English. | Writing & Arith. | French, &c. | Latin & Greek. | Mathematics. | Drawing & Painting. | Instrumental Music. | Vocal Music. | Geography. | Education. | Singing & Fencing. | Dancing. |
|----------------------|-------------------------------------------|----------|------------------|-------------|----------------|--------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------|------------|------------|--------------------|----------|
| 10                   | Baynes, Mr. S. Glassford-Street, - -      |          |                  |             |                |              |                     |                     |              |            |            |                    |          |
|                      | • Beugrie, Miss, Great Hamilton-Street,   |          |                  |             |                |              |                     |                     |              |            |            |                    |          |
|                      | Bell, Mr. James, Virginia-Street, - -     |          |                  |             |                |              |                     |                     |              |            |            |                    |          |
|                      | Biggs, Miss, High-Street, - - - -         |          |                  |             |                |              |                     |                     |              |            |            |                    |          |
|                      | Black, Mr. Daniel, Candleriggs-Street,    |          |                  |             |                |              |                     |                     |              |            |            |                    |          |
| 15                   | Brard, Mr. George-Street, - - - -         |          |                  |             |                |              |                     |                     |              |            |            |                    |          |
|                      | Breakenridge, Mr. Daniel, George-Street   |          |                  |             |                |              |                     |                     |              |            |            |                    |          |
|                      | Brown, Mr. George, Bell-Street, - -       |          |                  |             |                |              |                     |                     |              |            |            |                    |          |
|                      | Brown, Mrs. William, Union Place, -       |          |                  |             |                |              |                     |                     |              |            |            |                    |          |
|                      | Buchanan, Mr. David, Brunswick-Street     |          |                  |             |                |              |                     |                     |              |            |            |                    |          |
| 20                   | Cameron, Rev. Robert, Deanside Lane,      |          |                  |             |                |              |                     |                     |              |            |            |                    |          |
|                      | Campbell, Mr. John, Miller-Street, -      |          |                  |             |                |              |                     |                     |              |            |            |                    |          |
|                      | • Candlish, Mrs. Virginia-Street, - - -   |          |                  |             |                |              |                     |                     |              |            |            |                    |          |
|                      | Carrick, Mr. Robert, Claythorn-Street,    |          |                  |             |                |              |                     |                     |              |            |            |                    |          |
|                      | Chalmers, Mr. York-Street, - - - -        |          |                  |             |                |              |                     |                     |              |            |            |                    |          |
| 25                   | Chalmers, Mr. Charles, Charlotte-Street,  |          |                  |             |                |              |                     |                     |              |            |            |                    |          |
|                      | Chalmers, Mr. John, Gallowgate, - -       |          |                  |             |                |              |                     |                     |              |            |            |                    |          |
|                      | Chapman, Rev. James, Richmond-Street      |          |                  |             |                |              |                     |                     |              |            |            |                    |          |
|                      | Clugston, Mess. W. & W. St. And.'s Square |          |                  |             |                |              |                     |                     |              |            |            |                    |          |
|                      | Clydesdale, Mr. W. Saltmarket, - -        |          |                  |             |                |              |                     |                     |              |            |            |                    |          |
| 30                   | Collins, Mr. William, Campbell-Street,    |          |                  |             |                |              |                     |                     |              |            |            |                    |          |
|                      | Connell, Mr. Robert, Balmanno-Street,     |          |                  |             |                |              |                     |                     |              |            |            |                    |          |
|                      | Cowan, Rev. William, Argyle-Street,       |          |                  |             |                |              |                     |                     |              |            |            |                    |          |
|                      | Cross, Mr. John, John-Street, - - -       |          |                  |             |                |              |                     |                     |              |            |            |                    |          |
|                      | Crouch, Mr. John, Candlerigg-Street, -    |          |                  |             |                |              |                     |                     |              |            |            |                    |          |
| 35                   | Cumming, Mr. John, Wilson-Street, -       |          |                  |             |                |              |                     |                     |              |            |            |                    |          |
|                      | Cunsingham, Mr. Wm. Argyle-Street,        |          |                  |             |                |              |                     |                     |              |            |            |                    |          |
|                      | De Bois, Mr. Charles, Hutcheson-Street    |          |                  |             |                |              |                     |                     |              |            |            |                    |          |
|                      | De Monti, Mr. C. J. Argyle-Street, -      |          |                  |             |                |              |                     |                     |              |            |            |                    |          |
|                      | Denholm, Mr. James, Dunlop-Street, -      |          |                  |             |                |              |                     |                     |              |            |            |                    |          |
| 40                   | Dewar, Mr. William, Glassford-Street,     |          |                  |             |                |              |                     |                     |              |            |            |                    |          |
|                      | Dick, Miss, Trongate, - - - - -           |          |                  |             |                |              |                     |                     |              |            |            |                    |          |
|                      | Dinsdale, Mr. John, Shuttle-Street, -     |          |                  |             |                |              |                     |                     |              |            |            |                    |          |
|                      | Dobbie, Mr. John, Trongate, - - -         |          |                  |             |                |              |                     |                     |              |            |            |                    |          |
|                      | Donaldson, Mr. John, George's Place,      |          |                  |             |                |              |                     |                     |              |            |            |                    |          |
| 45                   | Dowielet, Mr. John, Queen-Street, -       |          |                  |             |                |              |                     |                     |              |            |            |                    |          |
|                      | Eadie, Mr. John, Gallowgate, - - -        |          |                  |             |                |              |                     |                     |              |            |            |                    |          |
|                      | Easton, Rev. A. College-Street, - -       |          |                  |             |                |              |                     |                     |              |            |            |                    |          |

*Seminaries within the Royalty.*

| Teachers' Names, &c. |                                          | English. | Writing & Arith. | French, &c. | Latin & Greek. | Mathematics. | Drawing & Paint. | Instrum. Music. | Vocal Music. | Geography. | Elocution. | Sewing & Knitt. | Dancing. |
|----------------------|------------------------------------------|----------|------------------|-------------|----------------|--------------|------------------|-----------------|--------------|------------|------------|-----------------|----------|
|                      | Fergus, Mr. John, sen. Argyle-Street,    | .....    | .....            | .....       | .....          | .....        | .....            | .....           | .....        | .....      | .....      | .....           | .....    |
|                      | Fergus, Mr. John, jun. do. - -           | .....    | .....            | .....       | .....          | .....        | .....            | .....           | .....        | .....      | .....      | .....           | .....    |
| 50                   | Fyfe, Mr. James, Ingram-Street, - -      | .....    | .....            | .....       | .....          | .....        | .....            | .....           | .....        | .....      | .....      | .....           | .....    |
|                      | Giles, Mr. P. Wilson-Street, - - -       | .....    | .....            | .....       | .....          | .....        | .....            | .....           | .....        | .....      | .....      | .....           | .....    |
|                      | Gillies, Mr. John, Duke-Street, - -      | .....    | .....            | .....       | .....          | .....        | .....            | .....           | .....        | .....      | .....      | .....           | .....    |
|                      | Goold, Miss, Hutchison-Street, - -       | .....    | .....            | .....       | .....          | .....        | .....            | .....           | .....        | .....      | .....      | .....           | .....    |
|                      | Gray, Mr. Christian, Prince's Street, -  | .....    | .....            | .....       | .....          | .....        | .....            | .....           | .....        | .....      | .....      | .....           | .....    |
| 55                   | Greenland, Mr. Peter, Bridgegate-Street, | .....    | .....            | .....       | .....          | .....        | .....            | .....           | .....        | .....      | .....      | .....           | .....    |
|                      | Halley, Mr. Christoph. Hutchison-Street, | .....    | .....            | .....       | .....          | .....        | .....            | .....           | .....        | .....      | .....      | .....           | .....    |
|                      | Hamilton, Mr. Henry, Ingram-Street,      | .....    | .....            | .....       | .....          | .....        | .....            | .....           | .....        | .....      | .....      | .....           | .....    |
|                      | Hamilton, Mr. Robert, Argyle-Street,     | .....    | .....            | .....       | .....          | .....        | .....            | .....           | .....        | .....      | .....      | .....           | .....    |
|                      | Harmand, Mr. J. Hutcheson-Street, -      | .....    | .....            | .....       | .....          | .....        | .....            | .....           | .....        | .....      | .....      | .....           | .....    |
| 60                   | Heuneker, Miss, Argyle-Street, - -       | .....    | .....            | .....       | .....          | .....        | .....            | .....           | .....        | .....      | .....      | .....           | .....    |
|                      | Hepburn, Mr. John, Miller-Street, -      | .....    | .....            | .....       | .....          | .....        | .....            | .....           | .....        | .....      | .....      | .....           | .....    |
|                      | * Hill, Miss, Charlotte-Street, - - -    | .....    | .....            | .....       | .....          | .....        | .....            | .....           | .....        | .....      | .....      | .....           | .....    |
|                      | Houston, Mr. Allan, Trongate, - -        | .....    | .....            | .....       | .....          | .....        | .....            | .....           | .....        | .....      | .....      | .....           | .....    |
|                      | Johnston, Mr. John, Dunlop-Street, -     | .....    | .....            | .....       | .....          | .....        | .....            | .....           | .....        | .....      | .....      | .....           | .....    |
| 65                   | Johnston, Mr. Robert, High-Street, -     | .....    | .....            | .....       | .....          | .....        | .....            | .....           | .....        | .....      | .....      | .....           | .....    |
|                      | Johnston, Mr. Thomas, Saltmarket, -      | .....    | .....            | .....       | .....          | .....        | .....            | .....           | .....        | .....      | .....      | .....           | .....    |
|                      | Keir, Mr. George, Saltmarket, - - -      | .....    | .....            | .....       | .....          | .....        | .....            | .....           | .....        | .....      | .....      | .....           | .....    |
|                      | Keith, Mr. Malcolm, Trongate, - -        | .....    | .....            | .....       | .....          | .....        | .....            | .....           | .....        | .....      | .....      | .....           | .....    |
|                      | * Keltie, Misses, Hanover-Street, - - -  | .....    | .....            | .....       | .....          | .....        | .....            | .....           | .....        | .....      | .....      | .....           | .....    |
| 70                   | Kidston, Mr. James, Balmanno-Street,     | .....    | .....            | .....       | .....          | .....        | .....            | .....           | .....        | .....      | .....      | .....           | .....    |
|                      | Kirkland, Mr. James, Black Quarry, -     | .....    | .....            | .....       | .....          | .....        | .....            | .....           | .....        | .....      | .....      | .....           | .....    |
|                      | Kirkwood, Mr. Andrew, Virginia-Street,   | .....    | .....            | .....       | .....          | .....        | .....            | .....           | .....        | .....      | .....      | .....           | .....    |
|                      | Kirkwood, Mr. Robert, George-Street,     | .....    | .....            | .....       | .....          | .....        | .....            | .....           | .....        | .....      | .....      | .....           | .....    |
|                      | Knox, Mr. William, Candleriggs-Street,   | .....    | .....            | .....       | .....          | .....        | .....            | .....           | .....        | .....      | .....      | .....           | .....    |
| 75                   | * Lapalie, Miss, John-Street, - - -      | .....    | .....            | .....       | .....          | .....        | .....            | .....           | .....        | .....      | .....      | .....           | .....    |
|                      | Latta, Mr. James, Dunlop-Street, -       | .....    | .....            | .....       | .....          | .....        | .....            | .....           | .....        | .....      | .....      | .....           | .....    |
|                      | Legget, Mr. John, Saltmarket, - - -      | .....    | .....            | .....       | .....          | .....        | .....            | .....           | .....        | .....      | .....      | .....           | .....    |
|                      | Liddel, Mr. William, Nelson-Street, -    | .....    | .....            | .....       | .....          | .....        | .....            | .....           | .....        | .....      | .....      | .....           | .....    |
|                      | Lochty, Mr. Robert, Havannah-Street,     | .....    | .....            | .....       | .....          | .....        | .....            | .....           | .....        | .....      | .....      | .....           | .....    |
| 80                   | Marshall, Mr. Charles, Argyle-Street, -  | .....    | .....            | .....       | .....          | .....        | .....            | .....           | .....        | .....      | .....      | .....           | .....    |
|                      | Martin, Mr. Robert, Trongate, - - -      | .....    | .....            | .....       | .....          | .....        | .....            | .....           | .....        | .....      | .....      | .....           | .....    |
|                      | May, Mr. J. A. Glasford-Street, - -      | .....    | .....            | .....       | .....          | .....        | .....            | .....           | .....        | .....      | .....      | .....           | .....    |
|                      | Miller, Mr. Alexander, Taylor-Street,    | .....    | .....            | .....       | .....          | .....        | .....            | .....           | .....        | .....      | .....      | .....           | .....    |
|                      | Miller, Mr. A. George-Street, - - -      | .....    | .....            | .....       | .....          | .....        | .....            | .....           | .....        | .....      | .....      | .....           | .....    |
| 85                   | Miller, Mr. Gabriel, Hutchison-Street,   | .....    | .....            | .....       | .....          | .....        | .....            | .....           | .....        | .....      | .....      | .....           | .....    |
|                      | Mitchell, Mr. Archibald, Back Wynd,      | .....    | .....            | .....       | .....          | .....        | .....            | .....           | .....        | .....      | .....      | .....           | .....    |



*Seminaries within the Royalty.*

| Teachers' Names, &c. |                                           | English. | Writing & Arith. | French, &c. | Latin & Greek. | Mathematics. | Drawing & Painting. | Instrum. Music. | Vocal Music. | Geography. | Education. | Sewing & Knit. | Dancing. |
|----------------------|-------------------------------------------|----------|------------------|-------------|----------------|--------------|---------------------|-----------------|--------------|------------|------------|----------------|----------|
|                      | Mitchell, Mr. J. Brunswick Place, -       | .....    | .....            | .....       | .....          | .....        | .....               | .....           | .....        | .....      | .....      | .....          | .....    |
|                      | Morrison, Mr. George, George-Street, -    | .....    | .....            | .....       | .....          | .....        | .....               | .....           | .....        | .....      | .....      | .....          | .....    |
|                      | Morrison, Mr. James, Albion-Street, -     | .....    | .....            | .....       | .....          | .....        | .....               | .....           | .....        | .....      | .....      | .....          | .....    |
| 90                   | Murray, Mr. A. Black Quarry, - -          | .....    | .....            | .....       | .....          | .....        | .....               | .....           | .....        | .....      | .....      | .....          | .....    |
|                      | M'Arthur, Mr. James, Prince's Street, -   | .....    | .....            | .....       | .....          | .....        | .....               | .....           | .....        | .....      | .....      | .....          | .....    |
|                      | * M'Arthur, Miss, Brunswick-Street, -     | .....    | .....            | .....       | .....          | .....        | .....               | .....           | .....        | .....      | .....      | .....          | .....    |
|                      | M'Callum, Mr. Alex. Stirling-Square, -    | .....    | .....            | .....       | .....          | .....        | .....               | .....           | .....        | .....      | .....      | .....          | .....    |
|                      | M'Farlane, Mr. Andrew, Trongate, -        | .....    | .....            | .....       | .....          | .....        | .....               | .....           | .....        | .....      | .....      | .....          | .....    |
| 95                   | M'Fee, Mr. George, Tureen-Street, -       | .....    | .....            | .....       | .....          | .....        | .....               | .....           | .....        | .....      | .....      | .....          | .....    |
|                      | M Gibbon, Mr. Charles, Virginia-Street, - | .....    | .....            | .....       | .....          | .....        | .....               | .....           | .....        | .....      | .....      | .....          | .....    |
|                      | M'Goun, Mr. Robert, Brunswick-Street, -   | .....    | .....            | .....       | .....          | .....        | .....               | .....           | .....        | .....      | .....      | .....          | .....    |
|                      | M'Indoe, Mr. Thomas, Glassford-Street, -  | .....    | .....            | .....       | .....          | .....        | .....               | .....           | .....        | .....      | .....      | .....          | .....    |
|                      | M'Intyre, Mr. James, New Wynd, -          | .....    | .....            | .....       | .....          | .....        | .....               | .....           | .....        | .....      | .....      | .....          | .....    |
| 100                  | M'Kay, Mr. William, Deanside Lane, -      | .....    | .....            | .....       | .....          | .....        | .....               | .....           | .....        | .....      | .....      | .....          | .....    |
|                      | M'Laren, Mr. Arch. Charlotte Lane, -      | .....    | .....            | .....       | .....          | .....        | .....               | .....           | .....        | .....      | .....      | .....          | .....    |
|                      | M'Naught, Mr. J. High-Street, - - -       | .....    | .....            | .....       | .....          | .....        | .....               | .....           | .....        | .....      | .....      | .....          | .....    |
|                      | M'Nee, Mr. John, Hutchison-Street, -      | .....    | .....            | .....       | .....          | .....        | .....               | .....           | .....        | .....      | .....      | .....          | .....    |
|                      | M'Quarry, Mr. Hector, Stormont-Street, -  | .....    | .....            | .....       | .....          | .....        | .....               | .....           | .....        | .....      | .....      | .....          | .....    |
| 105                  | Neill, Mr. James, High-Street, - - -      | .....    | .....            | .....       | .....          | .....        | .....               | .....           | .....        | .....      | .....      | .....          | .....    |
|                      | Orr, Mr. Charles, Ingram-Street, - -      | .....    | .....            | .....       | .....          | .....        | .....               | .....           | .....        | .....      | .....      | .....          | .....    |
|                      | Phillips, Rev. James, Cochrane-Street, -  | .....    | .....            | .....       | .....          | .....        | .....               | .....           | .....        | .....      | .....      | .....          | .....    |
|                      | Ranken, Mr. James, Ingram-Street, -       | .....    | .....            | .....       | .....          | .....        | .....               | .....           | .....        | .....      | .....      | .....          | .....    |
|                      | Rankin, Mr. John, Ingram-Street, -        | .....    | .....            | .....       | .....          | .....        | .....               | .....           | .....        | .....      | .....      | .....          | .....    |
| 110                  | * Reid, Mrs. Dunlop-Street, - - -         | .....    | .....            | .....       | .....          | .....        | .....               | .....           | .....        | .....      | .....      | .....          | .....    |
|                      | Rennie, Mr. Thomas, Albion-Street, -      | .....    | .....            | .....       | .....          | .....        | .....               | .....           | .....        | .....      | .....      | .....          | .....    |
|                      | Robertson, Mr. John, Trongate, - -        | .....    | .....            | .....       | .....          | .....        | .....               | .....           | .....        | .....      | .....      | .....          | .....    |
|                      | Rogers, Mr. Upper John-Street, - -        | .....    | .....            | .....       | .....          | .....        | .....               | .....           | .....        | .....      | .....      | .....          | .....    |
|                      | Roger & Lowe, Messrs. Ingram-Street, -    | .....    | .....            | .....       | .....          | .....        | .....               | .....           | .....        | .....      | .....      | .....          | .....    |
| 115                  | Ruthven, Mr. George, High-Street, -       | .....    | .....            | .....       | .....          | .....        | .....               | .....           | .....        | .....      | .....      | .....          | .....    |
|                      | Sanderson, Mr. John, Virginia-Street, -   | .....    | .....            | .....       | .....          | .....        | .....               | .....           | .....        | .....      | .....      | .....          | .....    |
|                      | Scott, Mr. Robert, Argyle-Street, - , -   | .....    | .....            | .....       | .....          | .....        | .....               | .....           | .....        | .....      | .....      | .....          | .....    |
|                      | Sayer, Mr. Nicolas, Trongate, - - -       | .....    | .....            | .....       | .....          | .....        | .....               | .....           | .....        | .....      | .....      | .....          | .....    |
|                      | Smith, Mr. A. Great Hamilton-Street, -    | .....    | .....            | .....       | .....          | .....        | .....               | .....           | .....        | .....      | .....      | .....          | .....    |
| 120                  | Somerville, Mrs. Gallowgate, - - -        | .....    | .....            | .....       | .....          | .....        | .....               | .....           | .....        | .....      | .....      | .....          | .....    |
|                      | Stevenson, Mr. Adam, Nelson-Street, -     | .....    | .....            | .....       | .....          | .....        | .....               | .....           | .....        | .....      | .....      | .....          | .....    |
|                      | Stobo, Miss, Ingram-Street, - - -         | .....    | .....            | .....       | .....          | .....        | .....               | .....           | .....        | .....      | .....      | .....          | .....    |
|                      | Syme, Mr. William, St. Andrew's Square -  | .....    | .....            | .....       | .....          | .....        | .....               | .....           | .....        | .....      | .....      | .....          | .....    |
|                      | Taylor, Mr. Andrew, Hutchison-Street, -   | .....    | .....            | .....       | .....          | .....        | .....               | .....           | .....        | .....      | .....      | .....          | .....    |
| 125                  | Thomson, Mr. Andrew, Virginia-Street, -   | .....    | .....            | .....       | .....          | .....        | .....               | .....           | .....        | .....      | .....      | .....          | .....    |

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|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|----------|------------------|-------------|----------------|--------------|---------------------|-------------------|--------------|------------|------------|----------------|----------|
| Tweedie, Mr. John, Little Dowhill, -  |                                          |          |                  |             |                |              |                     |                   |              |            |            |                |          |
| Waddell, Mr. James, Miller-Street, -  |                                          |          |                  |             |                |              |                     |                   |              |            |            |                |          |
| Wallace, Mr. John, High-Street, - -   |                                          |          |                  |             |                |              |                     |                   |              |            |            |                |          |
| Wallace, Mr. Robert, Ingram-Street, - |                                          |          |                  |             |                |              |                     |                   |              |            |            |                |          |
| 130                                   | Warren, Mrs. W. Trongate, - - -          |          |                  |             |                |              |                     |                   |              |            |            |                |          |
|                                       | Warren, Mr. W. do. - - - -               |          |                  |             |                |              |                     |                   |              |            |            |                |          |
|                                       | Watson, Mrs. Stockwell-Street, -         |          |                  |             |                |              |                     |                   |              |            |            |                |          |
|                                       | Watt, Messrs. J. & A. Argyle-Street, -   |          |                  |             |                |              |                     |                   |              |            |            |                |          |
|                                       | Weir, Miss, Garthland-Street, - - -      |          |                  |             |                |              |                     |                   |              |            |            |                |          |
| 135                                   | Weir, Mr. John, do. - - - -              |          |                  |             |                |              |                     |                   |              |            |            |                |          |
|                                       | Whytock, Mrs. Ingram-Street, - -         |          |                  |             |                |              |                     |                   |              |            |            |                |          |
|                                       | Wilkieson, Mr. James, George-Street, -   |          |                  |             |                |              |                     |                   |              |            |            |                |          |
|                                       | Wilson & Neil, Messrs. High-Street, -    |          |                  |             |                |              |                     |                   |              |            |            |                |          |
|                                       | Wilson, Mr. Alex. Candleriggs-Street,    |          |                  |             |                |              |                     |                   |              |            |            |                |          |
| 140*                                  | Wilson, Misses, George's Square, - -     |          |                  |             |                |              |                     |                   |              |            |            |                |          |
|                                       | *Wylie, Mrs. do. - - - -                 |          |                  |             |                |              |                     |                   |              |            |            |                |          |
|                                       | Wylie, Mr. John, Charlotte Lane, - -     |          |                  |             |                |              |                     |                   |              |            |            |                |          |
|                                       | Yuille, Mr. William, Drygate, - - -      |          |                  |             |                |              |                     |                   |              |            |            |                |          |
| 144                                   | Zuill, Mr. William, Shuttle-Street, -    |          |                  |             |                |              |                     |                   |              |            |            |                |          |
|                                       | Hutchisons' Hospital, - - - - 80         |          |                  |             |                |              |                     |                   |              |            |            |                |          |
|                                       | Wilson's Charity, - - - - 48             |          |                  |             |                |              |                     |                   |              |            |            |                |          |
|                                       | Miller's Charity, - - - - 60             |          |                  |             |                |              |                     |                   |              |            |            |                |          |
|                                       | Peddies and Lennox's Charity, - 97       |          |                  |             |                |              |                     |                   |              |            |            |                |          |
|                                       | Trades' House Free School, - - 108       |          |                  |             |                |              |                     |                   |              |            |            |                |          |
|                                       | Corporation of Fleshers' Free School, 60 |          |                  |             |                |              |                     |                   |              |            |            |                |          |
|                                       | Highland Society's School, - - - 80      |          |                  |             |                |              |                     |                   |              |            |            |                |          |
|                                       | Town Hospital, average - - - 90          |          |                  |             |                |              |                     |                   |              |            |            |                |          |
|                                       | Charity Sewing School, - - - - 120       |          |                  |             |                |              |                     |                   |              |            |            |                |          |
|                                       | Charity Schools under the patronage      |          |                  |             |                |              |                     |                   |              |            |            |                |          |
|                                       | of the General Session, - - - 450        |          |                  |             |                |              |                     |                   |              |            |            |                |          |
|                                       | Sunday Schools under the patronage       |          |                  |             |                |              |                     |                   |              |            |            |                |          |
|                                       | of the General Session, - - - 600        |          |                  |             |                |              |                     |                   |              |            |            |                |          |
|                                       | Sabbath Evening Schools in connection    |          |                  |             |                |              |                     |                   |              |            |            |                |          |
|                                       | with the Nile and Albion-                |          |                  |             |                |              |                     |                   |              |            |            |                |          |
|                                       | Street Chapels, - - - - 1150             |          |                  |             |                |              |                     |                   |              |            |            |                |          |
|                                       | Sunday Schools in the Methodist          |          |                  |             |                |              |                     |                   |              |            |            |                |          |
|                                       | Chapel, Great Hamilton-Street, 620       |          |                  |             |                |              |                     |                   |              |            |            |                |          |
|                                       | 3563                                     |          |                  |             |                |              |                     |                   |              |            |            |                |          |

As it might be thought invidious, and eventually prove hurtful to some of the Teachers, were the number of Pupils who attend every individual School, and the various stipulated fees, made the subject of comparison; an average number has been made out from a personal inspection of some of the Schools, and from the opinion of the principal Teachers, by which it appears, that, at a moderate calculation, fifty-two may be taken as the average number in each School\*.

Although particular care has been taken in collecting the names of the Teachers, from the Government Surveyor's books, and from other authentic sources, it is possible, in such an extended population, that some of them may be omitted.

*Summary.*

|                                                                                                           |         |        |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|--------|
| Students in the University, Andersonian Institution, Grammar-School, and British New System of Education, | - - - - | 2795   |
| Ditto in 144 Schools, on an average of 52 Scholars to each,                                               | - - - - | 7488   |
| Total Scholars for which a fee is paid,                                                                   | - -     | 10,283 |
| Do. in Charity or Free Schools,                                                                           | - -     | 3563   |
| Total Scholars attending the several Schools within the Royalty †,                                        | - - - - | 13,846 |

The fees in these Schools are various; the following are exigible in those which are considered most respectable:

English & Eng. Gram. 7s. 6d. 10s. 6d. 15s. ....per quarter.  
 Elocution, .....10s. 6d. 15s. ....per month.

\* Several of the Teachers have above 100 Scholars under their charge.

† It will be observed, that the above summary does not exhibit the exact number of individual Scholars who attend the various Schools within the Royalty, as a number of the Students attend different Schools. For example, several of the Boys in the Grammar-School also attend separate Schools for Writing, Dancing, French, &c., and, therefore, form part of other Seminaries; they may, however, be safely taken at 11,000.

|                                           |                                  |              |
|-------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------|
| French, Spanish, & Ital.                  | 10s. 6d. 15s. ....               | per month.   |
| Writing & Accounts, ...                   | 5s. .... 7s. 6d. 10s. 6d. ....   | per quarter. |
| Latin & Greek, .....                      | 7s. 6d. 10s. 6d. 15s. ....       | per quarter. |
| Mathematics, .....                        | 21s. ....                        | per quarter. |
| Drawing & Painting, ..                    | 21s. .... 31s. 6d. ....          | per month.   |
| Instrumental Music, ...                   | 31s. 6d. 42s. .... 52s. 6d. .... | per month.   |
| Vocal Music, .....                        | 10s. 6d. 15s. ....               | per quarter. |
| Geography, .....                          | 21s. .... 31s. 6d. ....          | per quarter. |
| Sewing and Knitting, ...                  | 5s. .... 7s. 6d. 10s. 6d. ....   | per quarter. |
| Dancing, .....                            | 31s. 6d. 42s. .... 52s. 6d. .... | per quarter. |
| Boarding Schools, exclusive of education, | 40l. 45l. 50l.                   | per annum.   |

*Annual Procession of the Charity and Free Schools.*

On the 26th April, being the day on which the anniversary of Wilson's Charity is celebrated, the Children of the following Charities and Free Schools, in their new Dresses, walk in procession from Hutchisons' Hospital to St. Andrew's Church, to attend Divine Service, in the following order:

Town Officers, in their full Dresses, carrying Halberts,  
three and three.

The Lord Provost's Officer.

The Lord Provost and Magistrates,  
three and three.

The Church Beadles,  
three and three.

The Clergymen of the City, in their Gowns and Bands,  
three and three.

The Officer of Hutchisons' Hospital.

The Teacher of Hutchisons' Hospital, in his Gown.

The Boys of Hutchisons' Hospital,  
three and three.

The Governors of Hutchisons' Hospital,  
three and three.

The Officer of Wilson's Charity.  
The Teacher of Wilson's Charity, in his Gown.  
The Boys of Wilson's Charity,  
three and three.  
The Governors of Wilson's Charity,  
three and three.  
The Officer of Miller's Charity.  
One of the Teachers of Miller's Charity, in his Gown.  
The Girls of Miller's Charity,  
three and three.  
The Governors of Miller's Charity,  
three and three.  
The Officer of Town Hospital.  
The Teacher of Town Hospital, in his Gown.  
The Boys and Girls of the Town Hospital,  
three and three.  
The Preceptor and Weekly Committee,  
three and three.  
The Officer of the Trades' House.  
The Teacher of the Trades' House Free School, in his Gown.  
The Boys of the Trades' House Free School,  
three and three.  
The Governors of the Trades' House Free School,  
three and three.  
The Officer of the Highland Society, in full Highland Dress.  
The Teacher of the Highland Society School, in his Gown.  
The Youths of the Badge of Merit Society, with their Medals,  
three and three.  
The Boys of the Highland Society School,  
three and three.  
The Governors of the Highland Society,  
three and three \*.

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\* The number of persons connected with this procession are 595.

On their return from Church, where a considerable number of the Children perform an anthem, which is usually composed for the occasion, the Governors, with their respective Children, repair to their Halls, where a dinner of roast beef and plumb-pudding is prepared for the Children, at two o'clock. On this occasion, a great number of ladies and gentlemen attend to assist at dinner. When eating is over, the Children usually give specimens of church music, and sing two or three songs.

During the interval, they are served with a cordial glass, when the King, the Magistrates, the Governors, and the memory of the Founders of the respective Institutions, are drunk with every mark of approbation.

The Children having retired, the Governors afterwards dine together, when the memory of the Founders are duely honoured.

This procession is not only well calculated to enliven the feelings of the benevolent and charitable, but it interests the friends of the Children and the public to such a degree, that the streets are crowded with thousands of spectators, to witness a sight, than which there is none more calculated to inspire the mind with gratitude to that Supreme Being, who has put it into the hearts of the Founders and Governors, to instruct the ignorant and relieve the wants of the neccsitous.

The following Tables, made out by the ingenious Dr. Stodart, may serve to exhibit the effect of education on the moral conduct of the lower classes of the community in the several divisions of the Empire.

*Proportion of Commitments for Trial to the Population of each District.*

|                   | 1805.         | 1806.         | 1807.         | 1808.         | 1809.         | Aver.         | Population. |
|-------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-------------|
|                   | <i>one in</i> | <i>one in</i> | <i>one in</i> | <i>one in</i> | <i>one in</i> | <i>one in</i> |             |
| Lon. & Middlesex. | 887           | 982           | 881           | 819           | 743           | 862           | 922,870     |
| Ireland,.....     | 2,241         | 2,255         | 1,700         | 1,557         | 1,525         | 1,855         | 4,500,000   |
| Scotland,.....    | 19,763        | 22,373        | 22,351        | 20,021        | 16,629        | 20,227        | 1,804,864   |

*Proportion of Commitments, &c. to the Population in London and Middlesex, in the year 1812.*

| Popu-<br>tion. | Com-<br>mitted. | Indicted. | Convicted | Death. | Executed | Propor. of Com-<br>mit. & Popula. |
|----------------|-----------------|-----------|-----------|--------|----------|-----------------------------------|
| 963,797        | 1663            | 1368      | 998       | 132    | 20       | one in 579 *.                     |

*Commitments for Murder, Stabbing, Poisoning, Shooting at, attempting to procure Abortion, conspiring to Murder, Cutting and Maiming, Murdering Infants, Assaulting with intent to Murder, &c.*

|           | 1805. | 1806. | 1807. | 1808. | 1809. | Aver. | In Proport. to population. |
|-----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|----------------------------|
| England,  | 107   | 91    | 101   | 89    | 111   | 100   | one in 83,314              |
| Wales,... | 12    | 5     | 7     | 6     | 3     | 7     | .....                      |
| Scotland, | 12    | 13    | 18    | 9     | 11    | 13    | one in 138,835             |
| Ireland,  | 255   | 252   | 426   | 321   | 222   | 295   | one in 15,151              |
|           | 386   | 361   | 552   | 425   | 347   | 414   |                            |

*The following is an Account of the Quantity of Crime in Ireland, England, Wales, and Scotland, as exhibited by the Criminal Calenders laid before Parliament.*

|                                                                 |                  |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| In Ireland, of 4,500,000 souls, there were 2,644, or 1 in every | 1,702            |
| In England, 9,499,400 do. do.                                   | 4,777, do. 1,968 |
| In Wales, 607,380 do. do.                                       | 82, do. 7,407    |
| In Scotland, 1,804,864 do. do.                                  | 87, do. 20,745   |

*Committed for Trial yearly.*

The average number of commitments, and of the medium population, are taken for seven years in England and Wales, and for six years in Scotland, both ending with 1811; and the average of six years in Ireland, ending with 1810, inclusive.

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\* In London and Middlesex, the number of commitments, in proportion to the population, has of late years been most lamentably on the increase. In 1810, they were as one to 658; in 1811, as one to 641; and in 1812, as one to 579

The average number of those who were sentenced to death, and executed, yearly, during the same period, was as follows:

| <i>Sentenced.</i>           |     |               |         | <i>Executed.</i>  |         |  |  |
|-----------------------------|-----|---------------|---------|-------------------|---------|--|--|
| In Ireland, - -             | 85, | or 1 in every | 52,941  | 48, or 1 in every | 93,750  |  |  |
| In England and Wales, 375½, | do. |               | 26,916  | 56, do.           | 180,478 |  |  |
| In Scotland, - -            | 7½, | do.           | 240,648 | 3½, do.           | 515,675 |  |  |

#### POOR.

##### *Mode of supplying them in Glasgow, &c.*

It has been well observed by the respectable author of "Elements of Political Science," that in every condition of society, individuals will be found, who are unable to provide for their own subsistence. Some are born with defects in their mental powers, which preclude foresight and continued attention; others, with defects of body, which render them unfit for any kind of labour; many are maimed by accidents, or weakened by disease; and all, when rendered impotent by age, are liable to outlive those to whose assistance they possessed a claim by relationship or former services. To these unavoidable causes of poverty, must be added habits of idleness, and waste, and debauchery, which, arising from ignorance, weakness of character, and bad example, produce by much the greater part of that misery so generally prevalent in civilized and opulent nations.

That the poor will be always with us, is a position established by such high authority, and confirmed by such practical results, as to be incontrovertible; various and complicated, however, are the opinions of even the most proficient in political science, with regard to the best and most efficient provision for the poor. Those who urge the voluntary contributions of the neighbourhood, as preferable to a direct tax, or assessment, maintain, that charity, being the most amiable of all the virtues, produces the gratification of self-approbation; that the money voluntarily distributed for the



relief of distress, furnishes more real and permanent enjoyment to the giver, than what is experienced in any other gratification. At the close of life, when money, and all the enjoyments attainable by its means, are of no avail to the possessor, the voluntary contributor will have the pleasing reflection, that he has administered to the wants of the poor, according as the wise and just Disposer of all human events has prospered him.

On the other hand, those who give the preference to fixed assessments for the poor, urge, that by voluntary contributions, the burden of maintaining the poor is thrown on the benevolent, to the exemption of the selfish and unfeeling; and that at the collections at the church doors, even the poorest person puts something into the poor's box, while the richest give little more than those who are just raised above the rank of ordinary mechanics. The contribution, say they, is, therefore, out of all proportion to the wealth of the parties; the more so, as, in general, it may be observed, that the most affluent are not to be found most frequently at church; custom and the public expectation have, therefore, imposed a tax on the benevolent every day that they are present at public worship, which, like other taxes, should be proportioned, not to the religion, but to the wealth of the inhabitants.

*Mode of supplying the Poor from the Funds of the Fourteen Incorporations, the Kirk Sessions, and Town's Hospital.*

*From the Fourteen Incorporations.*

When persons connected with any of the incorporated trades, are so reduced in their circumstances as to require relief from the trade, they apply, by petition, to the Deacon and Masters of the Incorporation, who usually appoint a Committee of their number to investigate the case; when it is found to be legitimate, the applicant is enrolled, according as the case may be, on the weekly, monthly, or quarterly list,

the rates of which vary according to the ability of the Incorporations. The penticle \* members, or their widows, usually receive 5s. to 10s. per quarter; and the full members, or their widows, from 4s. to 10s. per month; and persons who have been Deacons†, from 3s. to 6s. per week.

When any of the Members of the fourteen Incorporations desire to be admitted, as in, or out door pensioners of the Town's Hospital, they are recommended to the weekly Committee, (who meet in the Hospital every Friday at eleven o'clock,) by the Deacon of the trade to which they belong, and the Convener of the Trades' House.

*From the Kirk Session.*

Applications for aid from the Session funds are made to the Elder of the proportion or district of the parish in which the applicant lives. If the Elder, after he has investigated the case, is satisfied that the petitioner is poor, and has established a domicile of three years, he gives a temporary supply, and desires him or her to attend the next monthly meeting, when the case is laid before the whole members of Session. If no sufficient objection is made, the applicant is enrolled, and usually receives from 2s. to 5s. per month.

In the year 1815, the General Session appointed a Committee of their number to investigate the books of the several Sessions, in order to ascertain the number of paupers on the funds, and the average rate which each received. The Committee on the 9th November of the same year, reported that there were on the

|                                 |   |   |   |     |
|---------------------------------|---|---|---|-----|
| Middle, or St. Andrew's parish, | - | - | - | 212 |
| South-West, or Tron,            | - | - | - | 209 |
| North, or Inner High,           | - | - | - | 204 |
| South, or College,              | - | - | - | 191 |

\* A member not qualified to carry on business, or bear office in the trade.

† Cases of this description very seldom occur.

|                                             |   |   |   |   |   |      |
|---------------------------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|------|
| East, or Outer High,                        | - | - | - | - | - | 144  |
| West, or St. George's,                      | - | - | - | - | - | 129  |
| St. Enoch's,                                | - | - | - | - | - | 111  |
| North-West,                                 | - | - | - | - | - | 70   |
| Total Paupers on the funds of the Sessions, |   |   |   |   |   | 1270 |

The Committee further reported, that as a considerable time has elapsed since the last allocation was made, some of the Sessions had it in their power to give larger sums to the poor than others, and that the lowest average sum paid to a pauper of an individual Session, was 2s. 3d., and the highest 3s. 5½d. per month. The average sum paid to each pauper in the eight Sessions, is, therefore, three shillings one penny one farthing and one-eighth of a farthing.

*From the Town's Hospital.*

When the largest sum allowed by the Session is not sufficient for the pauper, the Elder of the proportion makes out a written case, which he submits to the Minister of the Parish, who thereon recommends the applicant to the weekly Committee of the Town's Hospital. If the pauper is received on the funds of the Hospital, he is immediately struck off the Session fund, as he cannot receive from both. When a pauper, who is not burthened with children, is taken on the funds of the Hospital, he is usually allowed 6 lb. of meal weekly, and if so enfeebled as to be unfit to do any thing for himself, he receives 5s. additional per quarter.

A man and his wife get 8 lb. of meal weekly, and 5s. additional per quarter if very frail. A widow, with two children, get 8 lb. of meal weekly; if three children, 10 lb.; if four children, 12 lb.; and an additional sum of money according to circumstances, from 5s., 10s., 15s., to 20s. per quarter.

When a single person does not receive meal, he receives in lieu thereof, 16s. 8d., 20s., or 25s. per quarter.

At the death of a pauper on the funds of the Session or Hospital \*, the friends apply to the Elder of the deceased for a certificate of the case, which is presented to the sitting Magistrate in the Council-Chambers, who fills up an order for a gratis coffin. The order contains printed instructions regarding the funeral, by which much time and trouble is saved to the applicant. The use of a mortcloth, handspokes, &c. is had gratis, and a grave is provided for the sum of one shilling to the grave-digger, which is usually paid by the Elder, from the Session funds.

*Abstract of the Number of Paupers on the Funds of the eight Sessions and Town's Hospital, with the average sum that each received during 1815.*

|                                                       |   |                             |
|-------------------------------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|
| On the eight Sessions,                                | - | 1270, net average, £1 17 3½ |
| On the funds of the Hospital,                         |   |                             |
| as out-pensioners, for nursing wages or meal, or part |   |                             |
| of both, . - - -                                      | - | 1208, average nearly 2 16 3 |
| In the Hospital, - - - -                              |   | 436, net average, 9 3       |
| <hr/>                                                 |   |                             |
| Total paupers on the Sessions                         |   |                             |
| and Hospital, - - -                                   |   | 2914                        |

In reference to the constitution of the Town's Hospital, respecting the mode of recommending paupers, the Minister of the parish, and the Elder of the proportion, who are the legal administrators of the poor funds, have hitherto discharged that important duty with great attention to the poor, and interest in the funds; of late, however, from the great influx of the lower classes from Ireland, and other causes, the

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\* The Incorporations allow the friends of the deceased, a sum in name of funeral expenses.

trouble of examining the cases, and detecting frauds and impositions, has become too great to be accomplished by gentlemen whose other duties are so numerous and important. Under this impression, the Managers of the Town's Hospital, in 1814, appointed a Superintendent for the poor\*, who visits the families, and inquires into the cases of all the applicants and out-door pensioners. This officer attends the weekly Committee, to meet the applicants with a written statement of their cases, which is afterwards entered in a book. This appointment has been of great use in detecting frauds, and preventing those from coming on the funds who have no legitimate claim to them.

The exposing of infants, which too frequently leads to child murder, are crimes so very unnatural, that mankind can be brought to the commission of them only by the greatest desperation, for which, unfortunately, there is often too much cause. For example, a young inexperienced female, who has acquired by education, and the possession of good principles, the most delicate sense of honour and shame, finds herself suddenly despised and neglected from her over-credulity in the faith and honour of a person who had gained her affections; exposed at once to disgrace and contempt, her misfortune, though viewed with an eye of pity by the compassionate, excites the hatred of the greater part of her relations and friends, by whom she was before loved and respected, and who endeavoured to render her happy; and often, amidst the most painful feelings, and agitation bordering on madness, she sees no other means of saving her honour, but the total concealment of her error, by destroying the consequences of her imprudence. To remedy as far as possible an evil of this nature, the Managers of the Town's Hospital, in 1801, under the auspices of the late William Craig, Esq. the then Preceptor, agreed to receive infants into the Hospital from any person

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\* Mr. Alexander Buchanan.

who should send 25*l.* along with them, and that no questions should be asked regarding the history of the infants, nor the persons who sent them. The children are put out to wet-nurse, at the rate of 20*s.* per quarter, and are afterwards maintained and educated in the Hospital. When they have completed their education, they are put out to some useful employment; the boys to apprenticeships, and the girls to menial service.

An institution of this nature, may, therefore, be considered, in a certain degree, as a preventive against the unnatural exposure of children, or the completion of a crime so repugnant to human nature. As a proof that the scheme of giving out infants to wet-nurse is preferable to confining them in Foundling Hospitals, the following particulars will probably suffice.

The first Foundling Hospital, it is believed, was founded at Milan by the Arch-priest Datheus, in the year 787. In 1070, Olivier de la Tran founded an Hospital at Montpelier. In 1274, the Duke Albert founded an Hospital at Einbeck, which he called an Hospital of the Holy Ghost. In 1316, the magnificent Hospital at Florence was founded by Pollini. In 1331, Conrad Heinz founded an Hospital at Nuremberg. In 1362, the Hospital d'Esprit, at Paris, was erected by various persons, and confirmed by Pope Urban V. In 1638, the Hospital La Maison de la Couche, adjoining the Church of Notre Dame, at Paris, was founded by a rich widow. In 1640, St. Vincent de Pauli founded an Hospital in Paris, also situated near the Church of Notre Dame. In England, a proposal was made for a Foundling Hospital as early as 1687; but the present Hospital was not established till 1739.

In latter times, by far the greater part of the Foundling Hospitals have been allowed to fall into decay, chiefly because they did not answer the benevolent purpose for which they were erected.

Without commenting on the Dublin institution, and several on the Continent, the following extracts from the recent work

of a celebrated German Professor, may serve to give some idea of the results of the whole.

In the year 1790, there were more than 23,000 children admitted into the Foundling Hospitals in Paris. In 1800, the number amounted to 62,000 \*. In 1790, of the children which had been brought in between 1774 and that period, 15,000 only were alive. And, it is estimated, that  $\frac{1}{3}$  of all the children brought in, perish annually through hunger or neglect. Of one hundred foundlings in the Hospital at Vienna, fifty-four died in the year 1789. In 1797, in the Foundling Hospital in Mentz, seven-eighths of the whole children perished. In the Hospital of a Principality of Germany, which the Professor does not name, only one of the foundlings in twenty years attained to manhood; yet the establishment cost the country 20,000 dollars annually.

It was the saying of a facetious writer, that Foundling Hospitals are the same with the artificial breeding of fowls. It is easy to obtain chickens, but, for want of maternal feeding and care, it is almost impossible to rear them. Of what use then is it to collect chickens?

The following List exhibits the number of infants which have been admitted into the Town's Hospital of Glasgow, and how disposed of, during the period of fifteen years.

|                  | <i>Children admitted.</i> |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |
|------------------|---------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|
| In 1802,         | -                         | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2  |
| In 1803,         | -                         | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2  |
| In 1804,         | -                         | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5  |
| In 1805,         | -                         | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2  |
| In 1806,         | -                         | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 8  |
| In 1807,         | -                         | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 9  |
| Carried forward, | -                         | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 28 |

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\* Population of Paris in 1811, - - - - - 634,763  
Do. of Glasgow in 1811, - - - - - 110,400

|                  |   |   |   |   |   |     |
|------------------|---|---|---|---|---|-----|
| Brought forward, | - | - | - | - | - | 28  |
| In 1808,         | - | - | - | - | - | 13  |
| In 1809,         | - | - | - | - | - | 20  |
| In 1810,         | - | - | - | - | - | 13  |
| In 1811,         | - | - | - | - | - | 6   |
| In 1812,         | - | - | - | - | - | 12  |
| In 1813,         | - | - | - | - | - | 17  |
| In 1814,         | - | - | - | - | - | 19  |
| In 1815,         | - | - | - | - | - | 16  |
| In 1816,         | - | - | - | - | - | 18  |
| Total,           | - | - | - | - | - | 162 |

The children are disposed of as follows, *viz.*

|                                             |   |   |   |   |   |      |
|---------------------------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|------|
| Dead,                                       | - | - | - | - | - | 95   |
| Put out to apprenticeships or service,      | - | - | - | - | - | 8    |
| Remained in the Hospital 22d November 1816, | - | - | - | - | - | 59   |
|                                             |   |   |   |   |   | —162 |

It very frequently happens, that, from the want of attention on the part of the mother, and other causes, the children are diseased before they are sent to the Hospital, which, in some measure, accounts for the number of deaths above stated.

#### CIRCULATING LIBRARIES.

There was no Circulating Library in the West of Scotland previous to 1753; at that period, Mr. John Smith, sen. returning from England, where he had been for the improvement of his business, set up a Circulating Library in Glasgow on a small scale, and lent out books at the rate of one halfpenny per night, per volume. The scheme having been countenanced by the citizens, and the inhabitants of the neighbouring counties, the Library soon contained a number of valuable books, which have been regularly increased ever since. The business, thus commenced by Mr. Smith, sen., has ever since been carried on from father to son, with great



respectability, under the firm of John Smith & Son. At present the Library contains upwards of 20,000 volumes, which are lent out to read on the following terms:

1st, Subscribers at 3*l.* 3*s.* per year—1*l.* 15*s.* per half year—1*l.* 1*s.* per quarter—and 10*s.* 6*d.* per month, are entitled to ten volumes at a time in town, and twenty-four in the country.

2d, Subscribers at 2*l.* 2*s.* per year—1*l.* 6*s.* per half year—15*s.* per quarter—or 7*s.* per month, are entitled to six volumes at a time in town, and fifteen in the country.

3d, Subscribers at 1*l.* 1*s.* per year—12*s.* per half year—7*s.* per quarter—and 3*s.* 6*d.* per month, are entitled to two volumes at a time in town, and six in the country.

4th, Subscribers at 16*s.* per year—10*s.* per half year—6*s.* per quarter—or 3*s.* per month, are entitled to one volume at a time in town, and three volumes in the country.

For a single night, books are charged from 2*d.* to 6*d.* per volume, according to their novelty and value.

In 1807, Mr. A. Murdoch established a Circulating Library in Glasgow, on a pretty extensive scale, which was continued till his death. In 1811, his stock was purchased by Messrs. D. Potter & Co. whose Library at present contains above 18,000 volumes, which are lent out on the same terms as those in Messrs. Smith & Son's.

In 1809, Messrs. John Boyd & Son established a Library, which at present contains about 15,000 volumes, which they lend out on the same terms as the others.

Exclusive of the above, the following persons have, from time to time, carried on the Circulating Library business in this City: Messrs. Home, Knox, Coubrough, Scrymgeour, and Gardner.

## STIRLING'S PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Till the year 1791, there was no public Library in Glasgow, to which the citizens at large had access, other than Mr. Smith's Circulating Library. At that period, Mr. Walter Stirling, merchant, and late a magistrate of this City, doted and mortified his Library of valuable books, his Mansion in Miller-Street, his share of the Tontine-Buildings, and one thousand pounds sterling, for the purpose of establishing a Public Library in this City, for the use of the citizens. The Donor directed that the management of the Library should be placed in the hands of the Lord Provost for the time being, and three Members from each of the following public Bodies, *viz.* the Town Council, Merchants' House, Presbytery of Glasgow, and the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons. Mr. Stirling died on the 18th January 1791, and on Candlemas thereafter, the following gentlemen were elected Directors of the Library for the ensuing year, *viz.*

The Hon. James M'Dowall, Lord Provost, *ex officio*.

From the Town Council; Richard Marshall, John Campbell of Clathic, and Alexander Brown, Esquires.

From the Merchants' House; Gilbert Hamilton, Robert Findlay, and Archibald Graham, Esquires.

From the Presbytery of Glasgow; Rev. Dr. John M'Caul, Rev. Dr. Robert Balfour, and Rev. Dr. Alexander Ranken.

From the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons; Dr. Peter Wright, Robert Wallace, and Alexander Dunlop, Esquires\*.

In 1792, the Directors obtained a seal of cause from the Magistrates and Council, incorporating them into a Society.

Mr. Stirling had such an aversion to novels, that he was forty years of age before he read one, and he disliked them so much ever after, that he directed that the books to be

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\* In 1816, there are only three of the original Directors in life, *viz.* Doctors Balfour, Ranken, and Wright.

purchased after his death should be rather rare and curious, than those of the common and ordinary kinds, and this desire has been punctually attended to. Although it would appear that the donor did not intend that his books should be lent out in consideration of certain subscriptions or fees received, but should be read gratis by the citizens in the place where the books were kept, the Directors, in virtue of a discretionary power vested in them, did, on the 5th of July 1791, admit subscribers for life, on the payment of three guineas. On the 11th of March 1793, the Directors, conceiving that the admission fee was too small for the lasting advantages to be received, obtained the sanction of the several bodies interested in the Library, to raise the subscription to five guineas, after giving three months notice in the newspapers; and, on the 13th of May 1816, the Directors, actuated by similar motives, raised the subscription to ten guineas, which will enable them to make larger purchases of books than heretofore, which have been rather under two hundred pounds per annum.

On 26th of September 1816, there were 5899 volumes in the Library, and 423 subscribers connected with it. The books are kept in the Hall of Hutchisons' Hospital, where the Librarian attends every lawful day from twelve till three o'clock, except Saturdays.

As there are several points in Mr. Stirling's Deed of Mortification, which deserve imitation, and are worthy of being recorded, the following is an authentic copy.

*Deed of Mortification by Walter Stirling, Merchant in Glasgow, of a Fund for establishing a Public Library for the benefit of the Inhabitants of Glasgow, dated the 3d day of February 1785, and registrated in the Books of Council and Session, (C. G.), 24th day of January 1791.*

I, Walter Stirling, merchant in Glasgow, considering, that, as a public Library, kept in a proper place in the City of Glasgow, will be attended with considerable advantage to the

inhabitants; therefore, and in order to establish such a Library, and in exercise of the powers which I reserved to myself by my deed of settlement, I hereby do and mortify, to, and in favour of, the present Lord Provost of the City of Glasgow, and to his successors in office, the sum of one thousand pounds sterling money; and my tenement lying on the east side of Miller-Street in the said City, and whole pertinents thereof; and my share, right, and interest, in the Tontine Society of Glasgow, with the whole benefit, profit, and advantages, which may arise therefrom, during the natural life of Eleonora Lee, daughter of Robert Lee, merchant in Greenock, upon whose life my subscription proceeded\*, for the sole and only purpose of purchasing a Library, and supporting a Librarian for taking charge of the books, which may belong to me at my death, as well as those which may be purchased in future, from the fund above mentioned, appropriated and set apart for the purpose. And which sum, of one thousand pounds sterling money, I bind and oblige myself, and my heirs, and successors, to pay at the first term of Whitsunday or Martinmas, after my death, to the then Lord Provost of Glasgow, or his successors in office, to be by him and the persons after named, applied in the purchase of lands, or other proper security, the yearly rent or produce of which to be by them applied to the uses and purposes after mentioned, and for no other uses whatever, and in the manner, and subject to the regulations after mentioned.

And, *First*, The books of my present Library, and all those to be purchased in future, out of or from the fund hereby appropriated, shall, in all time coming, be vested in thirteen Managers, who are to be elected and chosen from among the following corporations, or societies, viz. from the Town Council of the City of Glasgow, three of their number; (besides

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\* The desire of the subscribers for the prosperity and long life of this lady, extends far beyond the common acceptance of the complimentary term.

the Lord Provost of the City of Glasgow for the time, who is and shall always be a Director, *ex officio*;) from the Merchants' House of Glasgow, three of their number; from the Presbytery of Glasgow, three of their number; and, from the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow, three of their number. The Provost to be constantly Preses at the meeting of the said Directors; and in case of his absence, the Preses to be chosen by the majority present at the meeting.

*Second*, Each corporation, or society, are to elect their three Directors at their first meeting after Candlemas, subsequent to my death; and thereafter, at their first meeting after Candlemas yearly. And the persons so chosen, may, if their constituents see proper, be elected for any number of years not exceeding five; but they may be re-elected as oft as their constituents please, provided, at the time of their election, they are members of the society choosing them, not exceeding five years at once, without re-election. And in case any of the said societies shall neglect, at their first meeting after the Candlemas subsequent to my death, or at any subsequent Candlemas thereafter, or at least before the first Tuesday of May yearly, (being the time when the Directors are to enter upon the execution of their office,) to make choice of three Directors, such societies so neglecting, are to omit and lose their right of election for that year. And the Directors from the other societies shall, at the first meeting thereafter, intimate the same to their constituents respectively, each of whom shall, at their first meeting after said intimation, choose their proportional number out of their own members, to fill up the vacancy; and in case any of the said societies shall neglect to choose their quota for filling up the vacancy, the Directors chosen, shall, at their next meeting, choose any person or persons whom they think proper, for completing the Directors to the number of thirteen, as aforesaid.

*Third,* In case any Director shall become insolvent, he shall, *ipso facto*, cease to be a Director; and the Society who chose him, shall, at their first meeting after such insolvency, elect another in his place. Nor shall any Director so becoming insolvent, be again eligible, unless he shall have paid all his debts. And in case the Society who chose him shall neglect to choose one to succeed him, the other Directors shall, at their first periodical meeting thereafter, choose one instead of such insolvent Director.

*Fourth,* The Directors are to meet the first Tuesday of every second month, beginning with the first Tuesday of May yearly, and may meet at any other time or times, which the majority at any former meetings shall judge proper; and the Preses is hereby empowered to summon a meeting of the other Directors when he pleases, upon twenty-four hours previous warning; and five of said Directors to be a quorum.

*Fifth,* The Directors, at their meeting, on the first Tuesday of July yearly, shall choose a Librarian, preferring one of the name of Stirling to any other of the candidates, (provided he be equally qualified for the office with any other candidate.) And the person so chosen, may be elected for any number of years, not exceeding four years, and may be re-elected thereafter, if the Directors shall think fit, as oft as they please.

*Sixth,* The Librarian so chosen, shall be obliged to find sufficient security in a sum equal to the value of the books, to be ascertained by the Directors; and he shall allow all proper persons to consult and read the books three hours each lawful day. But no book shall be lent out of the Library to any person whatever, without an order signed by two of the Directors; the borrower, at same time, depositing a sum equal to the value of the book, which is to be forfeited, in case of his damaging or losing it; of which damage, the Librarian is to be judge; but, in case he shall value the damage too high, the same may be mitigated by the Directors, if they shall see cause. And the borrower shall be obliged to return the book

borrowed, within a certain time, not exceeding two weeks for an octavo, four for a quarto, and eight weeks for a folio.

*Seventh,* The accounts respecting the funds shall be balanced yearly; and, after paying the salary to the Librarian, and other necessary expenses, the remainder shall be applied in purchasing books; and which sum must never be less than twenty pounds sterling yearly, but as much more as possible. And in this remainder is meant to comprehend any donation of books or money below ten pounds; but any donation above that sum, in money, is to be lent out, and the interest arising therefrom, with the product of the other funds, to be applied in the purchase of books yearly, except the Donors shall give other directions, whose directions respectively must be sacredly obeyed.

*Eighth,* That the accounts to be kept, relative to the funds, shall be balanced yearly, on a day certain, and the free fund ascertained, which must not be less than twenty pounds. And the Directors shall, at their next periodical meeting thereafter, choose the books to be purchased with the said free balance, either manuscript or printed; and which I would recommend should be rather rare and curious books, than of the common and ordinary kinds. And the majority of the Directors shall have a power of purchasing any books they please, but not of disposing of any, without the consent of the whole Directors.

*Ninth,* Every Donor contributing to the extent of one hundred pounds sterling, or upwards, to this foundation, shall become an extraordinary Director during his life; and, contributing twenty pounds sterling, shall be one for five years; and so proportionally for what he shall give more. And, in case any person shall incline to bequest a sum by way of legacy, such Donor shall have power, by his deed containing the bequest, to name an extraordinary Director, who shall be continued in the management for such a number of years as shall correspond to the sum doted, agreeable to the rule above mentioned.

*Tenth*, Each of the four incorporated bodies or societies above named, are hereby empowered, when they shall judge proper, to choose a committee to visit the Library, and the books thereto belonging, and inspect the books of sederunt of the Directors, and the accounts and vouchers relative to the funds; (which shall be made patent to them for that purpose;) and to report their opinions of all the transactions to their constituents, who, upon receiving and considering such report, may give such orders to the Directors as they may judge necessary or proper, with which the Directors shall be obliged either to comply, or to transmit such orders back to the society or incorporation for whom they issued, with the Directors' remarks thereon, stating their reasons for not complying; and the Directors shall likewise be obliged, at same time, to send just copies of the whole to each of the other societies. And whatever the majority of the whole of those who shall give their opinion upon the points in dispute, shall agree as fit, and right to be done, the same shall be binding upon the Directors, until it shall be altered in like manner.

*Eleventh*, I reserve power to myself to name and appoint extraordinary Directors, and also the Librarian, and to make such additional regulations as I may judge proper, by any writing under my hand. But as the articles and rules before established, as well as those which in future I may see proper to make, may be improved upon, and others established, which may be better calculated for rendering my public Library, of the greatest use possible; so I declare, that whatever regulations or alterations the four societies or incorporations above mentioned, shall think proper to make, for answering the purposes I have in view, if unanimous as societies, or whatever the said Directors, with the consent of any three of the said societies, shall agree upon, shall be binding upon the Directors in the execution of the trust hereby created. It being understood, that no regulations or alterations, which may be so made or agreed to, shall be inconsistent with, or strike against, the



chief or primary view of this donation, viz. the constant and perpetual existence of a public Library for the citizens or inhabitants of Glasgow; and that none of the powers or rights hereby granted, shall prescribe or go into disuse by not using, but shall subsist and remain for ever. And in order that my tenement in Miller-Street of Glasgow, may be vested in perpetuity in the person of the Provost of Glasgow for the time being, for himself, and in name of the other Directors of my said Library, before described, to be holden of His Majesty in free burgage, for service of Burgh, used and wont, I hereby constitute and appoint ———, and each of them, jointly and severally, my lawful and irrevocable Procurators, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) WALTER STIRLING.

And witnessed by Patrick Robertson, sen. and Patrick Robertson, jun. both writers in Glasgow.

#### *Librarians.*

|    |                          | ELECTED ON    |       |
|----|--------------------------|---------------|-------|
| 1. | Rev. William Taylor, - - | 5th January   | 1791. |
| 2. | Mr. William Meikleham, - | 10th August   | 1795. |
| 3. | Rev. James Pate, - -     | 8th August    | 1796. |
| 4. | Rev. Alexander Gray, - - | 19th February | 1808. |
| 5. | Rev. John Cummin, - -    | 14th December | 1812. |
| 6. | Rev. Matthew Muir, - -   | 30th February | 1815. |
| 7. | _____                    |               |       |

#### GLASGOW PUBLIC LIBRARY.

In 1804, a number of gentlemen formed themselves into a society, for the purpose of establishing a Library in the City, on popular principles, which they termed the Glasgow Public Library. The affairs of this Institution are regulated as follows, viz.

Each subscriber, on his admission, pays twelve shillings of entry-money, and ten shillings and sixpence yearly. The management of the Institution is vested in nine Curators, a Treasurer, Secretary, and Librarian. Three of the senior Curators are disqualified, and others elected in their place by the subscribers, yearly. The Library is kept in a room in Miller's Charity, and is open every lawful day from eleven till one in the afternoon, and from seven till nine o'clock in the evening, Saturdays excepted, on which day it is open from eleven till one in the afternoon.

On the 26th September 1816, there were 3550 volumes in the Library, and 524 subscribers connected with it. The Curators, for some years past, have been enabled to lay out about two hundred pounds yearly, in the purchase of new books.

As novels and periodical works of merit, form a part of this Library, the demand for them and other new books is so very great, that the Curators have found it necessary, in order that the first applicant may be first served, to receive tickets from the subscribers, which on the one side bears his name and address, and on the other the name of the book wanted, with the date on which it was applied for. When this ticket is sent to the Library, the Librarian marks on it the number of the application, which often amounts to 12, and sometimes to 20, in one day; and when it is the applicant's turn to receive the book, the ticket is thrown into the Post-Office. If the person to whom it is addressed, does not apply in a limited time, a similar ticket is sent to the next in order, and so on.

The following gentlemen were the first Curators:—

Messrs. George Meliss, Robert F. Alexander, Robert McDonald, John Pattison, jun. John Wingate, jun. William Peddie, James Buchan, George A. Muirhead, and Gilbert Lang. They were elected on 2d January 1805.

*Office-Bearers in 1816.*

Doctor Chrystal, *Secretary.*

Francis Orr, *Treasurer and Librarian.*

*Librarians.*

1. David Grant, elected in January 1805.
  2. George Lumsden, - - January 1806.
  3. Robert Grant, - - - January 1807.
  4. Charles Cameron, - - January 1808.
  5. Robert Thomson, - - January 1809.
  6. James Kennedy, - - - January 1810.
  7. Francis Orr, - - - - January 1815.
  8. \_\_\_\_\_
- 
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## ROBERTSONIAN LIBRARY.

The late Rev. James Robertson, Minister of the Associate Congregation in Kilmarnock, having been possessed, at his death, of an extensive and valuable Library, consisting chiefly of books in theology, a number of Clergymen and Laymen connected with the Associate Synod, conceiving that opportunities seldom occurred of falling in with such a rare and valuable collection of books, resolved, in 1814, to purchase the whole, for the purpose of establishing a public Library in Glasgow, which they agreed should be regulated according to the following laws and regulations, *viz.*

1st, The Institution to be denominated the Robertsonian Theological Library.

2d, It shall consist principally of theological books of all descriptions, and in all languages; of such as relate to the state of religion; and of such as treat on subjects nearly connected with divinity and morality. But useful and eminent

works of all kinds, particularly those in science, history, and belles lettres, shall form a part of this collection. No books but such as are quite unprofitable, or of immoral tendency, shall be absolutely excluded.

3d, The Library is, and shall remain, the property of persons in connection with the General Associate Synod: but the full use, and in part the management of it, shall be extended to persons of all religious denominations.

4th, The stock of the Library shall consist of 200 shares of 5*l.* each, which stock shall be afterwards increased as circumstances may require. The number of stock-holders shall never fall below fifty. To keep up this number, proprietors must be assumed at whatever price shares will bring.

5th, Each proprietor shall have one share of stock for every 5*l.* subscribed by him.

6th, The shares of stock shall be absolute property; and as such shall, notwithstanding the restriction in rule 3d, descend to heirs: but shares shall not be sold, except to those qualified, as in the beginning of rule 3d.

7th, Each proprietor shall pay annually five shillings for each share occupied in reading by himself or substitute; but shall make this payment for the share or shares only which shall be re-occupied.

8th, Persons of all religious denominations are admissible to the use of the books, on subscribing each ten shillings and sixpence per annum.

The Library, which has lately received considerable additions in almost every branch of science, is kept open in Nile-Street, every lawful day, from two till four; except on Saturdays, when it is open in the evenings, from six till eight o'clock. In 1816, it contained 1204 volumes in nine different languages, and 2402 in English, making in whole, 3606 volumes: at the same period, there are 165 subscribers connected with the Library, *viz.* 96 holding shares, and 69 ordinary subscribers.

The following gentlemen are in the direction in 1816, viz. Rev. Dr. Mitchell, Rev. Robert Muter, Messrs. William Irvine, Moncrieff Mitchell, Andrew Mitchell, James Speirs, Andrew Bocket, John Knox, John Bruce, William Leitch, Lachlant Muckart.

*Office-Bearers in 1816.*

Rev. William Ferrier, (Paialey,) *President.*

*Secretaries.*

*Librarians.*

1. John McGavin, elected 1814.    1 Francis Orr, elected 1814.

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**BOOK SOCIETIES.**

Of late, a number of Book Societies have been established in this City and neighbourhood. These Institutions are conducted on a plan similar to Circulating Libraries, with this difference, that the books belong to the readers themselves, who chiefly consist of the working classes of the community.

On 9th August 1815, a Society was established in this City, entitled, "The Glasgow Periodical Publication Friendly Society," consisting of persons carrying on a business, which, till about the year 1796, was scarcely known in Scotland. The business of printing and publishing books in numbers has lately obtained to a great extent, and in no town has it been so far extended as in Glasgow. From an authenticated report, which was lately made out for the information of certain members of Parliament, when an attempt was expected to be made to subject the sellers and deliverers of books, technically termed Canvassers and Deliverers, to the Hawkers' or Pedlars' tax, it appeared, that in Scotland there were 414 men of this

Description employed, and that the sums annually collected by them in sixpences and shillings, for books published in numbers, amounted to 44,160*l.*, on an average of several years, and that five-sixteenths of the whole belonged to Glasgow, where there are ten separate Concerns, and two general Agents from respectable houses in Liverpool and Bungay; the Glasgow houses, in their turn, sending out Canvassers and Deliverers to Aberdeen, Perth, Dundee, and almost every other town of consideration in Scotland. Two-thirds of the books, sold by these Publishers, are on religious subjects, and the residue contain useful and interesting information. No inflammatory or immoral book is either printed or published by the members of the Society. This scheme is of great use in improving the morals of the lower orders of the people, as a man in this rank can easily pay a pound in twenty or forty instalments, when he could not accomplish it in one sum; moreover, what is purchased in this way is commonly read, the quantity delivered at one time is but small, and is, in general, carefully perused before the next number comes to hand.

Thus, books are procured as they can be conveniently purchased, and purchased as they can be conveniently read. It has been calculated, that since the commencement of book-publishing in numbers, 200,000 large family Bibles have been sold in Glasgow, and several millions of other books, which, in all probability, but for this scheme, would not have been vended.

#### LITERARY SOCIETY.

The Literary Society in the College, was instituted about the middle of the last century. Dr. Leechman was one of its first promoters. Doctors Adam Smith, Trail, and Reid; and Mr. John Millar, Professor of Law, were amongst its distinguished members.

For a considerable time after its formation, the Society was confined to the Professors in the College, and a few other

literary gentlemen. The admission, however, was gradually extended to such of the Clergymen in the City and neighbourhood, as expressed a desire to become members.

The Society meets once a-fortnight, in the Faculty Hall, during the Session, when one of its members in rotation reads an essay on some important subject connected with science, literature, the arts, taste, &c. When the essay is read, the individual members deliver their opinions on the merits or demerits of the performance, which very often produces valuable criticisms.

#### LITERARY AND COMMERCIAL SOCIETY.

On the 27th March 1805, a number of literary and commercial gentlemen formed themselves into a Society, which has since been termed the Literary and Commercial Society. The business is conducted similarly to the Literary Society, with this difference, that the essays are frequently on commercial subjects. The Society meets every Thursday, from the middle of November till the end of April. Since its formation, there have been seventy-four members admitted; at present there are thirty-eight on the list, who occasionally attend the meetings.

Exclusive of these two Societies, there are a number of others, which meet for similar purposes, both within and without the walls of the college.

#### GLASGOW WIDOWS' FUND SOCIETY.

(Instituted 19th February 1805.)

This Society was instituted for the purpose of providing an annuity for the widows of members, and an allowance to their children.

The following is an abstract of their regulations:

1st, Each person shall pay six pounds, in name of entry-money, and one pound four shillings yearly, to be paid quarterly.

2d, Each member shall have it in his option to be free of the quarterly contributions, by paying eighteen pounds in addition to his entry-money.

3d, Each member shall, in the event of his entering into a second, and every subsequent marriage, contribute a sum equal to his entry-money.

4th, When the capital stock of the Society shall have amounted to one thousand pounds, the entry shall be seven pounds; and shall be farther increased in the same ratio, for every additional sum of one thousand pounds of capital stock to be acquired by the society.

5th, No unmarried person or widower, beyond forty years of age, and no married person beyond the age of fifty-five years, shall be capable of being admitted into the Society. No person exceeding forty, and not exceeding forty-eight years of age, can be admitted, whose wife is more than ten years younger than himself. No married person exceeding forty-eight, and not exceeding fifty-five years of age, shall be admitted, whose wife shall be more than five years younger than himself. Persons exceeding forty years of age, shall, at their entry, pay not only the amount of entry-money exigible according to the ratio heretofore expressed, to be regulated by the Society's capital stock, but the sum before mentioned as a composition for the annual payments. Certificates of the ages of applicants and their wives, must be produced.

6th, The direction and management of the affairs of the Society are vested in a Preses, Treasurer, and nine Directors. The former are chosen annually, along with three Directors in place of the three senior Directors, who are disqualified.

7th, The widows and children of persons who shall have been five years members of this Society, shall be entitled to the benefit of the funds thereof, as follows:

Each widow shall have 20*l.* per annum, in her own right, and there shall be paid to her in behalf of each child of her deceased husband, two pounds sterling, annually. The sums



to be paid quarterly, at the meetings on the first Monday in May, August, November, and February. The payments to commence at the next quarter after the death of the member. The payments in behalf of the children are to cease, when they shall respectively arrive at fourteen years of age. The orphan children of members who shall have been members for five years, shall be allowed six pounds per annum, payable as before-mentioned, until they arrive at the age of fourteen years. A widow marrying again, shall not be entitled to any benefits arising from this fund, during said marriage, but in the event of her becoming a widow again, or as often as the case may happen, she shall be received and entitled to the benefit as the widow of a member of this Society.

9th, Members who neglect to pay the quarterly contributions for twelve months after they become due, shall forfeit all right to the provisions of this Society.

10th, No widow or children shall be entitled to the benefit of this fund, whose husband or father was not five years a member of this Society, and had regularly paid up all the quarterly, as well as the marriage contributions, due by him, or who, having survived the said five years, was in arrears at the time of his death.

11th, The Society reserve power to themselves to increase or diminish the rate of annuities, conformable to existing circumstances, and the stock of the Society.

12th, No widow or children shall be entitled to the benefit of this fund, unless the marriage under which they claim, shall have been legally solemnized, or legally acknowledged, at least six months before the decease of the husband, or father; and in case a marriage contribution shall have been paid, they shall have no claim to repetition thereof.

On the 6th May 1811, it was enacted, that the entry-money should be fifteen pounds, augmentable in terms of the regulations; and that the future entrants should be obliged, at the end of five years, to pay eighteen pounds in full of quarterly

contributions. In 1816, the entry-money has been increased to seventeen pounds. The Society having vested their funds in heritable property in various parts of the City, their rental at Whitsunday 1816, was 904*l.* 1*s.*, which, taken at fifteen years' purchase, would make the capital stock of the Society amount to 13,560*l.* 15*s.* As the Society, at Martinmas 1816, was owing 2,500*l.* in part of the price of their last purchase, their nett capital, therefore, is 11,060*l.* 15*s.*

At that period, there were 301 members belonging to the Society, and 14 widows and 36 children on the funds, whose joint annuities and allowances amounted to 371*l.*

## • OFFICE-BEARERS.

*Presidents.**Treasurers.*

|                      | ELECTED IN |                       | ELECTED IN |
|----------------------|------------|-----------------------|------------|
| 1. Robert Easton,    | 1805.      | 1. James Johnston,    | 1805.      |
| 2. Thomas Alston,    | 1806.      | 2. Robert Hood,       | 1806.      |
| 3. John Thomson,     | 1807.      | 3. Walter Ure,        | 1807.      |
| 4. James Wingate,    | 1808.      | 4. David Stirling,    | 1808.      |
| 5. John M'Nair,      | 1809.      | 5. William Mitchell,  | 1809.      |
| 6. John M'Fie,       | 1810.      | 6. John Thom,         | 1810.      |
| 7. D. M'Callum, Sen. | 1811.      | 7. Alexander Wylie,   | 1811.      |
| 8. David Stirling,   | 1812.      | 8. John Frame,        | 1812.      |
| 9. Robert Hood,      | 1813.      | 9. William Lang,      | 1813.      |
| 10. William Whyte,   | 1814.      | 10. William Snell,    | 1814.      |
| 11. Thomas Buchanan, | 1815.      | 11. Alexander Finlay, | 1815.      |
| 12. Walter Ferguson, | 1816.      | 12. John Alston,      | 1816.      |
| 13. _____            |            | 13. _____             |            |

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## GLASGOW ANNUITY SOCIETY.

This Society was instituted in January 1808, through the exertions of Mr. Robert Lochore, cordiner, and Mr. William Bredie \*, merchant, both of this City, and was the first of the kind in Scotland. The object of the Institution is to secure a fund for the support of its members in advanced age. For this purpose, a certain payment is made quarterly †, or a sufficient sum is sunk at once, by each member, which entitles him or her, after a certain age, to an annuity for life; which he or she will receive as a just debt, and not as a charitable benefaction. The Tables are formed on equitable and accurate principles, from Dr. Price's Annuities; and have been examined and approved of by Mr. Morgan, the celebrated calculator of London. The annuities commence at fifty, fifty-five, and sixty years, at the option of the member, and may amount to any sum, from ten pounds upwards. By this Institution, a man may ensure for himself, his wife, and children, a competence in old age.

The Society have vested their capital in heritable property, in Annuity Court, York-Street, which yields a rental of 240*l*. The quarterly payments, exclusive of new entries, amount to rather more than 200*l*. per annum; the stock will, therefore, be very considerable before any material demand is made on it. At present there are 151 members, who receive the Society's emblematic diploma at their entry, narrating his or her name, and the period when the annuity becomes due.

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\* In testimony of their approbation of the able and disinterested services of Messrs. Lochore and Bredie, the Society presented each of them with a valuable piece of plate.

† Before a member can receive his annuity, he must have paid up all quarterly payments, with interest on those which were not paid when they became due; and the moment the member is entitled to his annuity, he ceases to make any farther quarterly payments.

*Presidents.**Secretaries.*

|                     | ELECTED IN |                   | ELECTED IN |
|---------------------|------------|-------------------|------------|
| 1. Robert Lochore,  | 1808.      | 1. William Maver, | 1808.      |
| 2. Robert Lochore,  | 1809.      | 2. William Maver, | 1809.      |
| 3. Robert Lochore,  | 1810.      | 3. William Maver, | 1810.      |
| 4. Robert Lochore,  | 1811.      | 4. William Maver, | 1811.      |
| 5. George Salmon,   | 1812.      | 5. William Maver, | 1812.      |
| 6. William Bredie,  | 1813.      | 6. William Maver, | 1813.      |
| 7. William Lochore, | 1814.      | 7. William Maver, | 1814.      |
| 8. John Bulloch,    | 1815.      | 8. William Maver, | 1815.      |
| 9. William M'Tyer,  | 1816.      | 9. William Maver, | 1816.      |

## TABLE

Showing the Probabilities of the Duration of Human Life, from Birth, till the age of 60, formed from the Register of Mortality at *Northampton*, for forty-six years, from 1735 to 1780.

| Age.                | Living. | Decrements. | Age. | Living. | Decr. | Age. | Living. | Decr. |
|---------------------|---------|-------------|------|---------|-------|------|---------|-------|
| Birth.              | 11650   | 1894        | 20   | 5132    | 72    | 41   | 3559    | 77    |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ year. | 9756    | 1106        | 21   | 5060    | 75    | 42   | 3482    | 78    |
| 1                   | 8650    | 1367        | 22   | 4985    | 75    | 43   | 3404    | 78    |
| 2                   | 7283    | 502         | 23   | 4910    | 75    | 44   | 3326    | 78    |
| 3                   | 6781    | 335         | 24   | 4835    | 75    | 45   | 3248    | 78    |
| 4                   | 6446    | 197         | 25   | 4760    | 75    | 46   | 3170    | 78    |
| 5                   | 6249    | 184         | 26   | 4685    | 75    | 47   | 3092    | 78    |
| 6                   | 6065    | 140         | 27   | 4610    | 75    | 48   | 3014    | 78    |
| 7                   | 5925    | 110         | 28   | 4535    | 75    | 49   | 2936    | 79    |
| 8                   | 5815    | 80          | 29   | 4460    | 75    | 50   | 2857    | 81    |
| 9                   | 5735    | 60          | 30   | 4385    | 75    | 51   | 2776    | 82    |
| 10                  | 5675    | 52          | 31   | 4310    | 75    | 52   | 2694    | 82    |
| 11                  | 5623    | 50          | 32   | 4235    | 75    | 53   | 2612    | 82    |
| 12                  | 5573    | 50          | 33   | 4160    | 75    | 54   | 2530    | 82    |
| 13                  | 5523    | 50          | 34   | 4085    | 75    | 55   | 2448    | 82    |
| 14                  | 5473    | 50          | 35   | 4010    | 75    | 56   | 2366    | 82    |
| 15                  | 5423    | 50          | 36   | 3935    | 75    | 57   | 2284    | 82    |
| 16                  | 5373    | 53          | 37   | 3860    | 75    | 58   | 2202    | 82    |
| 17                  | 5320    | 58          | 38   | 3785    | 75    | 59   | 2120    | 82    |
| 18                  | 5262    | 63          | 39   | 3710    | 75    | 60   | 2038    | 82    |
| 19                  | 5199    | 67          | 40   | 3635    | 76    |      |         |       |

TABLE I.

*Of the Glasgow Annuity Society,*

Showing the Full and Quarterly Payments entitling to an  
Annuity of Twenty Pounds, at the age of Fifty.

| Age.                | Full Payment. | Quarterly Payment. | Age. | Full Payment. | Quarterly Payment. |
|---------------------|---------------|--------------------|------|---------------|--------------------|
| Birth.              | 4 10 0        | 0 2 9              | 25   | 36 14 0       | 0 15 10            |
| $\frac{1}{4}$ year. | 5 8 0         | 0 2 11             | 26   | 39 3 0        | 0 17 5             |
| 1                   | 6 1 6         | 0 3 1              | 27   | 41 15 6       | 0 18 8             |
| 2                   | 7 17 0        | 0 3 3              | 28   | 44 11 6       | 1 0 4              |
| 3                   | 8 16 0        | 0 3 5              | 29   | 47 12 0       | 1 2 3              |
| 4                   | 9 14 6        | 0 3 8              | 30   | 50 17 6       | 1 4 5              |
| 5                   | 10 11 0       | 0 3 11             | 31   | 54 16 0       | 1 7 1              |
| 6                   | 11 8 0        | 0 4 2              | 32   | 58 0 6        | 1 9 5              |
| 7                   | 12 9 0        | 0 4 5              | 33   | 62 0 6        | 1 12 5             |
| 8                   | 13 2 0        | 0 4 9              | 34   | 66 6 0        | 1 15 11            |
| 9                   | 13 19 0       | 0 5 0              | 35   | 70 18 6       | 2 0 0              |
| 10                  | 14 16 0       | 0 5 4              | 36   | 75 15 0       | 2 4 5              |
| 11                  | 15 14 0       | 0 5 9              | 37   | 81 4 6        | 2 9 10             |
| 12                  | 16 12 6       | 0 6 1              | 38   | 87 0 0        | 2 16 3             |
| 13                  | 17 12 6       | 0 6 6              | 39   | 93 4 0        | 3 3 10             |
| 14                  | 18 13 0       | 0 7 0              | 40   | 99 17 6       | 3 13 0             |
| 15                  | 19 15 6       | 0 7 6              | 41   | 107 2 0       | 4 4 4              |
| 16                  | 20 19 0       | 0 8 0              | 42   | 114 19 0      | 4 18 9             |
| 17                  | 22 4 6        | 0 8 7              | 43   | 123 9 0       | 5 16 6             |
| 18                  | 23 11 0       | 0 9 2              | 44   | 132 13 6      | 7 2 6              |
| 19                  | 24 17 6       | 0 9 10             | 45   | 142 13 0      | 8 17 10            |
| 20                  | 26 13 6       | 0 10 8             | 46   | 153 9 6       | 11 11 3            |
| 21                  | 28 8 0        | 0 11 6             | 47   | 165 3 6       | 16 0 4             |
| 22                  | 30 5 6        | 0 12 5             | 48   | 177 19 0      | 24 19 3            |
| 23                  | 32 5 0        | 0 13 5             | 49   | 191 16 0      | 51 18 0            |
| 24                  | 34 8 0        | 0 14 7             | 50   | 212 0 0       |                    |

EXAMPLE.—A person twenty years of age, by paying 26*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*, (which sum frees him from all future payments,) or 10*s.* 8*d.* quarterly, will be entitled to an annuity of 20*l.* for the remaining part of his life after the age of fifty, according to the above Table; or by paying 16*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.*, (full payment), or 6*s.* 3*d.*, quarterly, he will be entitled to the same annuity at the age of fifty-five; (See Table II.) or by paying 9*l.* 9*s.*, (full payment), or 3*s.* 7*d.* quarterly, he is entitled to the same annuity at the age of sixty. See Table III.

TABLE II.

*Of the Glasgow Annuity Society,*

Showing the Full and Quarterly Payments entitling to an  
Annuity of Twenty Pounds, at the Age of Fifty-Five.

| Age.                | Full Payment. |    |   | Quarterly Payment. | Age. | Full Payment. |    |   | Quarterly Payment. |
|---------------------|---------------|----|---|--------------------|------|---------------|----|---|--------------------|
| Birth.              | 2             | 14 | 6 | 0 1 8              | 28   | 27            | 7  | 0 | 0 11 7             |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ year. | 3             | 6  | 0 | 0 1 9              | 29   | 29            | 7  | 0 | 0 12 8             |
| 1                   | 3             | 16 | 0 | 0 1 10             | 30   | 31            | 2  | 0 | 0 13 7             |
| 2                   | 4             | 15 | 6 | 0 1 11             | 31   | 33            | 5  | 0 | 0 14 10            |
| 3                   | 5             | 8  | 0 | 0 2 0              | 32   | 35            | 10 | 6 | 0 16 2             |
| 4                   | 5             | 19 | 0 | 0 2 2              | 33   | 37            | 19 | 0 | 0 17 7             |
| 5                   | 6             | 9  | 0 | 0 2 4              | 34   | 40            | 12 | 0 | 0 19 3             |
| 6                   | 6             | 18 | 6 | 0 2 6              | 35   | 43            | 8  | 0 | 1 1 2              |
| 7                   | 7             | 10 | 0 | 0 2 8              | 36   | 46            | 9  | 6 | 1 3 3              |
| 8                   | 8             | 0  | 6 | 0 2 10             | 37   | 49            | 14 | 6 | 1 5 7              |
| 9                   | 8             | 10 | 6 | 0 3 0              | 38   | 53            | 5  | 0 | 1 8 3              |
| 10                  | 9             | 1  | 0 | 0 3 3              | 39   | 57            | 1  | 6 | 1 11 4             |
| 11                  | 9             | 12 | 0 | 0 3 5              | 40   | 61            | 6  | 0 | 1 15 0             |
| 12                  | 10            | 3  | 6 | 0 3 8              | 41   | 65            | 10 | 0 | 1 18 10            |
| 13                  | 10            | 15 | 6 | 0 3 11             | 42   | 70            | 1  | 6 | 2 3 2              |
| 14                  | 11            | 8  | 6 | 0 4 3              | 43   | 75            | 1  | 6 | 2 9 5              |
| 15                  | 12            | 1  | 6 | 0 4 5              | 44   | 81            | 0  | 6 | 2 16 0             |
| 16                  | 12            | 16 | 6 | 0 4 9              | 45   | 87            | 5  | 0 | 3 4 4              |
| 17                  | 13            | 12 | 0 | 0 5 1              | 46   | 93            | 18 | 6 | 3 14 7             |
| 18                  | 14            | 9  | 0 | 0 5 5              | 47   | 101           | 1  | 0 | 4 7 4              |
| 19                  | 15            | 6  | 6 | 0 5 10             | 48   | 108           | 16 | 0 | 5 3 10             |
| 20                  | 16            | 6  | 6 | 0 6 3              | 49   | 116           | 6  | 6 | 6 5 1              |
| 21                  | 17            | 7  | 0 | 0 6 9              | 50   | 126           | 12 | 0 | 7 17 6             |
| 22                  | 18            | 10 | 6 | 0 7 3              | 51   | 136           | 16 | 0 | 10 5 0             |
| 23                  | 19            | 14 | 6 | 0 7 10             | 52   | 148           | 1  | 0 | 14 5 0             |
| 24                  | 20            | 15 | 0 | 0 8 4              | 53   | 160           | 8  | 6 | 22 5 10            |
| 25                  | 22            | 8  | 6 | 0 9 1              | 54   | 173           | 16 | 4 | 46 0 4             |
| 26                  | 23            | 19 | 0 | 0 9 10             | 55   | 192           | 0  | 0 |                    |
| 27                  | 25            | 11 | 6 | 0 10 8             |      |               |    |   |                    |

TABLE III.

*Of the Glasgow Annuity Society,*

Showing the Full and Quarterly Payments entitling to an  
Annuity of Twenty Pounds, at the Age of Sixty.

| Age.                | Full Payment. | Quarterly Payment. | Age. | Full Payment. | Quarterly Payment. |
|---------------------|---------------|--------------------|------|---------------|--------------------|
| Birth.              | 1 11 6        | 0 1 0              | 30   | 18 1 0        | 0 7 6              |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ year. | 1 16 6        | 0 1 0              | 31   | 19 5 6        | 0 8 2              |
| 1                   | 2 4 6         | 0 1 1              | 32   | 20 12 0       | 0 8 10             |
| 2                   | 2 15 0        | 0 1 2              | 33   | 22 0 6        | 0 9 6              |
| 3                   | 3 2 6         | 0 1 3              | 34   | 23 11 0       | 0 10 5             |
| 4                   | 3 9 0         | 0 1 4              | 35   | 25 3 6        | 0 11 3             |
| 5                   | 3 15 0        | 0 1 5              | 36   | 26 19 0       | 0 12 4             |
| 6                   | 4 1 0         | 0 1 6              | 37   | 28 17 0       | 0 13 5             |
| 7                   | 4 6 6         | 0 1 7              | 38   | 30 18 0       | 0 14 8             |
| 8                   | 4 13 0        | 0 1 8              | 39   | 33 2 0        | 0 16 1             |
| 9                   | 4 19 0        | 0 1 9              | 40   | 35 9 0        | 0 17 8             |
| 10                  | 5 5 6         | 0 1 10             | 41   | 38 1 0        | 0 19 5             |
| 11                  | 5 11 6        | 0 2 0              | 42   | 40 16 0       | 1 1 5              |
| 12                  | 5 18 0        | 0 2 1              | 43   | 43 16 0       | 1 3 9              |
| 13                  | 6 5 0         | 0 2 3              | 44   | 47 2 0        | 1 6 5              |
| 14                  | 6 12 6        | 0 2 5              | 45   | 50 1 6        | 1 9 5              |
| 15                  | 7 0 0         | 0 2 7              | 46   | 54 10 0       | 1 13 0             |
| 16                  | 7 9 0         | 0 2 9              | 47   | 58 14 0       | 1 17 2             |
| 17                  | 7 18 0        | 0 2 11             | 48   | 63 3 6        | 2 2 1              |
| 18                  | 8 7 6         | 0 3 1              | 49   | 68 2 0        | 2 7 11             |
| 19                  | 8 18 0        | 0 3 4              | 50   | 73 10 0       | 2 15 1             |
| 20                  | 9 9 0         | 0 3 7              | 51   | 79 8 6        | 3 4 0              |
| 21                  | 10 1 0        | 0 3 10             | 52   | 85 18 0       | 3 15 3             |
| 22                  | 10 15 0       | 0 4 2              | 53   | 93 0 0        | 4 10 1             |
| 23                  | 11 9 6        | 0 4 6              | 54   | 100 17 0      | 5 9 10             |
| 24                  | 12 4 6        | 0 4 9              | 55   | 109 8 0       | 6 17 10            |
| 25                  | 13 0 6        | 0 5 1              | 56   | 118 17 6      | 9 0 4              |
| 26                  | 13 18 0       | 0 5 6              | 57   | 129 5 6       | 12 11 1            |
| 27                  | 14 16 6       | 0 5 11             | 58   | 140 16 0      | 19 13 11           |
| 28                  | 15 16 6       | 0 6 5              | 59   | 153 11 6      | 41 3 9             |
| 29                  | 16 18 0       | 0 6 11             | 60   | 171 0 0       |                    |

## GLASGOW FARMERS' SOCIETY.

The Farmers' Society was instituted in the year 1787, for the purpose of encouraging agricultural pursuits. The members are elected from thirty parishes around the City. Each parish sends two Delegates to the Board of Directors in Glasgow. The Directors appoint an annual ploughing match, and give premiums to three of the competitors whose specimens are adjudged the best. For a number of years after the formation of this Society, the improvements in agriculture were its only object. Of late, however, it has also partaken of the nature of a charitable institution.

John Forrest, Campsie, *Preses.*

William Bogle, Cathcart, *Collector.*

George Crawford, Glasgow, *Clerk.*

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## PUBLIC GREEN.

The public Park, or Green, lying on the north bank of the River, at the south-east side of the Town, contributes much to its general appearance, and is of great benefit to the inhabitants. Although it is by no means certain at what period the Green became the property of the community, it is more than probable that it was included in the grant which King James II. made to William Turnbull, Lord of Provan and Bishop of Glasgow, on 20th April 1450, wherein His Majesty declares, that, for the praise of Almighty God, and of the glorious Virgin Mary, and the blessed Kentigern, Confessor, Patron of the Church of Glasgow, wherein we are esteemed a Canon, and of all the saints, and for the singular zeal and



affection which we bear to the Reverend Father in Christ, William, present Bishop of the said Church, and for his faithful services done to us in time past, therefore, we have given to the said Bishop and his successors, Bishops of the Church of Glasgow, to be for ever held, possessed, and enjoyed by them, in all time coming, the City of Glasgow, Barony of Glasgow, and Lands commonly called Bishop's Forest; to be held in free and pure Regality or Royalty, in fee and heritage, for ever, with their pertinents in woods, plains, meadows, marshes, pasturages, &c. &c.

The original grant, whether it emanated from King James, or any other having power to confer it, was of very small extent when compared with what the Green is at present, being wholly comprehended in what is now known by the name of the Laigh Green, bounded on the west by what was termed the Skinners' Green, now the site of the Gaol and Public Offices; on the north, by the Molindinar and Camlachie Burns; on the south, by the River Clyde; and on the east, by the Lands of Kinclaith, at the west end of the High Green, where the Washing-House is placed. It would appear that this gift, whether royal or clerical, was of very little use for a long period after it became the property of the community, as the principal part of the inhabitants resided at the upper part of the Town, at a great distance from the Green; and when in process of time, they came gradually down to reside in the lower parts of the Town, the Laigh Green, or rather the space now known by that name, lay so low as to be affected by every spring tide, so that pools and islands were formed in it, which have only been removed since the year 1685.

From the year 1638 till 1661, during the Provostships of Patrick Bell of Cowcaddens, John Anderson of Dowhill, and John Campbell of Blythwood, Esquires, the Laigh Green was greatly improven. In 1664, during the Provostship of John Bell, Esquire, the Magistrates and Council, in consideration of the great increase of inhabitants, and the want of a

suitable Park or Green, resolved to purchase such parts of the lands of Kinclaith and Daffiegreen, now called the High Green, as should, from time to time, be brought into the market. Accordingly, in the course of thirty years, the Magistrates and Council had purchased from a great number of individuals, the whole of the High Green, bounded on the west by the east end of the Laigh Green; on the north, by the Redclaith Gott, or Camlachie Burn; on the south, partly by the River Clyde and partly by Provost Haugh; and on the east, by the Boundary of the Royalty, as it was anciently, and is now set off, by land marks. In the year 1686, immediately before the Revolution, and during the Provostship of John Barnes, Esquire, the Magistrates and Council resolved to purchase the run-rigs of Crapnestock, now known by the name of the Calton Green. These purchases, which had been begun by Provost Barnes, were completed by Provost Anderson in 1699. The Lands of Crapnestock were bounded on the west, by a road on the east of Merkdaily Lands, now the continuation of St. Mungo's Lane; on the north, by the Loan leading to Rutherglen; on the south, by the Redclaith Gott, or Camlachie Burn; and on the east, by other Lands of Crapnestock.

In a few years after this last purchase was completed, the Magistrates and Council built a stone wall along the north boundary of the Green, commencing at the Skinners' Green, and terminating at the east extremity. It does not appear that there was any other addition made to the Green till the year 1773, when the Magistrates and Council purchased upwards of twenty-eight acres from Colin Rae, Esquire, of Little Govan, and several smaller lots of the Lands of Kinclaith from other persons, which have since continued to form a part of the Green at the east end: and that the Park might be as extensive and complete as the special localities would possibly permit, the Magistrates and Council, in 1792, purchased from the late Patrick Bell, Esquire of Cowcaddens, the lineal de-

scendant of the respectable Provosts of that name, the Lands of Provost Haugh, &c. or Fleshers' Haugh, so called from the pasturage being formerly let out to certain members of that incorporation.

The Lands of Kinclaith, being thus partially acquired, at different periods, from a number of individuals, who all exercised their own mode of improving their property, some by erecting small houses, others by letting out run-rigs for cropping, or for the purposes of trade, as might best suit their respective interests or views, it is not surprising that the surface was irregular; rendered more so in consequence of the Camlachie Burn, which separates the Calton from the High Green, lying considerably under the surface of either. The greater part of the trees in the Green, was planted during the time that Robert Rodger, John Aird, Peter Murdoch, Andrew Aiton, Archibald Ingram, and Arthur Connell, Esquires, held the office of chief Magistrate.

In 1730, during the time that Peter Murdoch, Esquire, was Provost, the public Washing-House was erected; a lead, or water-course, was afterwards taken from the Camlachie Burn, for driving the machinery by which water was forced from the River into the Washing-House.

In 1756, Provost George Murdoch commenced the formation of walks in the Green, which has been continued by several of his successors. The serpentine walks, which were formed with shrubbery, came to be so much abused by idle and dissolute persons, that it became necessary to root out a considerable part of them.

In 1777, the Arns Well or Reservoir, was opened during the Provostship of Robert Donald, Esquire.

Although it is evident that, from the Revolution downwards, the Magistrates and Council have uniformly paid the strictest attention to the interests of the community, in acquiring and improving this public Lawn, there is still a great deal to be done towards the completion of its improvement. Among

others, the following may be noticed: videlicet, forming a tunnel for conveying the water of the Camlachie Burn westwards, from where it enters the Green to the Episcopal Chapel, and filling up the valley between the Calton and High Greens, so as to form a distinct connection. The Laigh Green still requires to be raised, to protect it completely from the floods, additional trees to be planted, and the general surface ameliorated\*.

In the year 1744, during the time that Andrew Cochrane, Esquire, was Provost, the Magistrates and Council would have sold a part of the Laigh Green, but for the general voice of the public being raised against it. At this distance of time, the motives for selling a public property, which had been granted to the community by lawful authority, are not known. It is very probable that the Managers of the Corporation funds were necessitated to raise money to pay the debt contracted by them at the Rebellion, in 1715, or to repay the sums which they had borrowed to make up the heavy contributions which the Town was laid under, by the Pretender or his agents, during the civil wars. In 1793, when the Patrons of Hutchisons' Hospital and others, obtained an Act of Parliament for building a stone bridge across the Clyde, at Hutchisontown, the Magistrates, in consideration of their forming an approach from the Saltmarket-Street to the intended bridge, at a very considerable expense, by the removal of houses, &c., were authorized, as is usual under similar circumstances, to sell or feu a stripe of ground for a range of buildings on each side of the street, now formed in front of the Public Offices. By the same Act, they were also authorized to sell or feu a stripe of the receding part of the Calton Green, adjoining the road leading to Rutherglen.

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\* Some time ago, a proposal was made to the Magistrates and Council for forming a ride, or carriage-way, around the whole, or part, of the Green. As this scheme involves certain important considerations, it is still under review.

In 1810, the Gaol and Public Offices were erected on the west side of the continuation of the Saltmarket-Street, at the bottom of the Laigh Green, chiefly on the ground which was formerly the Skinners' Green. The ground on the east side of the Street, although authorized to be sold, still forms, and is intended to remain, a part of the Laigh Green. Before the stripe of ground in the Calton Green was brought into the market, the Magistrates, with concurrence of the Trustees on the Muirkirk road, effected a very important improvement, in the formation of Great Hamilton-Street, by widening the old road leading to Rutherglen, from the stripe of ground authorized to be sold. This improvement gave such universal satisfaction, that the Magistrates and Council were requested, by a deputation from the community, to change the name of the road or street, which had been called the Pleasance, to Great Hamilton-Street, in honour of John Hamilton, Esquire, of Northpark, who was at that time chief Magistrate, and under whose auspices the improvement was completed. The opening of this Street is not only of importance as a spacious inlet to the Town, but prepares the way for the transport of coals to the Broomielaw and Port Eglinton, from the east coaleries, by the south side of the Town, passing along the intended Street, by the side of the Episcopal Chapel, and thereby relieving the narrow pass at the Gallowgate Bridge, and other Streets so much incommoded by coal waggons for the export trade.

The history of the Green, in its progressive stages, having been thus shortly noticed, the following will give some idea of its condition in latter times. During the currency of the last twenty-five years, the High Green has been increased nearly one-third. In 1791, there were houses and places of business on what is now the public Green, and walls bounding a cart road leading to Provost Haugh. In 1806, the water-course, connected with the Washing-House, was often so stagnant during the summer months, as to become offensive to the

citizens. The banks contiguous to Peat Bog, were so rugged, and wasted down with springs, that they were not only offensive to the eye, but completely useless.

The Laigh Green lay so low, and was so irregular in its surface, that a slight swell in the River, or a smart shower, laid it under water, which had to be carried off to the Camlachie Burn by an open drain.

The entries to the Laigh Green by the Saltmarket-Street, Cow-Lane, and the Old Bridge, were so narrow, irregular, and dirty, from their vicinity to the Slaughter-House, that, with the exception of the first, they were chiefly used by cattle and fleshers' dogs. The Molindinar and Camlachie Burns ran through these streets in an uncovered state, crossing the Skinners' Green and Saw-mill in an oblique direction. The Skinners' Green was insulated by the Burn and Slaughter-House; and the bottom of the Laigh Green was surrounded by offensive pits used by skinners and tanners. The Slaughter-House spread over a large and irregular surface on the bank of the River, and was bounded by crooked lanes on the north and north-east parts, than which, there was no other entry to the Green from the west. The dung of the Slaughter-House, and the intestines of slaughtered animals, were collected in heaps, and allowed to remain for months together, till putrefaction took place, to the great annoyance of the neighbourhood. A glue work, and a work in which therm was manufactured from the intestines of animals in a recent state, were erected at the bottom of the Laigh Green; and, to complete the nuisance, the adjoining houses were occupied for cleaning tripe, and rees were fitted up for the retail of coal and coal culm.

The space on the bank of the River, at the east side of the Old Bridge, which had been enclosed for a live cattle market, came now to be used by the Police as a receptacle for filth from the streets.

The improvements on the Green and the adjoining properties, were so far completed in 1814, that the following may be taken as a description of them since that period.

The Green, as it now stands, contains upwards of one hundred and eight acres. The circuit of the gravel walks has been completed, and the houses and intermediate walls in the High Green removed; the water-course connected with the washing-house has been rendered unnecessary by a plentiful supply of water from the Water Companies; the banks adjoining Peat-Bog have been drained and turfed, so as to render them at once useful and ornamental; the Laigh Green is in progress of improvement; a street in connection with the gravel walks, has been formed in front of the range of the intended Calton Green Buildings, to be bounded on the side next the Green by a parapet wall and rail; the course of a considerable part of the Molindinar and Camlachie Burns, from their junction, has been completely altered, and arched, and streets formed over it; a breast-work at the River, supporting an iron railing, has been built from the Timber to the Old Bridge; the entries to the Laigh Green by the Salt-market-Street and East Clyde-Street, are rendered spacious by the removal of houses and nuisances, and the thoroughfare has been greatly increased by the Market-Lane; the lime and tan pits, saw-mill, therm work, tripe-houses, and coal rees, at the Skinners' Green, have been removed, and the Public Offices and Gaol erected on or near their site; the spacious street, one hundred and twenty feet wide, in front of the portico of the Public Offices, has been raised so as to protect it from the highest flood—the side next the Green is to be bounded by a low parapet wall and railing; the Slaughter-Houses have been removed from the bank of the River, and East Clyde-Street, eighty feet wide, formed on part of their site; these buildings, which under existing circumstances could not possibly be removed to a greater distance from the River, than where they are now placed, are perhaps the largest in

the Island, for the purpose of slaughtering animals; they contain seventy-seven separate killing-rooms, two live cattle yards, and two alleys, are paved with square stones, and cover 4736 square yards of ground; water-pipes are placed along the killing-rooms, by means of which they are washed every day, and extensive sewers are formed, to carry off every thing that might become offensive into the Molindinar Burn. An Act of Parliament has been obtained, by which the internal regulations are placed under the eye of the Police; in particular, the dung, offals, and blood, must be removed from the killing-rooms every day, and from the Slaughter-House, at least once in the two days. These improvements, however valuable they may now be to the community, were attended with very considerable trouble in the execution, arising alike from the nature of the properties to be acquired, and the work to be executed\*.

These operations, which have cost little short of fifty thousand pounds, have been executed by estimate, at the sole expense of the Corporation; it being a standing rule of that body, to undertake no public work which shall cost more than ten pounds, till an estimate has been obtained, and discussed at least in two meetings.

The breast-work at the River between the Old and New Bridges, was built in 1772. Before that period, the bed of the River was so widely extended, that islands were formed in it, and the tide flowed over a considerable part of the ground from which Clyde-Street and the grass plot between it and the River, have been taken. Previous to the year 1772, the ground on the north side of the River, adjacent to the Old and New Bridges, was known by the name of the Ducat Green.

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\* The more important part of these works were either agreed on, or executed during the time that James Black, Esq. was chief Magistrate.



The improvements on the banks of the Clyde, from Rutherglen Bridge to what was formerly Dumbuck Ford, have been chiefly effected from funds under the control of the Town Council. These, when taken in one grand view, from the time that Mr. Golborne first commenced his operations on the River in 1770, may serve as a specimen of what can be done by the union of talent, industry, capital, and perseverance. In the stretch alluded to, there is a variety of picturesque and interesting objects, varying in their extent and form, which, for natural beauty, design, and execution, may, it is believed, challenge comparison with those on the banks of any river in the empire. The space between the Old and New Bridges, as a street view, attracts the notice of every stranger. On the east and west, the Bridges, the Green, and the Broomielaw, enrich the scene, while the chaste and elegant designs of Carleton Place Buildings, on the one side of the River, confront the magnificent Roman Catholic Chapel, and ornamental buildings, distant six hundred and seventy feet, on the other, the Clyde flowing between them within its gently sloping banks, partially ornamented with shrubbery.

In reference to the history of the public improvements of the City, since the Revolution, it is evident that the greatest attention has been uniformly paid towards the acquirement, preservation, and embellishment of the public property; and the zeal and talent displayed in our own day, by gentlemen acting without pecuniary consideration, call for the cordial approbation of all those who value the public property, and consider the Green, as the pride of the citizens.

## LETTER, OR TYPE FOUNDRING.

The elegant art of Letter-Founding was first introduced into Scotland, in the year 1740, by Mr. Alexander Wilson, late Professor of Astronomy in the University of Glasgow, and his friend, Mr. John Baine. They first settled in St. Andrews, the place of their nativity, but soon after removed to Camlachie, in the vicinity of this City, where they carried on business, till the partnership was dissolved on Mr. Baine's going to Dublin, where he remained but a short time.

This art was carried to the highest degree of perfection, by the talents and unwearied application of Professor Wilson, who lived to see his Foundry become the most extensive and the most celebrated of any in Europe.

At the Professor's death, the business was carried on by his Sons, and is now conducted by his Son and Grandson, on a still more extensive scale, under the firm of Alex. Wilson & Sons. The celebrity of this manufactory has been acknowledged over the continent of Europe, wherever a taste for the fine arts has been evinced.

Besides the following, which are specimens of the shapes and sizes of the Types most generally used, Messrs. Wilson & Sons manufacture all the intermediate and regular sizes, down to Diamond, and up to Canon and Four-line Pica, &c. They also cast the various sizes of Hebrew, Greek, Saxon, and Old English, or Black Letter; besides a great variety of ornamental devices, such as Open Letter, Ships, Checks, Flowers, &c. \*

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\* The following is a List of all the sizes of Printing Types which are cast by Letter-Founders, beginning with the smallest size; viz. Diamond, Pearl, Nonpareil, Minion, Brevier, Bourgeois, Long Primer, Small Pica, Pica, English, Primer, Great Primer, Paragon, Double Pica, Two-line English, Two-line Great Primer, Two-line Double Pica, Canon, Four-line Pica, Five-line Pica, &c. up to Twenty-line Pica. Larger Letters are occasionally used for Posting Bills, but they are cut on wood.

*Double Pica.***ABCDEFGHIJKLMNO P Q****ABCDEFGHIJKLMNO P Q R S T U V W X Y Z**

For the mountains shall be removed; and the hills shall be overthrown: but my kindness from thee shall not be removed; and the covenant of my peace shall not be overthrown.

**ABCDEFGHIJKLMNO P Q***abcdefghijklmnopqrstu vwx yz***1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0***Great Primer.***ABCDEFGHIJKLMNO P Q R S T U****ABCDEFGHIJKLMNO P Q R S T U V W X Y Z**

In a little anger have I forsaken thee; but with great mercies will I receive thee again: In a short wrath I hid my face for a moment from thee; but with everlasting kindness will I have mercy on thee.

**ABCDEFGHIJKLMNO P Q R S T***abcdefghijklmnopqrstu vwx yz***1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0**

*English.*

ABCDEFGHIJKLMN<sup>o</sup>PQRSTU<sup>o</sup>VWXY

ABCDEFGHIJKLMN<sup>o</sup>PQRSTU<sup>o</sup>VWXYZ

YET a little while, and the wicked shall be no more; Thou shalt look at his place, and he shall not be found: but the meek shall inherit the land; and delight themselves in abundant prosperity.

ABCDEFGHIJKLMN<sup>o</sup>PQRSTU<sup>o</sup>VWXYZ

abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

*Pica.*

ABCDEFGHIJKLMN<sup>o</sup>PQRSTU<sup>o</sup>VWXYZ

ABCDEFGHIJKLMN<sup>o</sup>PQRSTU<sup>o</sup>VWXYZ

Is this nothing to all you who pass along the way? Behold and see, if there be any sorrow, like unto my sorrow, which is inflicted on me; which Jehovah inflicted on me in the day of the violence of his wrath. For these things I weep, my eyes stream with water; because the Comforter is far away, that should tranquillize my soul.

ABCDEFGHIJKLMN<sup>o</sup>PQRSTU<sup>o</sup>VWXYZ

abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

*Small Pica.*

ABCDEFGHIJKLMN<sup>o</sup>PQRSTU<sup>o</sup>VWXYZ

ABCDEFGHIJKLMN<sup>o</sup>PQRSTU<sup>o</sup>VWXYZ

How art thou fallen from heaven, O Lucifer, Son of the morning! Art cut down from earth, thou that didst subdue the nations! Yet thou didst say in thy heart, I will ascend the heavens; Above the Stars of God I will exalt my throne; and I will sit upon the mount of the divine presence, on the sides of the North: I will ascend above the heights of the Clouds; I will be like the Most High.

ABCDEFGHIJKLMN<sup>o</sup>PQRSTU<sup>o</sup>VWXYZ

abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

*Long Primer.*

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

WHEREWITH shall I come before Jehovah? Wherewith shall I bow myself unto the High God? Shall I come before him with burnt offerings, with calves of a year old? Will Jehovah be pleased with thousands of rams? With ten thousands of rivers of oil? Shall I give my first-born for my transgression? The fruit of my body for the sin of my Soul? He hath showed thee, O man, what is good: And what doth Jehovah require of thee, but to do justice, and to love mercy, and to be humble in walking with thy God?

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

*Brevier.*

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

WHERE wast thou when I laid the foundations of the earth? If thou knowest, declare. Say, who fixed the proportions of it, for surely thou knowest? Or who stretched out the line upon it? Upon what were its foundations fixed? Or who laid the corner-stone thereof? When the morning-stars sung together, and all the Sons of God shouted for joy; When the sea was shut up with doors; When it burst forth as an infant that cometh out of the womb; When I placed the cloud for its robe, and thick darkness for its swaddling-band; When I fixed my boundary against it, When I placed a bar and gates; When I said, thus far shalt thou come, and not advance, and here shall a stop be put to the pride of thy waves.

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

*English Black.*

ABCDEFGHIJKLMN OPQRSTUVWXYZ

abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz

abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz

*Script.*

*How shall I resign thee, O Ephraim!  
how shall I deliver thee up, O Israel!  
How shall I resign thee as Admah!*

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

## POST-OFFICE.

*Rate of Postage of Letters in Great Britain, conformable to Act of Parliament 13th March 1805, with the renewed Lists of 1808 and 1812, calculated from the distance the Letters are carried by Post, viz.*

Letters carried under 15 miles, are charged 4*d.*—15 miles, and under 20, 5*d.*—20, and under 30, 6*d.*—30, and under 50, 7*d.*—50, and under 80, 8*d.*—80, and under 120, 9*d.*—120, and under 170, 10*d.*—170, and under 230, 11*d.*—230, and under 300, 1*s.*—300, 1*s.* 1*d.*—and 1*d.* in addition on each single letter, for every 100 miles beyond 300.

*Rates of Postage of a single Letter from the Post-Towns in Scotland to Glasgow.*

|                      | Rate.<br>d. |                       | Rate.<br>d. |                    | Rate.<br>d. |
|----------------------|-------------|-----------------------|-------------|--------------------|-------------|
| Aberdeen, .....      | 11          | Bo'ness, .....        | 7           | Dalmally, .....    | 8           |
| Aberfeldy, .....     | 10          | Brechin, .....        | 10          | Denny, .....       | 6           |
| Airdrie, .....       | 4           | Bridge of Earn, ..... | 9           | Dingwall, .....    | 13          |
| Alloa, .....         | 7           | Burntisland, .....    | 8           | Dornoch, .....     | 13          |
| Annan, .....         | 9           | Cairndow, .....       | 7           | Douglas, .....     | 7           |
| Anstruther, .....    | 9           | Callender, .....      | 8           | Doune, .....       | 7           |
| Appin, .....         | 9           | Campbeltown, .....    | 10          | Drymen, .....      | 6           |
| Arran, .....         | 7           | Carnish, .....        | 14          | Dumbarton, .....   | 4           |
| Arrochar, .....      | 7           | Carlisle, .....       | 9           | Dunfermline, ..... | 8           |
| Auchnacraig, .....   | 9           | Carnwath, .....       | 7           | Dumfries, .....    | 8           |
| Auchterarder, .....  | 8           | Castle Douglas, ..... | 9           | Dunbar, .....      | 8           |
| Auchtermuchty, ..... | 9           | Coldstream, .....     | 9           | Dunblane, .....    | 7           |
| Ayr, .....           | 7           | Coll, .....           | 10          | Dundee, .....      | 9           |
| Ballantrae, .....    | 8           | Comrie, .....         | 8           | Dunkeld, .....     | 9           |
| Balfour, .....       | 6           | Cuper Angus, .....    | 9           | Dunoon, .....      | 6           |
| Ballachulish, .....  | 9           | Cuper Fife, .....     | 9           | Dunse, .....       | 9           |
| Banff, .....         | 11          | Cramond, .....        | 7           | Dysart, .....      | 8           |
| Bathgate, .....      | 6           | Crieff, .....         | 8           | Eaglesham, .....   | 4           |
| Beith, .....         | 5           | Crinan, .....         | 9           | Ecclefechan, ..... | 8           |
| Berwick, .....       | 9           | Cromarty, .....       | 13          | Edinburgh, .....   | 7           |
| Biggar, .....        | 8           | Culross, .....        | 8           | Elgin, .....       | 12          |
| Blair Athole, .....  | 10          | Cumnock, .....        | 7           | Ely, .....         | 9           |
| Bonaw, .....         | 9           | Dalkeith, .....       | 7           | Errol, .....       | 9           |

|                         | <i>Rate.</i><br><i>d.</i> |                         | <i>Rate.</i><br><i>d.</i> |                         | <i>Rate.</i><br><i>d.</i> |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| Eyemouth,.....          | 9                         | Kinross,.....           | 8                         | Peebles,.....           | 8                         |
| Falkirk,.....           | 6                         | Kintore,.....           | 11                        | Pennycuik,.....         | 7                         |
| Falkland,.....          | 9                         | Kippen,.....            | 7                         | Perth,.....             | 9                         |
| Fochabers,.....         | 12                        | Kirkaldy,.....          | 8                         | Peterhead,.....         | 11                        |
| Forfar,.....            | 10                        | Kirkcudbright,.....     | 9                         | Pittenweem,.....        | 9                         |
| Forres,.....            | 12                        | Kirkintilloch,.....     | 4                         | Port-Glasgow,.....      | 6                         |
| Fort-Augustus,.....     | 10                        | Kirkwall,.....          | 14                        | Port-William,.....      | 10                        |
| Fort-George,.....       | 12                        | Laggan,.....            | 13                        | Porto-Bello,.....       | 7                         |
| Fortrose,.....          | 13                        | Lanark,.....            | 6                         | Port-Patrick,.....      | 9                         |
| Fort-William,.....      | 10                        | Largs,.....             | 7                         | Portree,.....           | 13                        |
| Fraserburgh,.....       | 11                        | Laurencekirk,.....      | 10                        | Portsoy,.....           | 12                        |
| Gallaashiels,.....      | 9                         | Leadhills,.....         | 7                         | Prestonpans,.....       | 7                         |
| Girvan,.....            | 8                         | Leith,.....             | 7                         | Renfrew,.....           | 4                         |
| Glamis,.....            | 9                         | Leven,.....             | 9                         | Rothas,.....            | 12                        |
| Glenluce,.....          | 9                         | Linlithgow,.....        | 7                         | Rothsay,.....           | 8                         |
| Grangemouth,.....       | 6                         | Lochcarton,.....        | 13                        | St. Andrew's,.....      | 9                         |
| Greenlaw,.....          | 9                         | Lochearnhead,.....      | 8                         | Saltcoats,.....         | 7                         |
| Greenock,.....          | 6                         | Lochgilthead,.....      | 9                         | Sanquhar,.....          | 8                         |
| Haddington,.....        | 8                         | Lochmaben,.....         | 8                         | Selkirk,.....           | 9                         |
| Hamilton,.....          | 4                         | Lockerby,.....          | 8                         | South Queensferry,..... | 8                         |
| Hawick,.....            | 9                         | Longtown,.....          | 9                         | Stewarton,.....         | 6                         |
| Helensburgh,.....       | 6                         | Luss,.....              | 6                         | Stirling,.....          | 7                         |
| Holytown,.....          | 4                         | Mauchline,.....         | 7                         | Stornoway,.....         | 13                        |
| Huna,.....              | 14                        | Maybole,.....           | 7                         | Stranraer,.....         | 9                         |
| Huntly,.....            | 11                        | Melrose,.....           | 9                         | Strathaven,.....        | 5                         |
| Inchture,.....          | 9                         | Midcalder,.....         | 7                         | Stromness,.....         | 14                        |
| Inverary,.....          | 8                         | Moffat,.....            | 8                         | Tain,.....              | 13                        |
| Inverkeithing,.....     | 8                         | Montrose,.....          | 10                        | Tarbert,.....           | 9                         |
| Inverness,.....         | 12                        | Muirkirk,.....          | 7                         | Thornhill,.....         | 8                         |
| Irvine,.....            | 6                         | Muirlochy,.....         | 13                        | Thurso,.....            | 14                        |
| Jedburgh,.....          | 10                        | Musselburgh,.....       | 7                         | Tyree,.....             | 10                        |
| Johnstone,.....         | 4                         | Nairn,.....             | 12                        | Tobermorey,.....        | 10                        |
| Jura,.....              | 9                         | Neilston,.....          | 4                         | Tongue,.....            | 14                        |
| Kelso,.....             | 10                        | New Galloway,.....      | 9                         | Tranent,.....           | 7                         |
| Kenmore,.....           | 9                         | Newton Stewart,.....    | 9                         | Tyndrum,.....           | 9                         |
| Killin,.....            | 8                         | North Berwick,.....     | 8                         | Whitburn,.....          | 6                         |
| Kilmarnock,.....        | 6                         | North Queensferry,..... | 8                         | Whithorn,.....          | 10                        |
| Kilsyth,.....           | 4                         | Oban,.....              | 9                         | Wick,.....              | 14                        |
| Kincardine,.....        | 7                         | Old Kirk,.....          | 7                         | Wigton,.....            | 10                        |
| Kincardine O'Neil,..... | 11                        | Old Meldrum,.....       | 11                        | Wilsonton,.....         | 7                         |
| Kinghorn,.....          | 8                         | Paisley,.....           | 4                         | Windygates,.....        | 9                         |
| Kingussie,.....         | 13                        |                         |                           |                         |                           |

*Rates of Postage of a single Letter, and distance of Post-Towns  
in England from Glasgow.*

|                        | <i>Rate.</i> |                      | <i>Rate.</i> |                        | <i>Rate.</i> |
|------------------------|--------------|----------------------|--------------|------------------------|--------------|
| <i>Miles.</i>          | <i>d.</i>    | <i>Miles.</i>        | <i>d.</i>    | <i>Miles.</i>          | <i>d.</i>    |
| Anglesea, Isle of, 310 | 13           | Coventry,.....315    | 13           | Ipswich,.....409       | 14           |
| Auckland Bishop, 196   | 11           | Cowes, I. of W. 494  | 14           | Isle of Man,.....166   | 10           |
| Bangor,.....303        | 13           | Darlington, .....182 | 11           | Isle of Wight,....494  | 14.          |
| Bath, .....405         | 14           | Dartmouth, .....513  | 15           | Jersey, Isle of,...530 | 15           |
| Bedford,.....379       | 13           | Deal,.....473        | 14           | Kendal,.....145        | 10           |
| Berwick, .....219      | 11           | Derby,.....279       | 12           | Keswick,.....137       | 10           |
| Birmingham,....304     | 13           | Devizes,.....486     | 14           | Kidderminster, 308     | 13           |
| Bolton,.....213        | 11           | Doncaster, .....239  | 12           | Kingston on T. 411     | 14           |
| Boroughbridge, 196     | 10           | Dorchester, .....517 | 15           | Lancaster,.....167     | 10           |
| Boston,.....337        | 13           | Dover,.....471       | 14           | Leeds, .....223        | 11           |
| Bridlington,....259    | 12           | The Downs,.....473   | 14           | Lewes, .....449        | 14           |
| Bridgewater,....433    | 14           | Dunstable, .....372  | 13           | Lincoln, .....295      | 12           |
| Bridport,.....536      | 15           | Durham, .....172     | 11           | Litchfield, .....288   | 12           |
| Brighton,.....458      | 14           | Eton,.....425        | 14           | Liverpool, .....221    | 11           |
| Bristol,.....392       | 13           | Exeter,.....476      | 14           | London,.....405*       | 14           |
| Burton, Westm. 156     | 11           | Exmouth,.....486     | 14           | Lyne, .....545         | 15           |
| Bury, Lancashire, 219  | 11           | Falmouth,.....572    | 15           | Lynn,.....411          | 14           |
| Buxton,.....248        | 12           | Ferrybridge,....222  | 11           | Macclesfield, ....238  | 12           |
| Cambridge, .....356    | 13           | Gloucester,.....357  | 13           | Maidenhead,....428     | 14           |
| Canterbury,.....455    | 14           | Gosport,.....473     | 14           | Malden, .....438       | 14           |
| Cardigan, S. W. 486    | 14           | Guildford,.....429   | 14           | Manchester, .....221   | 11           |
| Carlisle,.....101      | 9            | Halifax,.....241     | 12           | Margate, .....478      | 14           |
| Caernarvon, N. W. 381  | 13           | Hamoaze, .....519    | 15           | Maryport,.....153      | 11           |
| Chatham, .....430      | 14           | Harrowgate,....218   | 11           | Matlock,.....295       | 12           |
| Chelmsford,.....428    | 14           | Harwich,.....472     | 14           | Milford, S. W....485   | 14           |
| Cheltenham,....356     | 13           | Hastings, .....468   | 14           | Milford Haven, 485     | 14           |
| Chester, .....241      | 12           | Hexham, .....137     | 10           | Morpeth,.....171       | 11           |
| Chorley,.....198       | 11           | Holyhead, N.W. 330   | 13           | Newcastle U. L. 257    | 12           |
| Cockermouth,....149    | 10           | Hull, .....251       | 12           | Newcastle,.....157     | 10           |
| Colchester,.....450    | 14           | Ilchester,.....467   | 14           | Newmarket,.....369     | 13           |

\* The Mail is carried from Glasgow to London, a distance of 405 miles, in the space of sixty-three hours, being at the rate of seven miles in sixty-five minutes and one-third, including stoppages. It leaves London on the evening of every lawful day at eight o'clock, and at six o'clock on Sundays; and Glasgow every lawful day at three o'clock in the afternoon, and on Sundays at two o'clock.



| Rate.              |      |    | Rate.               |     |    | Rate.              |     |    |
|--------------------|------|----|---------------------|-----|----|--------------------|-----|----|
| Miles.             | d.   |    | Miles.              | d.  |    | Miles.             | d.  |    |
| The Nore,.....     | 450  | 14 | Richmond, .....     | 183 | 11 | Teignmouth,.....   | 491 | 14 |
| Normancross,.....  | 328  | 13 | Rochester, .....    | 428 | 14 | Torbay, .....      | 508 | 15 |
| Northampton,....   | 340  | 13 | Rumford,.....       | 411 | 14 | Tunbridge, .....   | 430 | 14 |
| Norwich,.....      | 417  | 14 | Salisbury, .....    | 483 | 14 | Tynemouth, .....   | 167 | 10 |
| Nottingham,.....   | 295  | 12 | Salop, .....        | 320 | 13 | Ulverstone, .....  | 189 | 11 |
| Oakhampton,.....   | 498  | 14 | Scilly Islands, ... | 592 | 15 | Uxbridge, .....    | 417 | 14 |
| Ofmskirk,.....     | 208  | 11 | Sheerness, .....    | 450 | 15 | Wakefield,.....    | 236 | 12 |
| Oswestry, .....    | 338  | 13 | Sheffield, .....    | 257 | 12 | Warwick,.....      | 345 | 13 |
| Oxford,.....       | 365  | 13 | Shields, S. & N.    | 166 | 10 | Weymouth, .....    | 530 | 15 |
| Pembroke,.....     | 482  | 14 | Shrewsbury,.....    | 320 | 13 | Whitehaven,.....   | 166 | 10 |
| Peirith, .....     | 119  | 9  | Southampton, ...    | 479 | 14 | Wigton,.....       | 112 | 9  |
| Penzance,.....     | 592* | 15 | Spithead, .....     | 472 | 14 | Winchester,.....   | 467 | 14 |
| Peterborough,....  | 335  | 13 | Sdilton,.....       | 328 | 13 | Windsor,.....      | 425 | 14 |
| Porchester, .....  | 469  | 14 | Stockport,.....     | 227 | 11 | Wolverhampton, ... | 290 | 12 |
| Portland, Isle of, | 530  | 15 | St. Alban's, .....  | 385 | 13 | Woburn, .....      | 364 | 13 |
| Pool, .....        | 515  | 15 | St. Asaph, .....    | 269 | 12 | Woodstock, .....   | 357 | 13 |
| Portsmouth,.....   | 472  | 14 | St. Columb, .....   | 550 | 15 | Worcester, .....   | 330 | 13 |
| Preston, .....     | 189  | 11 | Sunderland, ...     | 172 | 11 | Workington,.....   | 158 | 10 |
| Plymouth, .....    | 519  | 15 | Swansea, .....      | 475 | 14 | Yarmouth, I. W.    | 440 | 14 |
| Ramsgate, .....    | 474  | 14 | Taunton, .....      | 444 | 14 | York, .....        | 213 | 11 |
| Reading, .....     | 441  | 14 |                     |     |    |                    |     |    |

In 1815, an Act of Parliament was passed, ordaining one halfpenny additional to be charged to the above rates, on every letter carried by a Mail Coach.

Letters in single sheet are only charged single postage, unless they weigh one ounce avoirdupois; if one ounce, they are charged four postages; if under one ounce, notwithstanding they may contain a number of sheets, they are only charged three postages. Patterns are only charged double, if under one ounce; if one ounce, they are charged the same as letters. Letters addressed to one post-office, and afterwards forwarded to another, are charged with both postages. Members of both Houses of Parliament are entitled to frank ten letters, and receive fifteen daily, if under one ounce; if one ounce, they are taxed as other letters: when Members receive more than

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\* Penzance is the most distant Post-Town in the Island from Glasgow.

fifteen letters, the charge is made on those subject to the lowest rate of postage. If franks are not put into the Office on the same day they are dated, they are charged the same as other letters.

*Proceeds of Postage of Letters at different periods.*

*In Scotland,*

|            |     |        |          |     |         |
|------------|-----|--------|----------|-----|---------|
| In 1707 *, | - - | £1,194 | In 1760, | -   | £11,942 |
| In 1730,   | - - | 5,399  | In 1776, | - - | 31,103  |
| In 1757,   | - - | 10,623 | In 1793, | - - | 40,000  |

*In Glasgow.*

DUGALD BANNATYNE, Esq. *Postmaster.*

|          |   |        |    |   |          |   |         |   |    |
|----------|---|--------|----|---|----------|---|---------|---|----|
| In 1781, | - | £4,341 | 4  | 9 | In 1815, | - | £34,784 | 6 | 0½ |
| In 1814, | - | 34,010 | 16 | 8 | In 1816, | - |         |   |    |

PENNY POST-OFFICE, GLASGOW.

(Instituted in 1798.)

|                              |   |   |      |   |     |
|------------------------------|---|---|------|---|-----|
| Proceeds of postage in 1815, | - | - | £367 | 8 | 8½. |
|------------------------------|---|---|------|---|-----|

RECORDS OF THE PRESBYTERY AND GENERAL SESSION OF  
GLASGOW, &c. &c.

Previous to the 3d of January 1792, the Presbytery and Session records were very incomplete. At that time, Henry Stirling, Esq. at Keir Park, who had been in possession of a number of the volumes of the records of the Presbytery of Glasgow, from the year 1580 to 1650, very handsomely gave them up to the Rev. Dr. William Porteous, Convener of a Committee of Presbytery, appointed for recovering the old records.

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\* At the Union with England.

† It appears, that, in 1815, the average number of Letters which passed through the Penny Post every lawful day, was 281, or 88,184 in the course of the year. When the Penny Post was instituted, receiving offices were appointed in several places of the Town; as these offices did not answer the purpose, they were soon given up.

Mr. M'Intosh, Episcopal Clergyman at Doune, having purchased the whole of Bishop Ross's library, discovered that some of the Records were among the Bishop's books; and conceiving that they might be of importance to the Presbytery, he also very handsomely gave them up, so that the nine following folio volumes were recovered, viz.

*Volume 1st.*—This volume is not bound, but roughly put together under an old parchment cover. It begins with a record of ecclesiastical transactions, from June 1581 till June 1582. These transactions refer to the Counties of Lanark, Renfrew, and Dumbarton, and seem to have been conducted at Glasgow, by a kind of Synodical Meeting, which was held very frequently, sometimes once in each week, and was called The Kirk. The remainder of this volume, which is by much the greater part of it, contains the Register of the Session of Glasgow, from 28th November 1583 till October 1592.

*Volume 2d,*—contains the records of the Exercise at Glasgow, which was the first name given to *Classical Meetings*, afterwards named Presbyteries. It contains also the Act of the Kirk, or of Synods, and of General Assemblies, relating to these three Counties above mentioned. It begins on the 19th day of November 1585, and ends 4th October 1592, about the time the Presbyterian Church government was established by Act of Parliament.

*Volumes 3d, 4th, and 5th,*—contain the register of the Presbytery of Glasgow, from 24th October 1592 to 10th January 1627; after this period, the record is wanted for twenty years.

*Volume 6th,*—contains the register of the Presbytery of Glasgow, from 2d April 1647 to 11th October 1650.

*Volume 7th,*—contains a record of transactions, during a part of the period which is included in Volume 8th; but how far they are the same, or wherein they differ, has not been discovered.

*Volume 8th,*—contains the register of the Presbytery of Glasgow, from 11th December 1650 to 15th August 1654, after which there is a deficiency for nine years.

*Volume 9th*,—contains the register of the Presbytery of Glasgow, under Episcopacy, from 3d June 1663 to 20th September 1682\*.

Soon after this period, the Presbytery appointed a Committee of their number to make a complete inventory of the Records; to get the different volumes put in proper order, and bound; and, if possible, to recover those parts which were still wanting; and to deliver such parts of them as belong to the Session of Glasgow. They also agreed to open a subscription, in order to recompence those who should restore such parts of the Records as were still wanting, and also to form a fund for putting the registers in proper order.

A short year had only elapsed, when these valuable records had nearly been lost. On the 8th of February 1798, the Laigh Kirk and Session-House, wherein the Records had been deposited, were burned to the ground. On this unfortunate occasion, the Presbytery appointed a Committee of their number to examine the state of the Records; who reported, that one volume, previous to 1592, had been entirely lost, and that the following was the state of the others, *viz.*

*Volume 1st*,—from October 1592 to February 1608, all legible excepting a line or two occasionally at the head of a page, and a few words sometimes on the right hand margin, some leaves wanting at the end.

*Volume 2d*,—from March 1608 to January 1627, in a state similar to the preceding, only that there are no leaves wanting.

*Volume 3d*,—from January 1628 to March 1647, very little worse than the above.

*Volume 4th*,—from January 1647 to December 1650, the binding corners and right hand margin more burned, yet generally legible.

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\* These nine volumes had been missing for about one hundred years.

*Volume 5th*,—from January 1651 to September 1654, nearly the same as the three first.

*Volume 6th*,—from June 1663 to September 1682, like the 4th, is generally legible by a person careful and accustomed to the style.

*Volume 7th*,—from July 1687 to October 1694, much burned, the meaning may be generally made, but cannot be transcribed.

*Volume 8th*,—from September 1707 to May 1712, like the preceding, but there seem to be about three years totally lost about the end, what remains might be transcribed.

*Volume 9th*,—from January 1715 to April 1723, almost entire.

*Volume 10th*,—from about April or May 1723, to April 1727, very little legible, about six years lost.

*Volume 11th*,—from June 1733 to March 1749, entire, excepting a line or two generally at the head of a page.

*Volume 12th*,—from March 1749 to August 1762, like the preceding.

*Volume 13th*,—from August 1762 to January 1774, generally legible; though much injured.

*Volume 14th*,—Safe in the hands of the Clerk.

The Committee were of opinion that a complete transcript of these Records was impracticable, and even where it could be done, it might not always be of importance; but that it might be very useful to have as complete an index of the contents of every volume as possible, together with a full copy of some papers of public utility, where they could be transcribed, or an account of the contents of the same; they, therefore, proposed that the Presbytery should devise means for obtaining such a sum as might be requisite for that purpose, and that they should, as soon as convenient, employ one or more proper persons to make up said index, and abstract; and that a Committee of Presbytery should be appointed to superintend the execution of the same, with power to give directions and in-

structions to the copiators, from time to time, how to carry on the business.

The Presbytery having considered said Report, approved of the same, and appointed the said Committee to take the necessary measures for carrying the same into effect.

In 1801, the Presbytery appointed a Committee of their number to examine the Records, who reported that they found them nearly in the same state as they were represented to be in the report of 1793, with this difference, that the paper is generally more tender, owing to damp, and a tendency to mould; they are, therefore, of opinion, that no further time should be lost in procuring the means of transcribing them. The said Report having been read, the Presbytery approved thereof, and of the diligence of the Committee, and agreed to proceed upon that report with all convenient speed. The recommendations of the Presbytery having been followed out, the whole procedure was submitted to the Synod of Glasgow and Ayr on the 12th October 1802; a similar submission was made on the 14th April 1807, when the Records were found and declared to be regularly and accurately kept, with the exception of some few words which had been interlined.

## STREETS.

*Names of some of the principal Streets, Squares, and Lanes, with the dates when they were opened.*

The streets marked with a star (\*), were opened prior to date.

| <i>Year.</i>               | <i>Year.</i>              | <i>Year.</i>                |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Albion-Street, S.&N. 1808  | Bridgegate-Street *, 1100 | Candleriggs-Street, . 1724  |
| Alpine-Street, ..... 1800  | Brown-Street, ..... 1800  | Canon-Street *, ..... 1360  |
| Back-Wynd *, ..... 1690    | Brunswick-Street, .. 1790 | Carrick-Street, ..... 1800  |
| Balmanno-Street, .... 1792 | Brunswick-Place, ... 1805 | Castle-Street, ..... 1100   |
| Barrack-Street, ..... 1795 | Buchanan-Street, ... 1780 | Charlotte-Street, .... 1779 |
| Bath-Street, ..... 1802    | Buchanan-Street, N. 1804  | Cathcart-Street, ..... 1798 |
| Bell-Street *, ..... 1710  | Buns-Wynd *, ..... 1560   | Clyde-Street, West, 1773    |
| Black Friars' Wynd *, 1400 | Campbell-Street, ... 1784 | Clyde-Street, East, 1812    |

| Year.                      | Year.                      | Year.                       |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Cochran-Street, .....1787  | Ingram-Street, .....1781   | St. Andrew's Square, 1787   |
| Dempster-Street, ... 1792  | Jamaica-Street, .....1763  | St. Andrew's Street, 1771   |
| Drygate-Street *, ....1100 | John-Street, .....1783     | St. Enoch's Square, 1782    |
| Duke-Street, .....1794     | Kent-Street, .....1802     | St. George's Place, 1810    |
| Dundas-Street, .....1812   | King-Street, .....1724     | St. Vincent-St. East, 1804  |
| Dunlop-Street, .....1772   | Kirk-Street *, .....1100   | St. Vincent-St. West, 1809  |
| Frederick-Street, ... 1787 | M'Farlane-Street, ...1815  | Stirling-Street, .....1797  |
| Gallowgate *, .....1100    | Miller-Street, .....1773   | Stirling's Place, .....1805 |
| Garthland-Street, ...1793  | Montrose-Street, ....1787  | Stockwell-Street * ...1345  |
| George's Square, ... 1787  | Nelson-Street, .....1798   | Suffolk-Street, .... 1802   |
| George's Street, .....1792 | New-Wynd *, .....1690      | Taylor-Street, ..... 1794   |
| Glassford-Street, ... 1793 | Old-Wynd *, .....1690      | Trongate-Street *, ...1100  |
| Gordon-Street, .....1802   | Portland-Street, .... 1802 | Virginia-Street, .....1756  |
| Hamilton-St. Great, 1813   | Prince's Street, .....1724 | Virginia-St. N. End, 1796   |
| Hamilton-Street, ...1791   | Queen-St. ....1777         | Weaver-Street, .....1792    |
| Havannah-Street, ...1763   | Richmond-Street, ...1804   | Wilson-Street, .....1790    |
| High-Street *, .....1100   | Rottenrow *, .....1100     |                             |
| Hutcheson-Street, ...1790  | Saltmarket, * .....1100    |                             |

## BANKS.

In the year 1695, the Bank of Scotland† was established in Edinburgh by Royal Charter, with a stock of 100,000*l.* and in 1696, a branch was sent to Glasgow, but recalled in 1697. In the year 1731, a branch was re-established, and again recalled in 1733. In the year 1749, the first Glasgow bank was opened, under the firm of the Ship Banking Company.

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† The Bank of England was established in London in the year 1694. The Company was established for the purpose of supplying the exigencies of Government, as well as of mercantile men, by the name of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England. The Charter empowered the Company to receive subscriptions for 1,200,000*l.* as a loan to Government, on which sum it paid eight per cent. interest, and 4000*l.* for management. In addition, the Directors were allowed to deal in bills of exchange, and to buy and sell bullion, foreign gold and silver coin; but were restricted from trading directly or indirectly, in goods or merchandise, and were prohibited from borrowing under their common seal, except by Act of Parliament.

In the year 1697, an Act of Parliament was passed, empowering the Company to enlarge their capital stock to 2,201,171*l.* 10*s.*

The Glasgow Arms Bank commenced business about the year 1753. In 1761, the Thistle Bank was established †, and some time afterwards the Glasgow Merchant Bank, and Messrs. Andrew, George, and Andrew Thomson's Bank, were formed. In 1727, the Royal Bank was constituted by charter, and a branch was established in Glasgow in 1783. In 1809, a company commenced business, under the firm of the Glasgow Banking Company. There are also several private banking houses, which do business to a considerable amount.

Exclusive of the above banks, which are all carrying on business in the City to a great extent, (excepting the Glasgow Arms, Glasgow Merchant, and Messrs. Thomsons', which have retired,) branches from the following Banks have been established, *viz.*

Aberdeen, Ayr, British Linen Company, Commercial Bank of Scotland, Dundee, Falkirk, Fife, Greenock, Kilmarnock, Leith, Paisley, Paisley Union, Perth, Renfrewshire, Bank of Scotland, Stirling, &c.

On the 19th June 1815, a Provident, or Savings Bank, was established here, for the benefit of the lower orders of the community, wherein deposits of one shilling and upwards are received, bearing interest at the rate of four per cent. when the sum shall amount to twelve shillings and sixpence, and have lain one month in the bank.

When a contributor's deposits amount to ten pounds, they are transferred in his or her name, to any bank they may desire, and the receipt delivered to them; and they may again

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† Previous to 1764, the notes issued by the Glasgow Banks, had what was called the optional clause; the tenor of the obligation ran thus: " We promise to pay A. B. or bearer, on demand, or, in our option, at six months after demand, we paying interest thereon at the rate of five per cent." As this optional clause did not meet the approbation of the mercantile interest, application was made to Parliament at the above period, when an Act was passed prohibiting the clause in question.



pay in their savings, and draw out all or any part of them in sums of not less than six shillings.

The Institution is placed under the management of a Governor, Deputy-Governor, and twenty-eight Directors, who all act gratuitously. The necessary charges are defrayed from a per centage on a subscription fund of upwards of 7000*l.* and from one per cent. on the deposits, the Royal Bank generously allowing the Provident Bank five per cent. for money lodged with them, while the contributors receive only four per cent.

*Abstract Statement of the Affairs of the Bank.*

From 1st April till 26th June 1815, there were

|                                             |                      |
|---------------------------------------------|----------------------|
| 157 accounts opened, and 773 deposits made, |                      |
| amounting to                                | - - - - - £1608 16 0 |
| Drawn from the Royal Bank,                  | - - - - - 377 16 11  |
|                                             | <hr/>                |
|                                             | £1986 12 11          |

*Which was disposed of as follows:—*

|                                  |                |
|----------------------------------|----------------|
| Paid Royal Bank for Individuals, |                |
| per Receipts,                    | - - - £770 0 0 |
| Ditto to Cr. of Provident Bank,  | 378 18 4       |
| Repaid sundry Individuals in     |                |
| small sums,                      | - - - 832 18 0 |
| Incidents and Interest,          | - - - 4 16 7   |
|                                  | <hr/>          |
|                                  | £1986 12 11    |

*Annual Account.*

From 3d July 1815 to 26th June 1816, deposits £7862 19 0

*Which was disposed of as follows:—*

|                                   |                 |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------|
| Paid Royal Bank for Individuals,  |                 |
| per Receipts,                     | - - - £3290 0 0 |
| Ditto to Cr. of Provident Bank,   | 2348 12 7       |
| Repaid Individuals in small sums, | 2185 0 0        |
| Incidents and Interest,           | - - - 39 6 5    |
|                                   | <hr/>           |
|                                   | £7862 19 0      |

The Bank is open in Commercial Court, Candlerigg-Street, every Monday and Wednesday, from 10 till 12 o'clock, for the purpose of receiving deposits of one shilling and upwards.

No money to be drawn out except on Wednesdays, and no sum under six shillings, unless to close the account.

On the 21st day of November 1816, there were 1410 accounts opened in the Bank.

| <i>Governors.</i>              | <i>Deputy Governors.</i> | <i>Cashiers.</i>      |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1815, 1. Archibald Smith, Esq. | James Ewing, Esq.        | James Robertson, Esq. |
| 1816, 2. Archibald Smith, Esq. | James Ewing, Esq.        | James Robertson, Esq. |
| 1817, 3. _____                 | _____                    | _____                 |
| _____                          | _____                    | _____                 |
| _____                          | _____                    | _____                 |
| _____                          | _____                    | _____                 |
| _____                          | _____                    | _____                 |

**MASONIC LODGES IN GLASGOW, HOLDING OF THE GRAND  
LODGE OF SCOTLAND.**

| <i>No. on roll of<br/>Grand Lodge.</i> | <i>No. on roll of<br/>Grand Lodge.</i> |
|----------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|
| 1. 7, Glasgow Kilwinning.              | 9. 128, St. Mark.                      |
| 2. 28, St. Mungo.                      | 10. 129, Union & Crown.                |
| 3. 64, Glasgow Partick Kilwinning.     | 11. 144, St. David's.                  |
| 4. 70, Montrose.                       | 12. 145, St. Mungo Royal Arch.         |
| 5. 76, Argyle.                         | 13. 169, Shewelston St. John's.        |
| 6. 77, Royal Arch.                     | 14. 194, Glasgow Calder Argyle.        |
| 7. 87, Thistle & Rose.                 | 15. 269, Glasgow St. Patrick's.        |
| 8. 111, Thistle.                       | 16. 286, Star.                         |

The following Lodges are not connected with the Grand Lodge:

Glasgow Freemen Operative St. John's.  
Glasgow Journeymen Operatives.

*Glasgow Freemen Operative St. John's Lodge.*

The members of this Lodge having lately discovered an old musty paper in their charter chest, procured a translation of it, when it turned out to be a charter in their favour, from Malcolm III. King of Scots, by which they claim precedency over all the other Lodges in Scotland. Accordingly, in the grand masonic procession, which took place at laying the foundation-stone of the Glasgow Asylum for Lunatics in 1810, the Glasgow Freemen Operative St. John's Lodge took precedence of all other Lodges, except the Grand Lodge of Scotland.

*Translation of the Charter of Malcolm III. King of Scots, granted at Fordie, 5th October 1051, to the Masons of Glasgow.*

“Malcolm III., by the grace of God, King of Scots, wishes health and safety to the bishops, princes, earls, barons, ministers and administrators of our law, and all good men of the whole nation, both clergy, laicks, or common people, and to all to whom these presents shall come, greeting. Whereas, our trusty and well-beloved friends, the Operative Masons of the City of Glasgow, hath, by their petition, humbly represented to us, that the inhabitants of that City have been imposed upon by a number of unskilled and insufficient workmen that have come to work at our Cathedral, and other parts of the City, and also have erected Lodges, contrary to the rules of Masonry; and being desirous of putting a stop to such unskilled and so irregular brothers, most humbly prays us to grant them our royal license and protection for stopping such irregular disorders; and we being willing to give all due encouragement to so reasonable a petition, are graciously pleased to condescend to their request. And we do by these presents, ordain and grant to our petitioners, to incorporate themselves together in an Incorporation, and we strictly discharge any mason within the foresaid City to work in it until

he serve his time as apprentice for the space of seven years, or be married to a freeman's daughter, and he or they shall be examined anent their skill and knowledge of the mason craft, by three of the ablest of the mason trade; and if he or they be found to be of cunning and knowledge, to be received into the Incorporation, each shall pay twenty pounds Scots to the common funds, and three pounds to the altar and clerks, and officer's dues, which the foresaid Corporation shall always be allowed to be judges of that and other laws made for the behoof of the foresaid Incorporation.

“ That the free Incorporated Masons of Glasgow shall have a Lodge for ever at the City of Glasgow; none in my dominions shall erect a Lodge, until they make application to St. John's Lodge, Glasgow; and they considering their petition, and examine their character and behaviour, grant them a charter conformed to their regulations.

“ That all Members of the said Incorporation shall have liberty to quarry stones, lime, sand, and other materials, from the grounds of persons, for paying the damages for what they occupy for building of foresaid Cathedral. But, if the owners of said lands, and the foresaid workmen do not agree, each party is to choose an honest man to value the expenses of foresaid damages.

“ And that any having power from them, maintain my peace, firm and stable, against all pretenders and usurpers who encroach on me or my subjects, to disturb our peace.

“ And that you, and all my subjects in this City, obey the Magistrates in all things relating to my peace and the good of the City.

“ And that you instruct and teach apprentices, and that none take or employ any man's apprentice, while the time of apprenticeship is not completed, under the pain of paying twenty pounds; the one-half to the Incorporation, one-fourth to the Lodge, and one-fourth to St. Thomas' Altar, to say mass for their souls.

“And I strictly charge and command that none take in hand any way to disturb the free operative Masons from being Incorporated Freemen, or to have a free Lodge, to take away their good name or possession, or harrass or do any injury to any free Masons and practitioners, under the peril of my highest displeasure. And we order that notice be taken that due obedience be rendered to our pleasure herein declared. Given at our Court, at Fordie, the fifth day of October, one thousand and fifty-one years, before these witnesses, Earl David, my brother, Earl Duncan, Earl Gilbert of Monteith, Sir Robert of Velen, Adam of Stonehouse, and Andrew Hamilton, Bishop of Glasgow, all present.”

To which is affixed His Majesty's seal \*.

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\* As there are some parts of the Charter defaced, it is probable that the translator may have substituted such words as he conceived to convey the meaning, and from the same cause, he might have mistaken the dates, as Malcolm III. did not commence his reign till the year 1057, and Earl David, one of the witnesses, was not the brother, but the son of Malcolm III.; with regard to that part of the Charter which states, that unskilled workmen had come into the City to work at the Cathedral, it must allude to some repairs on the old building, which had gone into complete decay; it being well authenticated that the Cathedral was refounded in 1115, by Prince, afterwards King David, and consecrated in the year 1133, and from the forty-eighth Canon of the Provincial Council of the Church, held at Perth in 1243, it is evident that the Cathedral was not finished at that period.

*Translation of the Canon.*

Moreover, we strictly enact that the business of the building of the Church of Glasgow, be upon all Lord's days and festivals, faithfully and diligently explained in all Churches after saying of the mass, from the beginning of Lent to the eighth day after Easter, and that the indulgences granted to those assisting at the building, which we have ordered to be written in every Church, may be distinctly explained, in the vulgar tongue, to the parishioners, and that their alms, the effects of persons dying intestate, and pious legacies, may be faithfully collected according to usage, hitherto approved and delivered to the Deacons of places in the nearest Chapter, without any deduction; and that during the said space of time, no sermon for any other business to be admitted in the Churches.

LICENSES FOR RETAILING ALE AND PORTER, SPIRITOUS  
LIQUORS, AND WINES.

In an extensive community such as Glasgow, it becomes the imperious duty of the Civil Magistrate to take special care that no improper or immoral person receives a License to keep a Public-house. Various modes have been adopted, from time to time, for granting Licenses. At present, the following plan is acted upon: The Magistrates grant all the Licenses within the Royalty, and the Justices in the Suburbs, in which are included Gorbals, Anderston, Calton, Bridgeton, &c. &c. When a person within the Royalty desires to have a License to sell malt or spiritous liquors, he must produce a certificate from his Minister and Elder, stating, that he is of good moral character, and may be safely licensed to keep a Public-house. This certificate is presented at the Extractor's office, Council Chambers, who writes it in a book preparatory to the applicant's receiving a certificate, under the hands of two Magistrates, to the Collector of Excise, who thereupon grants the license for one whole year, commencing on the 5th day of July, particularly specifying that the liquors are to be sold in the applicant's house, shop, cellar, yard, garden, or premises, and that no unlawful gaming, or disorder, or drunkenness, be suffered therein.

When the applicant resides without the Royalty, the same procedure takes place in the Justice of Peace Clerk's Office, and two Justices sign the certificate.

An Act of Parliament has been recently passed, by which the amount or price of a license, corresponds to the rent of the house or cellar \*, &c. in which the liquors are to be sold, wherein it is stipulated, that whoever shall sell spirits or wine, must, in the first instance, take out an ale and porter license. The following rates are now exigible:—

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\* The applicant must produce a certificate of his house or cellar rent to the Collector of Excise.

|                                                                                                            |       |    |    |       |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|----|----|-------|
| Ale and Porter License, rent under 15 <i>l</i> .                                                           | -     | £2 | 2  |       |
| Foreign and British Spirits †,                                                                             | - - - | 5  | 5  |       |
|                                                                                                            |       |    |    | £7 7  |
| Ale and Porter License, rent 15 <i>l</i> . and under 20 <i>l</i> .                                         |       | 3  | 3  |       |
| Foreign and British Spirits,                                                                               | - - - | 6  | 6  |       |
|                                                                                                            |       |    |    | 9 9   |
| Ale and Porter License, rent 20 <i>l</i> . and under 25 <i>l</i> .                                         |       | 4  | 4  |       |
| Foreign and British Spirits,                                                                               | - - - | 8  | 5  |       |
|                                                                                                            |       |    |    | 12 9  |
| Ale and Porter License, rent 25 <i>l</i> . and under 30 <i>l</i> .                                         |       | 4  | 4  |       |
| Foreign and British Spirits,                                                                               | - - - | 8  | 17 |       |
|                                                                                                            |       |    |    | 13 1  |
| Ale and Porter License, rent 30 <i>l</i> . and under 40 <i>l</i> .                                         |       | 4  | 4  |       |
| Foreign and British Spirits,                                                                               | - - - | 9  | 9  |       |
|                                                                                                            |       |    |    | 13 13 |
| Ale and Porter License, rent 40 <i>l</i> . and under 50 <i>l</i> .                                         |       | 4  | 4  |       |
| Foreign and British Spirits,                                                                               | - - - | 10 | 1  |       |
|                                                                                                            |       |    |    | 14    |
| Ale and Porter License, rent 50 <i>l</i> . and upwards,                                                    |       | 4  | 4  |       |
| Foreign and British Spirits,                                                                               | - - - | 10 | 13 |       |
|                                                                                                            |       |    |    | 14 17 |
| License for retailing Wines, over and above all other Licenses,<br>2 <i>l</i> . 13 <i>s</i> . 4 <i>d</i> . |       |    |    |       |

Exclusive of these sums, one shilling is paid in the Extractor's office, or in the Justice of Peace Clerk's office, as the case may be, for the certificate issued to the Collector of Excise.

From the 5th of July 1815 to the 5th of July 1816, there were 1621 Ale and Porter Licenses issued from the Excise office, for the City and immediate Suburbs; and notwithstanding the vigilance of the Burgh and County Magistrates, upwards of 550 persons have been prosecuted and fined in the above District, in sums amounting to upwards of 8000*l*., for selling Spirits without a License, and for illicit distillation.

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† As the rate of License for Aquavitar, exclusive of Foreign Spirits, has been omitted in the Bill, the separate License is at present undefined.

**RESERVOIRS FOR THE SUPPLY OF THE FORTH AND CLYDE  
NAVIGATION.**

The article, Forth and Clyde Navigation, in Vol. I., was put to press sometime before a luminous account, drawn up by James Hopkirk, Esquire of Dalbeth, made its appearance. The following account of the reservoirs has been copied from that gentleman's work, whose able, unwearied, and gratuitous exertions in the management of the Company's affairs, for thirty-two years, while Deputy Chairman and a Member of Committee, gave him great opportunities of observation.

*Reservoirs.*

To supply with water a Canal of this width and depth, was a great undertaking in itself, and attended with much expense, the water required, being, in some cases, brought from great distances; there are at present, in possession of the Company, eight Reservoirs.

1st, The Town-Head Reservoir is situated about a mile north of the Canal, opposite to Craigmarloch. It is supported by three streams of water which come down from the hills in great abundance, sufficient to fill it many times in the year, and it has been found from experience, that this Reservoir furnishes double its capacity of water yearly.

2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, The Bishop, Gartsherry, Woodend, and Johnston Lochs, are situated to the south of the Canal, and lie in a cluster together, nearly opposite to Kirkintilloch, and distant from it between four and five miles, Johnston Loch excepted, which is a mile nearer. The whole of these Lochs have one common conduit, which begins at Kirkintilloch; and great care is taken to keep it clear, much of the supplies of water depending upon it.

6th, The Possil Loch is a small receptacle of water, close to the Canal, near Lambhill drawbridge, about 300 lockfulls of water are obtained from it annually.



7th, The Black Loch is at the greatest distance from the navigation, of all the Reservoirs. It is situated on the summit of the high grounds in the parish of Shotts, and seven miles south of Underwood, on the side of the Canal. But as there are no means of conveying the water by that direction, its course is by the River Calder, about nine and a half miles, until it reaches the head of the Monkland Canal; from thence it comes through it, until it joins the Great Canal at the Town-head of Glasgow, so that the conduit from the Reservoir may be said to extend twenty miles.

8th, Hillend Reservoir is situated in the neighbourhood of the Black Loch, and is by much the largest of the Reservoirs in the possession of the Company. The embankment runs through a deep moss, and is raised fifteen feet high. It is laid on the inside with turf, and above this faced with stone, to prevent the waves from washing it away. The labour and expense in making this Reservoir was very great, and although the embankment is composed of moss, it has stood perfectly firm. The water covers 317 acres, and is equal to 11,867 lockfulls, which are conveyed to the Canal in the same way with that in the Black Loch; in its course down the River Calder, it supplies several mills.

About two miles south of the Hillend Reservoir is a situation, called Rough Rigg, where the Company are empowered, by Act of Parliament, to make a Reservoir when they shall think it necessary, and which, when dammed up, will contain 4091 lockfulls of water, and cover 101 acres of ground. In all or most of these Reservoirs are found pike, perch, and eels, and in some places of the Canal itself, roach or braze.

*Statement showing the different Reservoirs from which the Canal is supplied with water, the quantity of Lockfulls each of them furnish yearly, and the number of Acres covered.*

|                                             | Acres. | Roods. | Falls.       |             | Lockfulls. |
|---------------------------------------------|--------|--------|--------------|-------------|------------|
| 1. Town-head Reservoir, 54                  | 0      | 9      | fills twice, |             | 4490       |
| 2. Bishop Loch, - - 97                      | 2      | 3      | fills once,  |             | 1886       |
| 3. Woodend Loch, \ - 56                     | 1      | 0      | fills once,  |             | 1142       |
| 4. Gartsherry Loch, - 40                    | 3      | 0      | fills once,  |             | 718        |
| 5. Johnston Loch, - 42                      | 3      | 0      | fills once,  |             | 799        |
| 6. Black Loch, - 92                         | 0      | 0      | fills once,  |             | 3700       |
| 7. Possil Loch, - - 20                      | 0      | 0      | fills once,  |             | 300        |
| 8. Hillend Loch, - 317                      | 3      | 17     | fills once,  |             | 11867      |
|                                             | <hr/>  |        |              |             | <hr/>      |
|                                             | 721    | 0      | 29           |             | 24902      |
| And Rough Rigg when<br>made, will add, -    | 101    | 0      | 20           | fills once, | 4091       |
|                                             | <hr/>  |        |              |             | <hr/>      |
| Total Acres, 822                            | 1      | 9      |              |             | 28993      |
| The Feeders from Luggie and Shirva Burns, - |        |        |              |             | 600        |
|                                             |        |        |              |             | <hr/>      |
| In all, - - - - -                           |        |        |              |             | 29,593     |

#### ASSIZE OF BREAD.

As the community at large has a deep interest in the assize, and consequent price of bread; and as the principles by which it is regulated are by no means generally understood, the following explication of the general law of assize, as collected from various Acts of Parliament, and the particular mode of setting the assize in Glasgow, may be of some use to the inhabitants.

In the beginning of the session 1815, the Honourable the House of Commons appointed a Committee of their number to inquire into the laws relating to the manufacture, sale, and assize of bread, and to report their opinion as to the expediency of continuing or giving up the assize. On the 6th April following, the Committee commenced their labours, by the

perusal of statutes and examination of parties; a report of which is contained in fifty folio pages, from which the following information has been collected.

In the reign of King John \*, the Assize provided, that a Baker, in every quarter of wheat||, may gain fourpence, and the bran and two loaves for advantage; for three servants, three halfpence; for two lads, one halfpenny; in salt, one halfpenny; for kneading, one halfpenny; for candle, one farthing; for wood, twopence; for his bultel, (or bolting,) three halfpence; in all, sixpence three farthings, and two loaves for advantage.

At this period it is stated, that of eight sorts of bread which were included in the Table, the sixth is that which has been called Wheaten Bread in the subsequent Assize Laws. Of this bread, it is stated in the Table: "When wheat shall sell at twelvepence the quarter, the farthing loaf shall weigh 10*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*, which weight (as was usual in those times) being expressed in pounds, shillings, and pence, is found to be the Saxon, or Tower pound, which is to the Troy pound in proportion of 15 to 16; and accordingly, when the Troy weight was established in 18th of Henry VIII. †, the Tables of Assize were duly adjusted in that proportion. Subsequently, in the 13th of Charles I. ‡, when the Avoirdupois weight was introduced, the Tables were again adjusted, according to the known principle, that 73 ounces Troy equal 80 ounces Avoirdupois.

Successive alterations have taken place with regard to the allowances to be made to the Bakers; and the money allowance has been altered from time to time. By the 12th of Henry VII., it was raised to two shillings per quarter. A large portion of this allowance appears to have been appropriated

\* King John reigned from 1199 to 1216.

† In the year 1527.

‡ In the year 1638.

|| The English quarter of wheat is 5 per cent. less than two bolls Glasgow measure, within a very trifling fraction. The Corn Merchants in Glasgow sell their wheat by weight, 240 lb. Avoirdupois, making 1 boll. Farmers sell their new wheat by the Linlithgowshire measure.

to the Baker and his family, who, by 51st of Henry III., were provided for by the advantage loaves.

The assize which was fixed in the 12th of Henry VII.\*, declareth, "When the best wheat was sold at seven shillings, the second at six shillings and sixpence, and the third at six shillings the quarter, the Baker was allowed,

|                                                                | s. | d. |
|----------------------------------------------------------------|----|----|
| "Furnace and wood, - - - - -                                   | 0  | 6  |
| "The Miller, - - - - -                                         | 0  | 4  |
| "Two journeymen and two apprentices, - - - - -                 | 0  | 5  |
| "Salt, yeast, candle, and sack-bands, - - - - -                | 0  | 2  |
| "Himself, his house, his wife, his dog, and his cat, - - - - - | 0  | 7  |
| "In all, - - - - -                                             | 2  | 0  |
| "And the branne to his advantage."                             |    |    |

During the reigns of James I. and Charles I., the allowance was at six shillings; by the Statute of 8th of Anne, the money allowance was raised to twelve shillings, but by a slight error in the calculation of the Tables, the weight of bread was reduced from 418 lbs. to 417 lbs.; and as this Statute continued in force down to the year 1758, this accidental variation is the only one, which, for the long period of 556 years, took place in the quantity of bread, which was to be sold for the price of a quarter of wheat.

The Act of 31st, George II., repealed the 8th of Anne, and contained a Table of Assize, constructed on a principle different from all those which preceded it; instead of 417 lbs., the Bakers were to sell no more than 365 lbs. of wheaten bread, for the price of a quarter of wheat; and 52 lbs. of bread were, by these means, added to the two advantage loaves originally granted, an alteration which could not fail materially to raise the price of bread: the practical result, therefore, was, that, by the Table of 8th of Anne, when wheat was at eighty-four shillings, and the Baker's allowance at twelve

\* In the year 1497.

shillings, the quarter, 4 lbs. 5 oz. 8 dr., being a quartern loaf of wheaten bread, was to be sold for one shilling.

By the Table of George II., when wheat was equally at eighty-four shillings, and the Baker's allowance twelve shillings, the quartern loaf of wheaten bread was to be sold for thirteen and one-half pence. The operation of this law in raising the price of bread, gave rise to much inquiry; and, in the 13th of the King, an Act was passed, the object of which was to restore the Bread Laws to their former footing.

This Statute contained a re-enactment of the Table of the 8th Anne, and contained also specific directions for dressing the flour of which the bread was to be made; but as these directions were in themselves contradictory, and as the profits to the Bakers were, by the construction of the Table, so largely reduced, they found means to prevent the possibility of putting it in force in London, although an attempt was made to do so in the year 1800.

From the year 1202 to 1709, the price of bread depended solely on the price of wheat, and the allowance to the Bakers always included the charges for grinding and bolting; and, by the ancient custom of the land where toll was taken, every twentieth grain (or 5 per cent. on the weight of the wheat) was deemed sufficient remuneration.

It was not until the 8th of Anne, that Magistrates were directed to have reference to the price of flour, in fixing the assize of bread; but it appears, that, in the year 1735, a petition was presented to the House of Commons, by the Bakers' Company of London, stating the hardships under which they laboured, and praying that the assize of bread might be set by the price of flour. A Committee, to whom this petition was referred, reported to the House, That the petitioners had fully proved the allegations in their petition, and recommended the assize of bread should be set by the price of flour; and it appears that a Bill was brought in accordingly, but the House did not proceed therein. The 31st of George II.

in part provided for this object, for it is therein directed generally, that twenty peck loaves are to be made and sold from a sack of 280 lbs. of flour; and by this direction it appears, that the Magistrates of the City of London proceeded to fix the price of bread. From that time but little reference has been had to the price of wheat.

Still, however, the directions were only general, until the 57th of the King, provided a regular Table for the purpose, calculated upon the same principle as was laid down in the former Act; and here it is to be observed, that no advantage bread was intended to be allowed to the Baker, it having been assumed that twenty peck loaves is the whole quantity which can be made from a sack of flour. By this Table, a money allowance of 11s. 8d. per sack, was made to the Baker, which has been subsequently increased to 14s. 1d.

The Wheat Table differs but little from that in the preceding Act, though it has been calculated on the principle that seven bushels and a half of wheat are equal to a sack of flour, and not, as it ought to have been, on the quantity of bread which could be obtained from a quarter of wheat; but the result is, that the quantity of 365 lbs. of bread, in the Table of 31st of George II. is increased to 371 lbs., by which alteration, the advantage bread is reduced to 46 lbs. and the two loaves originally granted. In addition to this, there is a money allowance of 14s. 1d. per quarter, which has since been increased to 16s. 9d.; this sum amounts to more than eightpence on a peck loaf, whereas the money allowance on a sack of flour is less than that amount; the large allowance being intended to cover the charges of grinding, whilst the amount of the surplus bread appears to have escaped notice. By either of these Tables, though constructed on such widely different principles, the Magistrates may fix the price of bread; but as the value of the allowance in the one is so much larger than in the other, the price of bread by the one could not fail to be greater than by the other, if the charges for converting

wheat into flour, bore the same proportion to the price of a quarter of wheat, which for many centuries they continued to do in this country; the price of bread, as actually set by the Flour Table, was nearly as high, and sometimes actually higher, than it would have been, if set by the Wheat Table.

The peculiar operation of the assize, makes the price of bread exactly to depend upon, and to vary with, the returned prices of flour, and by so doing, prevents the Bakers (taking them as a trade collectively) from having direct interest in the price at which they purchase flour; whatever price they give for it per sack, that price is to be returned to them for eighty quartern loaves; if the price of flour is reduced, a simultaneous, and exactly corresponding decrease in the price of bread, prevents the Bakers from deriving the smallest advantage by it; but if it is raised, then a similar increase on the price of bread prevents them from being exposed to the smallest loss; equally whether the price is low or high, they obtain fourteen shillings and one penny per sack for their expenses in baking; and if eighty quartern loaves was the precise quantity of bread they could at all times make from a sack of flour, they would have no interest whatever in its general price, either one way or another; but, the surplus bread which they can make above that quantity, (which may be supposed to average two loaves,) is to them a profit in kind, the value of which must necessarily increase with the price of bread.

The Committee of the House of Commons, to whom the consideration of the assize had been remitted, being led to believe that the assize price of bread in London was higher than if no assize had ever existed, were further confirmed in that opinion by information which they procured from Manchester, Birmingham, Newcastle, Bath, and Lewes, in which places they were informed no assize was set; and they found in all of them the prices both of flour and bread had been lower than in London, though it did not appear that wheat had

been cheaper, nor that by the want of an assize, the tranquillity of these places had been at all endangered.

The Committee, therefore, came to the resolution, that, in their opinion, it was expedient that the Bread Assize Laws for the City of London, and within ten miles of the Royal Exchange, should be forthwith repealed; and the House, in the latter end of the Session of 1815, repealed them accordingly.

*Act of Parliament regarding the Assize of Bread in Scotland.*

In the year 1784, an Act of Parliament was made for explaining and amending an Act made in the thirty-first year of the reign of His Majesty King George II., intituled, an Act for the due making of Bread, and to regulate the Price and Assize thereof, and to punish persons who shall adulterate Meal, Flour, or Bread, so far as the same relates to that part of Great Britain called Scotland, and for rendering the said Act more effectual in that part of the United Kingdom.

Whereas by an Act of Parliament, made in the thirty-first year of the reign of His late Majesty, King George II., entitled, an Act for the due making of Bread, and to regulate the Price and Assize thereof, and to punish persons who shall adulterate Meal, Flour, or Bread, certain powers are granted to the several Courts, Magistrates, and Justices of the Peace therein mentioned, to set, ascertain, and appoint, the assize and weight of bread which shall be made for sale, or exposed to sale, and the price to be paid for the same respectively, within the bounds of their several jurisdictions, from time to time, as they shall think proper. And it is thereby enacted, that in every assize of bread which shall be so set and appointed, respect shall, from time to time, be had to the price which the grain, meal, or flour, whereof such bread shall be made, shall bear in the public market or markets in or near the public place or places for which any such assize shall be so at any time set, and for ascertaining such price of grain, meal, or flour,



from time to time; the several Courts, Magistrates, and Justices of the Peace, therein mentioned, are thereby empowered, from time to time, as there shall be occasion, within their several jurisdictions, to cause the respective prices which the several sorts of grain, meal, and flour, shall, from time to time, *bona fide*, sell for, in such public markets, to be given in and certified upon oath unto such Court, Magistrates, or Justices of the Peace respectively, within their several jurisdictions, by the Clerk of the market, or by such person or persons, and in such manner, and on such day of the week as they shall respectively appoint within their several jurisdictions; and the price which shall be so certified, shall, from time to time, be entered by the respective person or persons, who shall certify the same in a book or books, to be provided and kept by him or them for that purpose, in the form and manner as therein directed. And whereas the above method of ascertaining the price of wheat and rye, and the flour and meal made of these grains, cannot take place within that part of Great Britain called Scotland, by reason that there are few public markets for such grains, flour or meal, within that part of the United Kingdom, and where there are public markets for grain, flour, or meal of any kind, there is no such officer, as Clerk of the Market, who can certify to the Magistrates or Justices of the Peace, the respective prices which the several sorts of grain, meal, and flour, sell for in such public markets; whereby the salutary effect and execution of the said Act, made for the whole United Kingdom, is prevented and totally disappointed, within that part thereof called Scotland. For remedy whereof, be it enacted by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that in place of the method prescribed, and laid down in the said Act for ascertaining the price of the several kinds of grain, meal, and flour, it shall and may be lawful in that part of Great Britain called Scotland, for the Magistrates

and Justices of the Peace, who are by the said Act authorized to set the assize of bread, from time to time, and so often as they shall judge proper, within their respective jurisdictions, to inquire into, and take proof of the prices which the several sorts of grain, meal, and flour, fit and proper to make the several sorts of bread which shall be allowed to be made by them, shall, *bona fide*, sell for in the public markets, in or near the City, Burgh, or place, for which they are respectively authorized to set the assize of bread; or where there are no public markets for any particular species of grain, meal, or flour, in or near such City, Burgh, or place, to inquire into, and take proof of the present or last selling price of such species of grain, meal, or flour, whether of the growth of the country, or brought from distant places; to which selling price or prime cost shall be added such an allowance for the expense and risk of carriage or transportation, as from the inquiry and proof, shall, to the said Magistrates and Justices of the Peace, appear just and reasonable; so as that the price of such grain, meal, or flour, be, from time to time, ascertained according to what those several species do or may truly cost the Bakers before they can manufacture the same into bread.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that previous to the proof to be taken in the several cases aforesaid, notice in writing shall be given to the Deacon of the Incorporation of Bakers, or where there is no such Incorporation, to any two reputable Bakers within the city, burgh, or place where such proof is to be taken, forty-eight hours at least, before taking the same, to the end that the makers of bread within such city, burgh, or place, may, if they think proper, attend the taking such proof, and suggest such questions as may be proper to be put to the witnesses summoned by the Magistrates or Justices of the Peace respectively, or offer such other witnesses or evidence, as may appear proper for proving the prices of the grain, meal, or flour, in question.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that such proof shall only proceed upon the oaths of two or more credible witnesses, conversant in the prices of the several sorts of grain, meal, or flour, which shall be the subject of such inquiry, or by writings legally proved; and that it shall and may be lawful to the said Magistrates and Justices of the Peace, within their respective jurisdictions, to summon such person or persons as to them shall appear most proper for that purpose, and to compel them to appear and give their evidence; and that either by such remedies, and under such penalties as are provided by the said Act, in the case of persons duly summoned to give evidence touching the rates and prices of the several sorts of grain, meal, and flour, where the return of the prices of such grain, meal, or flour, shall be suspected as not truly and *bona fide* made, or by such remedies as are competent by the common law of Scotland, for compelling witnesses to appear and give evidence in any judicial trial before a competent court.

Provided always, that the person or persons so summoned, be not obliged to travel above five miles from the place of his, her, or their abode.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that the whole evidence to be taken as above, shall be fairly engrossed in a book, to be kept for that purpose, by the Town-Clerks of the several cities and burghs where such proof shall be taken by the Magistrates, or by the Clerk of the Peace, where the proof shall be taken by the Justices of the Peace; and the evidence, as taken down in such book, shall be duly signed by the several witnesses, and by the Magistrates or Justices of the Peace, who shall take the same respectively, according to the practice of the law of Scotland; and that so often as such proof shall be taken, the Magistrates or Justices of the Peace, before whom the same shall be taken respectively, shall, immediately after closing the evidence, or as soon as it can conveniently be done, declare the prices of the

several kinds of grain, meal, or flour, concerning which the inquiry has been made, according as these shall appear to them to be proved, from considering the whole evidence; and which declaration shall be engrossed in the book appointed to be kept as aforesaid, immediately after the evidence, and shall be signed by the Magistrates or Justices of the Peace respectively, before whom such proof shall be taken; and which book, containing the evidence and declaration aforesaid, shall be open and patent to the inspection of the makers of bread, and all other persons, without fee or reward, and shall, to all intents and purposes, be deemed and taken to be equivalent to the returns or certificates of the market prices of all kinds of grain, meal, or flour, appointed to be taken by the said Act. And the Magistrates and Justices of the Peace, in that part of Great Britain called Scotland, shall thereupon proceed to set, ascertain, and appoint, the assize and weight of all sorts of bread which shall be made for sale, or exposed to sale, and the price to be paid for the same, within their respective jurisdictions, when, and as often, from time to time, as they shall think fit, according to the directions, and agreeable to the Tables enacted and referred to.

Provided always, and be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, that when, and so often as any assize of bread shall be set, ascertained, and appointed, for any city, burgh, or place, within that part of Great Britain called Scotland, by the Magistrates or Justices of the Peace, empowered for that purpose, such assize shall not be limited to endure for any certain time, but shall continue and stand in force until a new assize of bread be set, ascertained, and appointed, by the said Magistrates or Justices of the Peace, for such city, burgh, or place, respectively; any thing of the aforesaid Act of the thirty-first year of the reign of His late Majesty to the contrary notwithstanding.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that upon an application in writing, by any two or more of the

inhabitants or bakers within any city, burgh, or county, where such assize of bread shall be set, to the Magistrates or Justices of the Peace who set the last assize, or to the Magistrates or Justices of the Peace of such city, burgh, or county, for the time being, setting forth, and offering to prove by proper evidence, that the price of any of the species of grain before mentioned has risen or fallen since the last assize of bread was set, so as to authorize an alteration of such last assize, according to the foresaid Act of His late Majesty, and Tables therein referred to; in every such case, the Magistrates or Justices of the Peace, to whom such application shall be made, shall, within their respective jurisdictions, be obliged to take evidence of the then current prices in the manner before directed: and if, upon advising such proof, they shall find such a variation of the prices since the last assize, as described in the said Act, they shall immediately set and ascertain a new assize of bread, which shall remain till altered, agreeable to the directions herein before given.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that in case any person or persons shall be convicted of any of the offences mentioned in the said Act, or in this present Act, before any Magistrate or Magistrates, Justice or Justices of the Peace, in that part of Great Britain called Scotland, such conviction shall proceed, and be drawn up, in the form commonly used and practised before such Magistrates or Justices of the Peace in convictions for other offences of the like nature; any thing in the said Act to the contrary notwithstanding \*.

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\* It is also enacted, that in case the Magistrates of any City or Burgh shall improperly neglect to set or alter the assize when duly called on, that two Justices of the Peace of the District shall have power (after giving ten days written notice to the chief Magistrate of said City or Burgh) to set or alter the same. In a former Act it is enacted, that no private individual or individuals are competent to take or set an assize.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that every clause, matter, and thing, contained in the aforesaid Act of the thirty-first year of His late Majesty's reign, shall remain and continue in full force in that part of the Kingdom of Great Britain called Scotland, except in so far as the same is altered by this Act.

*Table of the Assize and Price of Bread referred to in the foregoing Act.—In two Parts.*

*Part First; or the Assize Table,*

Contains, in column No. I. the price of the bushel of wheat, Winchester measure, from 2s. 9d. to 14s. 6d. the bushel, the allowance of the Magistrates or Justices to the Baker, for baking, being included; and in column No. II. are the weights of the several loaves; so that (for example) if the price of wheat in the market is 5s. the bushel, and the Magistrates allow 1s. 6d. the bushel to the Baker, for baking, find 6s. 6d. in column No. I. and even therewith, under No. II. will be found the weights of the several loaves; but if the price in the market is 3s. and the allowance 1s. then the weight of the said loaves will be found even with 4s.

*Part Second; or the Price Table,*

Contains, in column No. II. the price of the bushel of wheat, Winchester measure, from 2s. 9d. to 14s. 6d. the bushel, the allowance of the Magistrates or Justices to the Baker, for baking, being included; and in column No. I. are the prices of the peck, half-peck, and quartern, wheaten and household loaves; so that (for example) if the price of wheat in the market is 5s. the bushel, and the Magistrates allow 1s. 6d. to the Baker, for baking, find 6s. 6d. in No. II. and even therewith, under No. I. will be found the prices of the several loaves; but if the price in the market is 3s. the bushel, and the allowance 1s. then the prices of the said loaves will be found even with 4s.

| No. I.                  |         | No. II.                           |         |                     |         |            |         |               |         |               |         | No. I.          |         | No. II.                 |         |       |       |       |       |      |     |
|-------------------------|---------|-----------------------------------|---------|---------------------|---------|------------|---------|---------------|---------|---------------|---------|-----------------|---------|-------------------------|---------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|-----|
| Price Bush. and Baking. |         | Part First; or, the Assize Table. |         |                     |         |            |         |               |         |               |         | Part Second.    |         | Price Bush. and Baking. |         |       |       |       |       |      |     |
| Small Assize Bread.     |         |                                   |         | Large Assize Bread. |         |            |         | Priced Bread. |         |               |         |                 |         |                         |         |       |       |       |       |      |     |
| Penny Loaf.             |         | Twopenny Loaf.                    |         | Sixpenny Loaf.      |         | 12d. Loaf. |         | 18d. Loaf.    |         | Quarter Loaf. |         | Half-peck Loaf. |         | Peck Loaf.              |         |       |       |       |       |      |     |
| Wheat.                  | Househ. | Wheat.                            | Househ. | Wheat.              | Househ. | Wheat.     | Househ. | Wheat.        | Househ. | Wheat.        | Househ. | Wheat.          | Househ. | Wheat.                  | Househ. |       |       |       |       |      |     |
| s. d.                   | os. dr. | s. d.                             | os. dr. | s. d.               | os. dr. | s. d.      | os. dr. | s. d.         | os. dr. | s. d.         | os. dr. | s. d.           | os. dr. | s. d.                   | os. dr. |       |       |       |       |      |     |
| 2                       | 9 32    | 4 29                              | 4 12    | 8 5                 | 10 88   | 5 8        | 10 15   | 9 16          | 11 02   | 15 225        | 0 832   | 14 110          | 0 3     | 10 2                    | 10 6    | 4 31  | 0 20  | 9 2   |       |      |     |
| 3                       | 020     | 4 27                              | 12 8    | 8 5                 | 6 27    | 9 8        | 10 2    | 6 15          | 3 020   | 4 1922        | 12 830  | 7 20            | 0 3     | 20 2                    | 20 7    | 0 0 5 | 1 1   | 30 10 | 1 3   |      |     |
| 3                       | 3 18    | 9 25                              | 4 2     | 5 13                | 2 96    | 15 4       | 9 7     | 11 13         | 14 7    | 18 15         | 520     | 13 1128         | 7 00    | 3 30                    | 2 30    | 5 21  | 3 00  | 11 0  | 3 3   |      |     |
| 3                       | 6 17    | 6 23                              | 3 2     | 2 122               | 14 56   | 8 4        | 8 11    | 0 15          | 0 917   | 6 1           | 19 8    | 1536            | 1 10    | 4 00                    | 3 00    | 8 00  | 6 01  | 4 01  | 0 0   | 3 6  |     |
| 3                       | 9 16    | 6 21                              | 6 9     | 0 112               | 10 126  | 2 2        | 8 512   | 4 6           | 0 1118  | 6 734         | 1 00    | 4 10            | 3 10    | 8 20                    | 6 21    | 5 01  | 1 0   | 3 9   | 0 3   |      |     |
| 4                       | 0 15    | 4 20                              | 4 14    | 8 2                 | 8 85    | 11 8       | 7 9     | 8 11          | 7 0     | 15 3          | 0 17    | 2 892           | 12 80   | 4 20                    | 3 20    | 9 00  | 6 31  | 6 11  | 1 3   | 4 0  |     |
| 4                       | 3 14    | 4 19                              | 11 12   | 82                  | 6 25    | 5 6        | 7 3     | 6 10          | 11 2    | 4 4           | 12 16   | 0 1121          | 7 20    | 4 30                    | 3 30    | 9 30  | 7 11  | 7 21  | 2 2   | 4 3  |     |
| 4                       | 6 13    | 4 17                              | 15 11   | 22                  | 3 145   | 1 6        | 6 11    | 10 10         | 2 13    | 5 7           | 4 15    | 4 220           | 2 140   | 0 5                     | 00      | 3 30  | 10 7  | 3 1   | 3 2   | 4 6  |     |
| 4                       | 9 12    | 1 217                             | 11 9    | 9 2                 | 2 94    | 13 11      | 6 6     | 7 9           | 9 7     | 12 12         | 14 14   | 6 29            | 3 50    | 5 30                    | 4 30    | 10 30 | 8 01  | 9 31  | 4 1   | 9    |     |
| 5                       | 0 12    | 1 16                              | 61      | 8 32                | 0 114   | 8 9        | 6 2     | 2 9           | 1 12    | 4 4           | 13 9    | 1018            | 6 70    | 5 30                    | 4 10    | 11 20 | 8 21  | 11 01 | 5 0   | 5 0  |     |
| 5                       | 3 11    | 9 15                              | 71      | 7 3                 | 14 144  | 5 8        | 5 12    | 11 8          | 11 11   | 9 6           | 13 0    | 917             | 6 10    | 6 00                    | 4 21    | 0 00  | 9 02  | 0 01  | 6 0   | 5 3  |     |
| 5                       | 6 11    | 2 14                              | 101     | 6 41                | 12 44   | 2 12       | 5 7     | 13 8          | 10 15   | 10 12         | 8 316   | 7 70            | 6 10    | 6 10                    | 4 31    | 0 20  | 9 22  | 1 01  | 7 0   | 5 6  |     |
| 5                       | 9 10    | 8 14                              | 41      | 5 01                | 12 83   | 15 0       | 5 5     | 9 7           | 14 0    | 11 2          | 11 13   | 0 16            | 0 110   | 6 20                    | 5 01    | 1 10  | 9 32  | 9 31  | 7 2   | 5 9  |     |
| 6                       | 0 10    | 2 13                              | 91      | 4 41                | 11 23   | 12 5       | 1 6     | 7 9           | 8 10    | 2 12          | 11 6    | 4 15            | 4 20    | 7 00                    | 5 11    | 1 30  | 10 12 | 3 21  | 8 2   | 6 0  |     |
| 6                       | 3 9     | 1 13                              | 11      | 3 61                | 10 15   | 10 2       | 4 14    | 7 4           | 9 12    | 6 10          | 14 6    | 14 10           | 90      | 7 10                    | 5 21    | 2 10  | 10 32 | 4 31  | 9 1   | 6 5  |     |
| 6                       | 6 9     | 4 12                              | 101     | 2 91                | 9 43    | 7 10       | 4 11    | 13 6          | 15 4    | 9 7           | 11 10   | 6 13            | 4 3     | 80                      | 7 20    | 5 31  | 3 00  | 11 02 | 6 01  | 10 0 | 6 6 |
| 6                       | 9 9     | 8 11                              | 11      | 1 121               | 8 35    | 5 13       | 4 8     | 9             | 6 11    | 10 9          | 1 10    | 1 7             | 13 9    | 100                     | 7 30    | 5 31  | 3 00  | 11 22 | 7 01  | 11 0 | 6 9 |
| 7                       | 0 8     | 1 11                              | 91      | 1 61                | 7 53    | 4 3        | 4 5     | 6             | 8 4     | 8 11          | 1 9     | 12 7            | 13 0    | 90                      | 8 00    | 6 01  | 4 01  | 0 03  | 8 02  | 0 0  | 7 0 |
| 7                       | 3 8     | 7 11                              | 21      | 0 141               | 6 43    | 3 9        | 4 2     | 12 6          | 5 2     | 8 5           | 8 9     | 7 11            | 12 8    | 30                      | 8 10    | 6 11  | 4 21  | 0 22  | 9 04  | 1 0  | 7 3 |
| 7                       | 6 8     | 5 10                              | 111     | 0 61                | 5 63    | 1 1        | 4 0     | 6 5           | 2 8     | 0 5           | 9 3     | 312             | 0 80    | 8 90                    | 6 31    | 5 01  | 1 02  | 10 02 | 2 0   | 7 6  |     |
| 7                       | 9 7     | 1 40                              | 60      | 13 121              | 4 122   | 15 4       | 3 14    | 5             | 5 14    | 7 12          | 10      | 8 13            | 12 11   | 10 150                  | 8 30    | 6 31  | 5 21  | 1 22  | 11 13 | 3 5  | 7 9 |
| 8                       | 0 7     | 10 10                             | 20      | 15 41               | 4 42    | 13 12      | 5 12    | 12            | 5 11    | 8 7           | 9 8     | 9 4             | 11 6    | 40                      | 9 10    | 6 31  | 6 11  | 1 25  | 0 32  | 3 2  | 8 0 |
| 8                       | 3 7     | 5 150                             | 14      | 101                 | 8 142   | 11 14      | 3 11    | 9 5           | 8 3     | 11 1          | 12 90   | 9 20            | 7 01    | 7 01                    | 9 05    | 3 02  | 4 0   | 8 03  | 2 0   | 8 3  |     |
| 8                       | 6 7     | 2 9                               | 20      | 14 41               | 3 32    | 10 12      | 3 9     | 8             | 5 5     | 7 3           | 1 8     | 0 510           | 12 90   | 9 50                    | 7 11    | 7 21  | 2 25  | 3 02  | 5 0   | 8 6  |     |

[illegible]



*Form used at Setting the Assize in Glasgow.*

When either the Magistrates for the community, or the Bakers desired an alteration in the assize, the Magistrates held a court, and took the evidence of persons who had sold wheat to the Bakers since the commencement of the current assize. When the evidence was completed, the average was struck, to which one shilling and sixpence per bushel was added for manufacture and ladles, or six shillings per boll; four Winchester bushels being equivalent, *in practice*, to one Glasgow or Linlithgowshire boll.

The following is an abstract of the procedure which took place, when the last assize was set.

“ At Glasgow, the twenty-fourth day of December Eighteen hundred years,

“ Sitting in judgment, William Wardlaw and Robert Tennent, Esquires, Baillies, for the purpose of taking a proof of the price of wheat, at the request of the Bakers; David Smith, Council Officer, verified warning against Deacon John Ronald, the Masters of the said Baker Incorporation, and the witnesses after named, who appeared and deponed as follows:

“ Andrew Ewing, merchant, being sworn, depones, that since last proof was taken, he has sold, to Bakers in Glasgow, the following quantities of wheat at the after stated prices, *viz.* 30 bolls of Dantzic wheat at 63s.\* per boll, and 190 bolls of

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\* On the 23d March 1815, an Act of Parliament was passed for regulating and amending the corn laws. This Act has generally gone under the name of the Corn Bill. Among other things, it is enacted, that foreign corn, meal, or flour, shall and may be permitted to be imported into the said United Kingdom, for home consumption, under and subject to the provisions and regulations now in force, without payment of any duty whatever, whenever the average prices of the several sorts of British corn made up and published, in the manner now by law required, shall be at or above the prices hereafter mentioned, that is to say, whenever wheat shall be at or above the price of eighty shillings per quarter; when rye, pease, and beans, shall be at or above the price of fifty-three shillings per quarter; when barley, beer, or bigg, shall be at or above the price of forty shillings per quarter; and when oats shall be at or above the price of twenty-seven shillings and sixpence per quarter.

Canada wheat at the same price, and also 90 bolls of Dantzic wheat at 70s. per boll; that the Dantzic wheat was sold by measure, and the Canada by weight, allowing 240 lbs. to the boll; and in fact the wheat did weigh at that rate. And this is truth, as he shall answer to God.

(Signed) ANDREW EWING."

"John Graham, merchant, being sworn, depones, that since last proof was taken, he has sold to Bakers in Glasgow the following quantities of wheat at the after mentioned prices, viz. 468 bolls of wheat at 58s. 6d. and 519 bolls at 62s., both which quantities were new wheat, at three months credit, deliverable at Port-Dundas. And this is truth, as he shall answer to God.

(Signed) JOHN GRAHAM."

"The following dealers were also examined, viz. Thomas Rowan of Bellyhouston; Andrew Harvie of Newhouse; William Bogle of Paper Mill; Christopher Strang, farmer, Govan; James Allan, merchant; James Tassie, farmer, Newlands; William Smart of Barrowfield, Thomas Laurie, merchant; and John Galloway, merchant.

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And it was farther enacted, that whenever the average price of British corn so made up and published, should respectively be below the prices herein-before-stated, no foreign corn, or meal, or flour, made from any of the respective sorts of foreign corn herein before enumerated, shall be allowed to be imported into the United Kingdom, for the purpose of home consumption, or taken out of warehouses for that purpose.

The average price is to be taken in the six weeks immediately succeeding the fifteenth day of February, May, August, and November.

Corn may be imported from the British Colonies in North America, at the following prices, *videlicet*, wheat, at or above sixty-seven shillings per quarter; rye, pease, and beans, at or above forty-four shillings per quarter; barley, beer, or bigg, at or above thirty-three shillings per quarter; oats, at or above twenty-two shillings per quarter.

|                          |              |        |
|--------------------------|--------------|--------|
| Note.—100 quarters wheat | = 195        | bolls. |
| 100 do. oats or barley   | = 120 to 123 | do.    |
| 100 do. beans            | = 175        | do.    |

“The Magistrates having considered the foregoing proof, find the average price of wheat, manufacture and ladles included, is seventeen shillings and sixpence per bushel, at which price the Table of Assize\* is as follows, viz. Peck loaf weighing 17 lbs. 6 oz. avoirdupois, wheaten, 6s. 8d.; household, 5s. † Half-peck ditto weighing 8 lbs. 11 oz. wheaten, 3s. 4d.; household, 2s. 6d. Quartern ditto, weighing 4 lbs. 5 oz. 8 dr. wheaten, 1s. 8d.; household, 1s. 9d. Half-quartern ditto, weighing 2 lbs. 2 oz. 12 dr. wheaten, 10d.; household, 7½d. Twopenny and Penny loaves to weigh as follows: Twopenny loaves, wheaten, 6 oz. 6 dr.; household, 8 oz. 6 dr. Penny loaves, wheaten, 3 oz. 3 dr.; household, 4 oz. 3 dr. Which assize, the Magistrates ordain to take place and commence within the City of Glasgow, on Monday the 29th day of December instant, and to continue at that rate till altered by them ‡.

(Signed) WILLIAM WARDLAW.  
ROBERT TENNENT.”

Soon after this period, the Magistrates and Council, conceiving that it would be for the benefit of the community, if no assize was set, discontinued it in 1801, and since that period it has not been resumed. The following excerpt from

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\* Although the foregoing Table does not go so high as 17s. 6d. per bushel, the following will serve for an example, how to find out the price and weight of bread from the price of a boll of wheat. When wheat is 52s. per boll, (one boll being equivalent, in practice, to four bushels,) and the six shillings allowed by the Act, added to it for manufacture, it is equal to 14s. 6d. per bushel; for which see the undermost line of the foregoing Table, by which the penny loaf, wheaten, is to weigh 4 oz. 3 dr.; household, 5 oz. 9 dr.; the price of the quartern loaf, wheaten, will then be 1s. 5d.; household, 1s. ¾d.

† Household or coarse bread is always priced as 12 to 16, with wheaten or fine bread. For example, when the quartern wheaten loaf is 16d., the household is 12d., the weight always remaining the same without regard to the quality.

‡ Although the Assize Act, 31st George II., cap. 29, authorizes an alteration to be made in the Assize Table, when wheat shall rise or fall threepence per bushel, it has not been the practice in Glasgow for either party to call for an alteration in the assize, till six weeks expire after the preceding one.

their records, will show the terms on which it was discontinued: On the 29th day of January, 1801 years, the Magistrates and Council of the City of Glasgow, being in Council assembled, and having considered the Act which was passed during the late Session of Parliament, for regulating the assize and baking of wheaten bread \*, resolved to discontinue† (at least for a time) the practice of fixing an assize of bread within the City and liberties thereof, and to leave it to the Bakers to furnish bread to the inhabitants at such prices as they can afford it, with this condition and declaration, that the weights of the loaves furnished by the Bakers, shall be the same that they used to be when an assize of bread was fixed by the Magistrates, viz. peck loaf, 17 lbs. 6 oz.; half-peck ditto, 8 lbs. 11 oz.; quartern ditto, 4 lbs. 5 oz. 8 dr.; half-quartern ditto, 2 lbs. 2 oz. 12 dr.; quarter-quartern ditto, 1 lb. 1 oz. 6 dr.; and that the Bakers may make twopenny and penny loaves, provided their weight be in proportion to the prices of the quartern loaf; and that in all other respects, they shall conform to the enactments of the said Statute, under the penalties therein contained.

By the existing laws, (although no assize be set,) the Magistrates are authorized to enter, during the day time, the shop, house, stall, bakehouse, warehouse, outhouse, or other place belonging to a Baker or Seller of bread, and to examine the bread, both as to quality and weight. Household, or coarse bread, is made from a mixture of the first and second quality of flour, usually in equal‡ proportions. If any im-

\* The Stale Bread Act.

† Since 1801, the Magistrates of Edinburgh have discontinued and resumed the setting of the assize several times; at present, it is believed there is no assize set in any considerable town in Scotland.

‡ By the Stale Bread Act, passed in the year 1800, it is enacted, that Bakers are not to be subjected to a fine for bread which has been baked for more than twenty-four hours, unless it is deficient more than one ounce and one-half in a quartern loaf, and proportionably in the other sizes.

proper mixture is detected, the Magistrates are authorized to fine the Baker or Seller, in a sum not less than one pound, nor more than five pounds; for obstructing the Magistrates or their servants, when making the necessary search, a fine of not less than one pound, nor more than two pounds; when the bread is under weight, less than one ounce on a loaf, the authorized fine is from sixpence to two shillings and sixpence per ounce; when the deficiency on a loaf is one ounce or more, the fine is from one shilling to five shillings per ounce; if the Baker neglect to put a large Roman W on the wheaten, and a large Roman H on the household bread, (unless when ordered to be rasped,) he is subjected to a fine of not less than one pound, nor more than five pounds; and in all cases respecting the weight, mixture, and making of bread, is liable to have the bread confiscated, if found deficient, over and above the fine, and his name, place of abode, and crime, published. From the decision of the Magistrates, no letters of advocacy or suspension can be obtained to remove the conviction.

During the last fifteen years, when no assize has been fixed in Glasgow, the Bakers have uniformly proportioned the bread to the price of wheat, similarly to what it would have been had an assize been set. There are instances, however, of individual Bakers selling their bread somewhat lower than the general run of the trade; and Baking Societies have been established in the Suburbs, who uniformly sell their bread, one penny, twopence, and sometimes even threepence, on the quartern loaf, lower than the Bakers' prices. From this statement, it would seem, at first sight, that the rate at which the Bakers sell their bread, is higher than what is exactly necessary to secure a fair profit; this, however, is not the case, for the Bakers are not on an equal footing with the Societies, who do not sell to any person but their own members; they give no credit, and receive neither profit from the concern, nor interest on their capital; besides, the members are subjected to the risk of loss, incident to the breach of trust in

their servants; the greater part of these Societies make no household, or coarse bread, and no loaf less than quartern; by which arrangement, it is evident, the lower classes are completely excluded, as they neither can advance their share of capital, nor at all times purchase a quartern loaf. Moreover, the bake-houses belonging to the Societies being all situated without the Royalty, the flour is exempt from the ladles or multers, a tax to which the flour baked within the Royalty is subject, amounting to one eighty-fourth part of the whole. It is not very certain when flour was first subjected to this tax; it is of very old standing however, for, on the 16th October 1636, King Charles I. when at Newmarket, granted a Charter, confirming the Magistrates' power of exacting multers, &c.

As the Assize Laws wisely determine (for the sake of the lower classes of the people) that bread shall be baked from a peck loaf down to a quarter-quartern loaf, in an exact proportion, and that the twopenny and penny loaves\* shall be of a weight exactly corresponding to the prices of the quartern loaf, it is evident, that the person who manufactures the small and the coarse bread, from which the labouring classes of the community are generally supplied, all bearing the same proportion to the wheaten quartern loaf, cannot sell so cheap as the Societies; among other reasons, because the additional labour is very considerable, and in weighing out the aliquot parts, unless some allowance is made in the dough, the small bread will be deficient in weight, when it comes out of the oven; besides, the regular Baker must support his family by his business, and pay local taxes; he has also to run the risk attending credit, and frequently to give one penny on the shilling discount, to chandlers who retail his bread.

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\* The weight of halfpenny rolls not being defined in the act, is left to the option of the Baker.

It may be naturally inquired, how it happens that bread is frequently sold in Edinburgh and Perth cheaper than in Glasgow? Without knowing the proper bearings of this question, it may be observed generally, that, as the Assize Table is the same over the whole Island, the difference most probably arises from these towns lying in the vicinity of the Lothians and the Carse of Gowrie, the principal districts in Scotland for the growth of wheat; while, in Glasgow, a very great proportion of the whole wheat consumed, has either to be imported or subjected to land-carriage.

#### MILLS AND GRANARIES AT PARTICK AND CLAYSLAP.

The extensive mills at Partick and Clayslap, lying on the south bank of the River Kelvin, about two miles west from Glasgow, belong to the Incorporation of Bakers in that City. Before the Reformation, the Bakers of Glasgow were in use to grind at the Town's Mill at Partick, and also at a small mill which then belonged to the Archbishop, and subsequently to the Crown. The mill which belonged to the Church was situated a little to the east of the Town's Mill, and had nearly gone into decay. These mills being of small dimensions, were barely sufficient to supply the inhabitants, and by no means capable of producing an extra quantity on any emergency.

In the year 1578, the forces of the Regent Murray, who successfully opposed those of the unfortunate Mary, Queen of Scots, at the battle of Langside, were quartered in Glasgow and its neighbourhood; on this occasion the Bakers were called on for an extraordinary supply of bread for the troops, which they accomplished by uncommon exertions in bruising and bolting grains, not only in the mills, but also in their own houses, so much to the satisfaction of the Regent, that he gave them a grant \* of the Archbishop's mill, which had now

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\* See page 14, vol. I.

become the property of the Crown, and a piece of ground adjoining it, which was annexed to the Royalty of Glasgow, in the first session of the first parliament of Charles II. It appears from the annexation, (which took place seventy-two years after the grant,) that the Town had also acquired some kind of right to this mill; the words are, "dissolving the lands of the wheat mill on Kelvin, belonging to the Town and the Baxters, from the Shire of Clydesdale, and annexing them to the Town of Glasgow."

In 1664, the Bakers erected a small mill on the site of the old one, which, in conjunction with the Town's mill, served them till the year 1771, when they purchased from the Magistrates and Council of Glasgow, the snuff and malt mill at Clayslap, a few hundreds of yards above the Partick mills. The Corporation then fitted up this property into a flour mill, which has been subsequently enlarged; they have also from time to time made large additions to the establishment at Partick. It frequently happens in droughty weather, that there is not a sufficiency of water to serve the trade, the falls on the Kelvin, adjoining the mills, being only from four to five feet; the Corporation, therefore, in 1801, made a considerable addition to the Clayslap mill. The machinery in this part of the premises is moved by a steam-engine of thirty-two horse power, so that now a regular supply of flour is ensured for the trade during the whole year\*.

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\* The flour during its manufacture, undergoes a threefold process: the first is the shelling, by which the wheat is cleaned and prepared for the mill; the next is the grinding of the wheat between the stones, in which the flour is not separated from the bran; and the last is what is called bolting, or the process of separation. When the grain has completed its second stage of manufacture, it is fed into an inclined cylinder in the bolting machine, whose divisions, lined with brush work, form five spaces, covered with wire cloth on the outside, usually denominated bolting cloth. This cloth is warped, so that it has from fifty-six to sixty-two threads in the width of one inch.

The bolting machine is so constructed, that the first, second, and third qualities of flour, hens' meal, and bran, are produced at one and the same time.



The Clayslap mills, it is believed, are not inferior to any in the Empire, in point of situation, management, and the internal arrangements of the machinery. The principal mill has four floors; is 207 feet long, and 41 feet wide, within the walls; it contains three water-wheels, each 17 feet diameter, and 6 feet 6 float-boards; has fifteen pairs of stones, double motion, on one floor; four bolting and two sheiling machines. The mills at Partick contain four water-wheels, seven pairs of stones, two bolting and one sheiling machine, so that there are seven water-wheels, twenty-two pairs of stones, six bolting and three sheiling machines, connected with the establishment. There are also four granaries; two of these are four stories high, each 140 feet long, and 35 feet wide. The kilns, and the other buildings, are proportionate to the mills.

These mills are on a scale capable of grinding 3,000 bolls of wheat per week, or 156,000 per annum. In 1815, there were upwards of 90,000 bolls manufactured. The granaries are calculated to contain from 30 to 35,000 bolls of grain. The millstones used in these premises, are from 4 feet 8 inches to 4 feet 10 inches diameter, and  $12\frac{1}{2}$  inches thick. They are built on the spot, with small stones from the neighbourhood of Bourdeaux, called French Burrs; they are very hard, free from sand, and are joined together by stucco cement, within an iron hoop. The grounds connected with these works extend to about fourteen acres. The value of the whole may be estimated at somewhat between 45,000*l.* and 50,000*l.*

The advantages arising from these premises, are alike beneficial to the public, and the members of the incorporation; by their means the latter has the advantage of commodious premises for the storage and manufacture of their grain, while the former are ensured in a constant supply of bread, which, before the extension of these mills, was not the case. In severe droughts, the price of bread has been increased from the want of water to grind the wheat. At a particular period in 1800, before the erection of the steam-mill, there was not

as much flour in the City as would supply the wants of the inhabitants one day; the Bakers were, therefore, under the necessity of carting their wheat to Alloa and other distant places, to get it ground, at very considerable additional expense.

The buildings are all erected, and the business carried on, from the funds of the incorporation, the members paying a converted multer for what grain they grind. This multer or rate has invariably fluctuated according to circumstances, and the state of the times: in 1780, it was  $6\frac{1}{2}d.$ ; and in 1816, it is  $13\frac{1}{2}d.$  per boll, including cartage from the mills to the Baker's premises in the City, the wheat being sent to the mills at the expense of the individual. The profits arising from this extensive milling and storage concern, are regularly carried to the credit of the incorporation. In times of great drought, when the whole mills are not sufficient to accommodate the trade with their usual quantity, the Deacon fixes the grist or rotation conformable to the business of the respective members.

## CESS OR LAND TAX.

|                                              |   |   |   |   |         |    |   |
|----------------------------------------------|---|---|---|---|---------|----|---|
| Payable by Scotland,                         | - | - | - | - | £47,954 | 1  | 2 |
| Of this sum the Royal Burghs pay,            | - | - | - | - | 7,956   | 12 | 8 |
| The proportion paid by the Burgh of Glasgow, |   |   |   |   |         |    |   |
| is                                           | - | - | - | - | £1528   | 0  | 0 |
| Add charges of collection,                   | - |   |   |   | 74      | 4  | 4 |
| <hr/>                                        |   |   |   |   |         |    |   |
| Total Cess or Land tax raised in             |   |   |   |   |         |    |   |
| Glasgow,                                     | - | - | - | - | £1602   | 4  | 4 |

The Cess is levied on rental and trade, and is laid on the inhabitants by Commissioners chosen annually by the Magistrates and Council: it has been customary to apportion one-fourth on trade, and three-fourths on rental. The rate has been greatly reduced of late years, in consequence of the increase of rental and trade; at present, the rate chargeable on rents, amounts to about one penny and three farthings per pound.

## POPULATION OF THE CITY AND SUBURBS.

In 1780, the numbers were 42,832.

1785, - - - 45,889.

1791, - - - 66,578.

1801, - - - 83,769.

*Census, or an Account of the Number of Inhabitants, taken under authority of an Act of Parliament, in 1811.*

|                            |   |   |   |   |   |   |         |
|----------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---------|
| North Parish,              | - | - | - | - | - | - | 11,159  |
| North-West,                | - | - | - | - | - | - | 9,940   |
| West,                      | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4,190   |
| East,                      | - | - | - | - | - | - | 6,159   |
| South,                     | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5,758   |
| Gorbals,                   | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5,799   |
| South-West,                | - | - | - | - | - | - | 8,193   |
| St. Andrew's,              | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5,250   |
| St. Enoch's,               | - | - | - | - | - | - | 7,715   |
| Govan,                     | - | - | - | - | - | - | 8,081   |
| Barony or Landward Parish, | - | - | - | - | - | - | 38,216  |
|                            |   |   |   |   |   |   | <hr/>   |
|                            |   |   |   |   |   |   | 110,460 |
| Increase since 1811,       | - | - | - | - | - | - | 9,540   |
|                            |   |   |   |   |   |   | <hr/>   |
| Population in 1816,        | - | - | - | - | - | - | 120,000 |

It appears from the Government Surveyor's books, that in 1816 there are 12,727 families in the twenty-four police wards, who pay rent and taxes; suppose, therefore, that each family average five souls, the population within the Royalty will be 63,635, being an increase of 5271 during the period of five years. If to this number the population of the Gorbals, Govan, and Barony parishes be added, conformable to the Census of 1811, the amount will be 115,731, and if the increase on the population of these three parishes, which contain 52,096 souls, during five years, be 4,269, the grand total, in 1816, will be 120,000 souls.

## BILL OF MORTALITY IN GLASGOW, FROM 1694 TILL 1816.

| <i>Years.</i> |       | <i>Burials.</i> | <i>Years.</i> |       | <i>Burials.</i> |
|---------------|-------|-----------------|---------------|-------|-----------------|
| 1694,         | - - - | 545             | 1800,         | - - - | 2096            |
| 1700,         | - - - | 361             | 1806,         | - - - | 2280            |
| 1710,         | - - - | 550             | 1807,         | - - - | 2463            |
| 1720,         | - - - | 719             | 1808,         | - - - | 3265            |
| 1730,         | - - - | 656             | 1809,         | - - - | 2368            |
| 1740,         | - - - | 1004            | 1810,         | - - - | 2367            |
| 1750,         | - - - | 785             | 1811,         | - - - | 2622            |
| 1760,         | - - - | 1008            | 1812,         | - - - | 2716            |
| 1770,         | - - - | 1233            | 1813,         | - - - | 2764            |
| 1780,         | - - - | 1438            | 1814,         | - - - | 3254            |
| 1790,         | - - - | 2079            | 1815,         | - - - | 2717            |

*The Burials in 1815, were as follows, viz.*

|                                                       |           |      |
|-------------------------------------------------------|-----------|------|
| In High Church-yard,                                  | - - - - - | 668  |
| In Infirmary Burying-ground,                          | - - - - - | 96   |
| In Blackfriars, North-West and Ramshorn Church-yards, |           | 413  |
| In Episcopal Chapel Burying-ground,                   | - - -     | 14   |
| In Town's Hospital                                    | do. - - - | 63   |
| In Calton                                             | do. - - - | 402  |
| In Bridgeton                                          | do. - - - | 161  |
| In Gorbals                                            | do. - - - | 501  |
| In Anderston, Relief,                                 | do. - - - | 242  |
| In do. Cheapside,                                     | do. - - - | 157  |
| Total in 1815,                                        |           | 2717 |
| Do. 1814,                                             |           | 3254 |
| Decrease in 1815,                                     |           | 537  |

Although the cause is not distinctly ascertained, it will be observed, that the mortality in 1814 was considerably above the average. In 1808, nearly 1000 persons died of the measles.

The above lists are made out from the books of the overseers of the Church-yards, who attend at every funeral, and receive

a fee for entering in a book, the name, age, and disease of the deceased, and for other services performed.

The burying-grounds in the City and Suburbs, are generally of a dry mould. The prices of lairs are various; those belonging to the City, *viz.* the south and north grounds at the High Church, the Blackfriars, Ramshorn, and North-West, are sold from four pounds ten shillings to twenty guineas. The latter are twelve feet by nine, bounded by an ashlar wall, to which the purchasers can place a railing. The lairs in some of the other burying-grounds, are sold at a rate somewhat lower. The Magistrates and Council, on 18th March 1815, the better to accommodate such persons as have no lairs of their own, but bury their dead in the public burying-grounds, set aside a number of lairs in the North-West burying-ground, on which they have placed large stones, and for which a charge of from ten shillings and sixpence to one guinea is made for the funeral of an adult; and where there is no stone provided to cover the grave, the charge is from two shillings to four shillings, including the digging of the grave, and every other expense.

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THE FOLLOWING CORRECTIONS, AMONG SOME OTHERS, ARE NECESSARY:—

## VOL. I.

In page 30, line 32, *for was, read were.*

72, — 26, *for whom, read which.*

84, — 16, *for scenery, read scenes.*

86, — 1, 2, 5, *for Goal, read Gaol.*

293, — 14, *for was, read were.*

335, — 9, *for pays, read pay.*

376, — 27, *for gives, read give.*

382, — 30, *for who, read which.*

388, — 17, *for was, read were.*

## VOL. II.

In page 21, line 23, *delete, who.*

77, — 26, *for were, read was.*

156, — 33, *for were, read was.*

371, — 13 and 14, *for have read has.*

388, — 8, *for varies, read vary.*

395, — 17, *for whom, read which.*

480, — 19, *for 1100 read 1500.*

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THE END.  
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JAMES HEDDERWICK, PRINTER, GLASGOW.









